

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL
HALF YEARLY MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2019

ENGLISH

CLASS IV

READING

COMPREHENSION

Read the passage very carefully at least thrice and then answer the following questions below:

HUMMING BIRDS

Hummingbirds are amazing little birds. They are the smallest of all birds and weigh less than a penny. The bee humming bird is barely more than two inches long is the smallest bird in the world. Unlike most birds, hummingbirds have iridescent feathers. Iridescent feathers glitter and shine in the sun. Hummingbirds are often dazzling combinations of green and red or blue. All hummingbirds have long bills to insert into flowers. Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. Hummingbirds are also unique among bird species in that they drink nectar from flowers. Hummingbirds are attracted towards red color so you can attract them to your garden with red flowers and sugar water.

Answer the following questions below:

Choose the correct answer :

1. Compared to other birds hummingbirds are _____
a. larger b. lighter c. same size
2. Which color does the hummingbird gets attracted to?
a. red b. blue c. black
3. Humming birds are the only birds that _____
a. are small b. can fly backwards c. are green

4. Hummingbirds eat _____

a. flower nectar b. berries c. insects

Fill in the blanks:

1. Iridescent feathers glitter and _____

2. To attract hummingbirds to your garden put up with _____ and _____

3. All hummingbirds have _____ to insert into flowers.

4. The bee hummingbird is barely more than _____ long.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which hummingbird is the smallest of all ?

2. What is the meaning of the word 'penny'?

Read the following passage and answer the questions briefly:

LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519. He was an Italian. His surname , da Vinci means 'of Vinci' of the Italian town where he was born. He lived during an extraordinary period when many important developments in art and science happened. Leonardo is perhaps best known as a painter, one of his most famous paintings being the Mona Lisa . He was not just a brilliant artist but also an inventor, scientist, mathematician, engineer, poet, musician and much more. He drew plans of new musical instruments, war machines and many more. All these were his inventions. Many of these could not be made because the technology was not available at that time.

Leonardo could write the opposite direction to how we write and this writing can be read by looking at its reflection in a mirror. A famous quoted of Leonardo da Vinci is "He who thinks little, errs much". Most people think believe that Leonardo is the most talented person to have lived on earth.

Answer the following questions given below:

1. Where was Leonardo born ?
2. How long did he live ?
3. What is the famous quoted line of Leonardo da Vinci ?
4. Which is the most famous painting of all ?
5. What is the meaning of the word 'da Vinci' ?

WRITING

Write down a story with help of the points given below and please give a title to the story:

Old peasant..... all his sons lazypeasant dying..... called all his sons told them of a treasure..... hidden in the fields.....to find it they must dig for it.....few days later he died..... sons dug every bit of the land no treasure.....then corn a very fine crop..... sons learnt the lesson.

PARAGRAPH WRITING:

Key points:

Introduction about you and your friend _____ why is he or she your best friend _____ likes and dislikes about friend _____ what you and your friend did in your summer vacation _____ concluding points at last.

LETTER WRITING:

Write an informal letter to your best friend about your educational trip to Kolkata.

GRAMMAR

Change the adjectives in the sentence to their opposites:

1. My elder sister is a journalist.
2. He is the eldest member of the club.
3. The monkey has long tail.
4. This beautiful girl was ill for a month.
5. He writes meaningful letters.

Underline the correct helping verbs:

1. She is playing the piano very well.
2. The patient had died before the doctor came.
3. Have you ever visited Kashmir?
4. I will call you when the dinner is ready.
5. She asked me where I am going.

Fill in the blanks with correct simple present tense:

1. She _____ (live) with her grandparents.
2. Cows _____ (feed) on grass.
3. He _____ (earn) a good salary.
4. Janet _____ (want) to be a singer.
5. Emily _____ (make) yummy cakes.

Complete the sentences using the past continuous tense:

1. I _____ (watch) T.V at eight o' clock yesterday evening.
2. I _____ (paint) all day yesterday.

3. They _____ (quarrel) the whole time they were together.
4. As I _____ (walk) down the road, I saw Philip.
5. The phone rang while I _____ (have) dinner.

Complete the sentences using the future tense by using WILL:

1. I think our team _____ (win).
2. My elder brother _____ (study) in a boarding school next year.
3. I _____ (participate) in school activities this year.
4. I _____ (buy) a new watch next week.
5. I _____ (work) extra next week.

LITERATURE

Reference to Context:

1. "Alice wondered, A talking rabbit".

a. Why did Alice wonder ?

Alice wondered because how can a rabbit talk like humans.

b. Where did Alice land ?

Alice landed on a pile of dry leaves.

c. What is the synonym of the word "wonder" ?

The synonym of the word "wonder" is feeling amazed.

d. What was the rabbit wearing ?

The rabbit was wearing a blue waist coat.

Two Mark question answers:

1. Which are the places are we supposed to run ?

According to the poetess Mary Daunt we are supposed to run through the open green land, meadow, lane, hillside and may other places close to nature rather than sitting idly at home.

2. To whom was Nasruddin chatting ?

Nasruddin was chatting to his friends.

3. Who was Azad ?

Azad was Nasruddin's friend.

4. Did Nasruddin finally shoot his target ?

Yes he finally shot his arrow at the target.

5. Where was the rabbit running towards ?

The rabbit was running towards the rabbit hole.

6. Who has written the story 'Alice in Wonderland' ?

This beautiful story has been written by Lewis Carroll.

7. What must we do when the day is done?

The earth and people of earth must rest when the day is done so that they can work properly the next day.

8. To whom does your thoughts travel to ?

Our thoughts travel to our friends far and near.

Three Marks question answers :

1. What is the subject matter of the poem 'Don't be afraid of the dark' ?

The subject matter of the poem is not to be afraid of the dark. The poet Ruskin Bond thoughtfully expresses about how we must be friends with night and there is nothing to be scared of.

2. What was different about the rabbit that Alice saw ?

Alice was very much surprised to see a rabbit talking and wearing a blue waist coat and having a watch. The rabbit was in a hurry telling 'Oh my ears and whiskers, How late its getting'.

3. What did Nasruddin boast about ?

Nasruddin was chatting with his friends telling that he is an expert in archery skill. Nasruddin was so best at it that no one can match him. He was boasting upon himself to his friends.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

CLASS-IV

EVS

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are the tiny holes on a lizard's head?
 - ears
2. How much can an adult elephant eat in one day?
 - More than 100 kgs of leaves and twigs.
3. Why are bridges made?
 - To cross water bodies.
4. What is horticulture?
 - Cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables.
5. What is 'Madhubani' form of art?
 - An old form of folk art of Madhubani district of Bihar.
6. Write names of two edible flowers.
 - Cauliflower, broccoli.
7. What is 'illige' used for?
 - A sharp instrument used for cutting vegetables etc.
8. Why was a lot of mud used in making Chetan Das' house?
 - It protect the house from heat and cold.
9. Where does a river end?
 - River ends into a larger water body like a sea, ocean etc.
10. Write name of two states of India where horticulture is commonly done.
 - Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
11. Where your mother and aunt lived before they got married?
 - They lived with their parents.
12. How many kilometers did Omana travel by train?
 - 2418 kms.

3MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why is it important to loosen up the soil before sowing seeds?
 - It helps in germination of seed and allow the roots to go deep inside the soil which inturn help the plants to absorb nutrients and moisture.
2. Why did Vaishali's father take out the previous day's vegetables from the basket?
 - To prepare for bringing fresh vegetables from market.
3. The people who used the toilet didn't clean them. Why?
 - They consider it as a dirty job, that is why they never clean their toilets and ask people from slum to come clean toilets and take away the waste.
4. Write the names for the following-
 - i) A person who repairs tapes and pipes- plumber
 - ii) A person who made things out of wood- carpenter
 - iii) A person who installs and maintains electrical equipment- electrician
5. What are the Madhubani paintings made out of?
 - It is made out of paste of powdered rice in which natural colours are mixed like, turmeric, indigo etc.
6. What are Jwala, Leela and Heera famous for?
 - Jwala, Leela and Heera are famous kabaddi players. They encouraged others to play kabaddi and formed a kabaddi club. Youngest sister, Heera, became kabaddi coach
7. Who is Karnam Malleshwari?
 - She is a weight lifter, can lift 130 kgs, won 29 international medals, won Bronze medal in 2000 Olympic Games.
8. How to avoid disputes during a game?
 - We need to remain calm, abide by the rules and regulations of the game and show a sportsman spirit.
9. Differentiate between joint family and nuclear family.
 - Joint family- it is an extended family with many generations living together.
 - Nuclear family- it is a family where a couple live with their dependent children.
10. When Tsering's father showed the letter to his family, how do the different members would have felt?
 - Every family member was happy, asthey have to go to a new city. Father and mother were tensed as they have to do all the arrangements. Grandparents were anxious as they have to live alone from now.
11. How have things changed at home with the new baby?
 - Everyone will become happy, start planning about the baby, some work which the mother used to do before has been done by other family members.
12. List 3 details that we get from a railway ticket.
 - Distance travelled, fare of the ticket, date of journey.
13. Why couldn't Radha go with Omana?
 - Radha fractured her right leg, just before two days of their journey.
14. Why was there so much smoke and noise from the vehicles at the level crossing?
 - Because people did not switch off the engines of their vehicle while waiting at the level crossing.
15. The route from Goa to Kerala has a total of 2000 bridges and 92 tunnels. Why are there so many bridges and tunnels?
 - The train has to pass through sea coast, many water bodies and hills.
16. On the way from Gujarat to Kerala, Omana's train went through several states of our country. List down the states and their capitals.

- Gujarat- Gandi nagar, Maharashtra- Mumbai, Goa- Panaji, Karnataka- Bengaluru, Kerala- Thiruvananthapuram.
17. What was the difference in the scene that Omana saw from the train on the first day and on the second day?
- On first day she saw dry and brown fields and on second day she saw green crops, red soil and hills covered with trees.
18. Define the following-
- i) Platform- a raised platform provided alongside one or more railway tracks
 - ii) Reservation chart- a chart prepared by Indian Railways to enable passengers to know their ticket status and allow them to plan their journey.
 - iii) Berth- a fixed bunk or place on a ship, train or other means of transport.
19. What does a ticket-checker do?
- He checks the ticket of passengers to see whether everyone is in their proper seats or not.
20. Why was it so crowded at the door of the train's coach?
- Because everyone wants to get down and get up from one door and pushing their luggage inside.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS-

21. Draw a flower and label its parts.
- Reference class work copy.
22. With the help of a labelled diagram, show a way cleaning water.
- Reference class work copy.
23. What work do these following people do?
- i) Coolie-helps in carrying luggage
 - ii) Guard-give signal
 - iii) Driver-controls the train
 - iv) Railway police- provides security
 - v) Sweeper- cleans the platform
24. Write down the language spoken in these states-
- i) Gujarat- Gujarati
 - ii) Goa- Konkani
 - iii) West Bengal- Bengali
 - iv) Maharashtra- Marathi
 - v) Karnataka- Kannada
25. i) Will there be any change in Nazli's family after this wedding?
ii) What will change?
- Yes, a new member will start living in the family that will be Nazli's sister-in-law.
26. Differentiate between exhaustible and inexhaustible resources.
27. What is the role of a coach?
- Teaches technique and rules, encourages and tell the benefits of practice, helps to build strong will power, tells how to play the game methodologically, make them practice for long hours.
28. How do you think they are different- the monkeys that dance to entertain people and the monkeys that are free?
- The monkeys which are free can do anything they want, but the monkeys that dance to entertain people are not free.

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

CLASS IV

MATHEMATICS

1. Convert 19:45 hours into 12 hours clock.
2. Convert 15 m into cm
3. Draw a clock to show the time : 8:15
4. A rope is 40 m 75 cm long, another rope is 32 m 56cm long . Find: i) Total length of the ropes. II) Difference in length of the ropes
5. A child goes to school at 10 :45 am and leaves school at 4:10pm. How much time he spend at school?
6. Complete the pattern: 121, 144,169 , _____,_____
7. Find the number of days between 15/02/2016 and 28/04/2016.
8. A horse eats 15 kg straw every day. How much straw 25 horses eat in a day?
9. 60 boxes can be filled in a carton. How many cartons are needed to contain 1800 boxes?
10. Add : $1456789 + 123458 + 9637067$
11. Subtract : $11083500 - 2456789$
12. Multiply : 23008×95

13. Draw a net diagram of a cuboid. Also write the number of faces, edges and vertices.
14. Rittika stitched a dress which needed 6m 51 cm of cloth. Find the total length of cloth needed for 16 such dresses.
15. Simplify: $15 \times 16 + 30 - 60$
16. Simplify : $25 \text{ of } 4 - 60 + 35$
17. Define proper fraction with example.
18. Define Improper fraction with example.
19. Add: $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$
20. Subtract : $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$
21. Express as mixed fraction : $\frac{19}{15}$
22. Change into improper fraction : $3\frac{5}{7}$
23. Aishika purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ of a large pumpkin for Rs25. Find the price of the full pumpkin.
24. Riya had Rs 24,000. She gave $\frac{1}{3}$ to her sister. How much money she gave to her sister? How much money is still left with her?
25. Out of 3 dozens mangoes, if half of the mangoes are ripe. How many mangoes are ripe? How many mangoes are unripe?
26. Define like fractions. Give example
27. Define unlike fractions. Give example
28. Add : 55m 45 cm and 34m 12 cm
29. Subtract: 23m 67cm from 60m
30. Round off to the nearest tens : i) 45 ii) 726
31. Round off to the nearest hundred : i) 430 ii) 656
32. If cost of 5 apples is Rs80. find the cost of 9 apples.

33. If the cost of 100 litres diesel is Rs 3500. What is the cost of 1 litre petrol?
34. How many faces does a brick have?
35. Half of a metre is how much cm?
36. Find a number which can divisible by 2, 3 and 5 and lies between 25 and 35.
37. Raja made a necklace of 27 pearls. How many such necklaces can be made using 100 pearls?
38. Divide : $428 \div 8$
39. Draw a circle of radius 5.5 cm
40. Draw a line segment of length 8.5 cm

BENGALI MODEL QUESTION PAPER

॥ ব্যাকরণ ॥

১। যৌগিক স্বর কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও ।

উ:- যে স্বরের মধ্যে দুটো স্বরধ্বনি মিশে যায় , তাকে বলে যৌগিক স্বর ।

যেমন - ঐ (ঔ+ই) , ঔ (ঔ+উ)

২। বাংলা বর্ণমালায় স্বরবর্ণের সংখ্যা কয়টি ?

উ: - ১১ টি

৩। 'ঞ' এবং 'ম' বর্ণটির উচ্চারণ স্থান লেখ ?

উ: - ঞ - তালু , ম - ওষ্ঠ

৪। বিভক্তি কাকে বলে ?

উ:- যে বর্ণ বা বর্ণগুচ্ছ শব্দের সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে শব্দকে বাক্যে ব্যবহারের উপযোগী করে তোলে, তাকে বলে বিভক্তি।

যেমন-ছেলেটি খাতায় ছবি আকছে । ছেলে + টি , খাতা + য়

৫। চারটি পদের একটি বাক্য লেখ ?

উ: - আমি এখন খেলতে যাব ।

৬। সাজিয়ে লেখ : রামিনিষ

উ: - নিরামিষ

৭। নীচের পদগুলি সাজিয়ে একটি বাক্য তৈরি কর :

আলো সূর্য উঠলে চারিদিক হয়ে যায়।

উ: - সূর্য উঠলে চারিদিক আলো হয়ে যায়।

৮। উদ্দেশ্য ও বিধেয় ভাগ করে দেখাও :

ফুটফুটে ছোটো ছেলেটি মায়ের কোলে বসে খিলখিল করে হাসে ।

উ: - উদ্দেশ্য

|

বিধেয়

ফুটফুটে ছোট ছেলেটি

|

মায়ের কোলে বসে খিলখিল করে হাসে।

৯। এককথায় প্রকাশ কর :

ক। যে সবকিছু খায়

খ। মাটি ভেদ করে যা ওঠে

উ:- সর্বভুক , উদ্ভিদ

১০। এককথায় প্রকাশের দুটি প্রয়োজনীয়তা লেখ ?

উ: - ক। বাক্য ছোটো হয়

খ। সময় বাঁচে

১১। নীচের শব্দগুলির দুটি করে প্রতিশব্দ লেখ :

মেঘ , হাতি

উ:- মেঘ - জনদ, জলধর হাতি - করী , গজ

১২। মোটা হরফের লেখা পদগুলির পরিবর্তে দুটি করে সমার্থক শব্দ লেখ :

চোখ মানুষের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অঙ্গ ।

উ: - চোখ - চক্ষু, নয়ন।

১৩। যে শব্দটি সমার্থক শব্দ নয় সেটি কেটে দাও এবং সঠিক সমার্থক শব্দ লেখ ।

শরীর - বপু , তনু , কলাধার

১৪। কোন্ শ্রেণির পদের লিঙ্গ পরিবর্তন হয়না ?

উ:- সর্বনাম, অব্যয়, ক্রিয়াপদ

১৫। দুটি ক্লীবলিঙ্গের উদাহরণ দাও :

উ:- বই, চেয়ার

১৬। বিশেষণ পদের লিঙ্গ পরিবর্তন হয় উদাহরণ দাও ;

উ: - সুন্দর - সুন্দরী

১৭। লিঙ্গ পরিবর্তন কর : সভ্য, তাপস, সদস্য, পাচক, সিংহ

উ: - সভ্যা , তাপসী , সদস্য, পাচিকা, সিংহী

১৮। পদ পরিবর্তন করে : অগ্নি , ঈশ্বর, শক্তি

উ:- আগ্নেয়, ঐশ্বরিক, শাক্ত

১৯। বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেওয়া শব্দটির পদান্তর কর এবং শূন্যস্থানে বসাত্ত।

মুরশিদাবাদ একটা [ইতিহাস] _____ স্থান ।

উ:- ঐতিহাসিক

২০। নীচের বানানগুলি শুদ্ধ করে লেখ :

মিমাংসা, নতুন, হরিন , সৌখিন

উ: - মীমাংসা, নতুন, হরিণ , শৌখিন

সাহিত্য [গদ্যাংশ]

ক। সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লেখ :

২১। পুকুরের মাছগুলি হল - শোল মাছ / রুই মাছ / বেলে মাছ ।

উ:- শোল মাছ

২২। গল্পে উল্লিখিত মাছগুলির ক্ষমতা ছিল - লৌকিক / অলৌকিক / অসাধারণ

উ:- অলৌকিক

২৩। যে মাছটি জেলেদের হাতে ধরা পড়েছিল সেটি হল - অনাগত বিধাতা / প্রত্যুৎপন্নমতি/ দীর্ঘসূত্র ।

উ:- দীর্ঘসূত্র

২৪। বনমুরগি উড়ে এসে যে গাছের ডালে বসেছিল সেটি হল - রুনি গাছ / হলুদ গাছ / পাট গাছ

উ:- হলুদ গাছ

২৫। চোখের সামনে যে প্রাণীকে দেখে হর সিং লোভ সামলাতে পারেনি তা হল - শেয়াল / ময়ূর / বন মুরগি।

উ: - বন মুরগি

২৬। জিম করবেটের পুরো নাম হল-এডওয়ার্ড জেমস করবেট/ এডওয়ার্ড জোসেফ করবেট / এডওয়ার্ড জিম করবেট।

উ:- এডওয়ার্ড জেমস করবেট

খ। নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও :

২৭। “সেদিক দিয়েই নাড়ি -ভুঁড়ি সব বেরিয়ে এসে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছিল” - কোন্ দিক দিয়ে, কার নাড়ি-ভুঁড়ি বেরিয়ে এসেছিল এবং কেন ?

উত্তর সংকেত : নাভির কাছ থেকে শিরদাঁড়া বরাবর অনেকটা চামড়া দুফালি হয়ে নাড়ি-ভুঁড়ি বেরিয়ে এসেছিল।

হরসিং এর নাড়িভুড়ি বেরিয়ে এসেছিল।

কারণ স্বরূপ বলা যায় গাছে চড়তে না জানায় হর সিং বাঘের আক্রমণ থেকে নিজেকে বাঁচাতে পারেনি। বাঘ হরসিং এর দিকে লাফিয়ে পড়ে তাকে ধরে ফেলেছিল। হরসিংকে সে কামড়াল না, আঁচড়ালও না। পেছনের দুই পায়ে ভর দিয়ে হর সিংকে গাছের সঙ্গে জাপটে ধরল। থাবা দিয়ে গাছের ছাল ও কাঠের টুকরো ছাড়িয়ে ফেলতে লাগল। অবশেষে বাঘের নখ লেগে তার নারি-ভুঁড়ি বেরিয়ে এসেছিল।

২৮। ‘বাঘ শিকার’ গল্পে হরসিং এবং কুঁয়ার সিং বাঘ শিকার করতে গিয়ে কোন্ ঘটনার সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল তা নিজের ভাসায় লেখ।

উত্তর সংকেত : ‘বাঘ শিকার’ গল্পে আনাড়ি শিকারি হর সিং -এর হঠাৎ গুলি চালানোয় বাঘের তেড়ে আসা এবং এরফলে তাদের জীবনে যে বিপত্তি ঘনিয়ে এসেছিল সে বিষয়ে লিখতে হবে।

২৯। ‘এক বাঁচে সাবধান আর বাঁচে বুদ্ধিমান’

- ‘তিন মাছের কথা’ গল্পে কে কিভাবে সাবধানতা এবং বুদ্ধিভার পরিচয় দিয়েছিল তা নিজের ভাসায় লেখ।

উত্তর সংকেত : এখানে অনাগত বিধাতা ও প্রত্যাশিতমতির কথা বলা হয়েছে তারা যেভাবে বিকটাকার জেলেদের হাত থেকে নিজেদের রক্ষা করেছিল সে বিষয়ে লিখতে হবে।

৩০।

ক। সঠিক শব্দ বসিয়ে শূন্যস্থান পূরন কর :

৩১। _____ মাথার উপর _____ উঠেছে ওই,
এমন সময় _____ আমার _____ দিদি কই?

উ:- বাঁশ-বাগানের , চাঁদ , মাগো, কাজলা

৩২। _____ গন্ধে ঘুম আসেনা, _____ জেগে রই;

উ:- ফুলের , একলা

৩৩। এই _____ প্রভু ,

করো সবে দান।

উ: আশীর্বাদ

৩৪। ছোটো _____ আমাদের

দাও _____,

উ: প্রাণে , ভালোবাসা

৩৫। _____ শিশু মোরা

_____ অজ্ঞান

উ: হীনমতি, দুর্বল

৩৬। _____ ভরে গেছে _____ গাছের তল

উ:- ভুঁই-চাপাতে , শিউলি

৩৭। ‘প্রার্থনা’ কবিতায় জগতের পিতা বলতে কাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে? শিশুরা জগৎ পিতার কাছে কী আবেদন জানিয়েছে?

৩৮। ‘ধন্য হোক এই ক্ষুদ্র দেহ মন প্রাণ’

- ক্ষুদ্র দেহ, মন , প্রাণ বলতে কাদের বোঝানো হয়েছে? কীভাবে তা ধন্য হবে বলে কবি মনে করেছেন?

৩৯। কাজলা দিদি কবিতার ভাববস্তু নিজের ভাষায় লেখ।

৪০। কাজলা দিদি কবিতায় ছোট্ট ছেলেটি তার দিদিকে দেখতে না পেয়ে তার মার কাছে কী কী প্রশ্ন করেছে তা কবিতা পড়ে লেখ।

१. शुरू-शुरू में पापा क्या बनना चाहते थे ?

उत्तर-चौकीदार

२. पापा कौन-से दो काम एक-साथ करना चाहते थे ?

उत्तर-आइसक्रीम बेचना और शॉटिंग का काम ।

३. कुत्ता बनने की कोशिश में पापा कौन-सा काम सीख नहीं पा रहे थे ?

उत्तर-पैर से कान के पीछे खुजाने का काम ।

४. पापा कुत्ता क्यों बनना चाहते थे ?

उत्तर-.... क्योंकि वे काफ़ी दिनों तक इंसान बनकर रह चुके थे ।

५. पापा को सच्चा इंसान बनने की प्रेरणा किसने दी ?

उत्तर-फ़ौजी अफ़सर ने दी ।

६. चौकीदार के अलावा और कौन-कौन से काम रात को की जाती है ?

उत्तर-पुलीस का काम, डॉक्टर-नर्स का काम आदि ।

७. बच्चे को डॉक्टर बनने की सलाह कौन दे रहा है ?

उत्तर-पापा ।

८. फ़ौज में जाकर नाम कमाने की सलाह कौन दे रहा है ?

उत्तर-बाबा ।

९. कलेक्टर बनने की सलाह कौन दे रहा है ?

उत्तर-दीदी ।

१०. सभी की बातों को सुनकर बच्चे को क्या हो रहा है ?

उत्तर-उलझन ।

११. नसीरुद्दीन के पुराने दोस्त का क्या नाम था ?

उत्तर-जमाल साहब ।

१२. जमाल साहब क्यों घुमने जाना नहीं चाहते थे ?

उत्तर-... क्योंकि वे अपने मामूली-सी पोशाक में घुमने जाना नहीं चाहते थे ।

१३. नसीरुद्दीन ने जमाल साहब को घुमने जाने के लिए कैसे मनाया ?

उत्तर-अपनी एक भड़कीली अचकन देकर ।

१४. किस प्रसंग को बार-बार उठाकर नसीरुद्दीन जमाल साहब को अपमानित कर रहे थे ?

उत्तर-पोशाक का प्रसंग उठाकर ।

१५. नसीरुद्दीन कैसे इंसान थे ?

उत्तर-मजाकिया के साथ-साथ धूर्त ।

१६. बच्चा क्या बनाना चाहता है ?

उत्तर-नाव ।

१७. वह नाव बनाने के लिए किसकी मदद लेना चाहता है ?

उत्तर-अपने भैया की ।

१८. बच्चा नाव बनाने के लिए क्या खरीदना चाहता है ?

उत्तर-चमकीली कागज़ ।

१९. नाव किससे लड़ते हुए आगे बढ़ेगा ?

उत्तर-बारिश की बूँदों एवं लहरों ।

२०. बच्चा पैसे कहाँ से लाएगा ?

उत्तर-गुल्लक में से ।

२१. "भाषा" की परिभाषा उदाहरण के साथ समझाओ-

उत्तर-अपनी भावों एवं विचारों को व्यक्त करने के माध्यम को भाषा कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण-हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, बाँगला आदि ।

२२. लिपि किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर- ध्वनियों को चिहनों में लिखना ही लिपि कहलाता है ।

२३. भाषा		लिपि
हिन्दी	-	देवनागरी
अंग्रेज़ी	-	रोमन
उर्दू	-	फ़ारसी
बाँगला	-	बंगाली
पंजाबी	-	गुरुमुखी

२४. हम व्याकरण क्यों सीखते हैं ?

उत्तर-भाषा को सही नियम अनुसार सीखने की विद्या को व्याकरण कहते हैं ।

२५. वर्तनी क्या है ?

उत्तर-ध्वनियों को सही क्रम में लिखना ही शब्द की वर्तनी है ।

२६. भाषा के दो रूप क्या हैं ?

उत्तर-मौखिक

लिखित

२७. ५ देशी भाषाओ एवं ५ विदेशी भाषाओ के नाम बताओ । (पेज-६)

२८. उपसर्ग लगाकर तीन-तीन शब्द बनाओ । (पृष्ठ संख्या-२४)

२९. प्रत्यय लगाकर तीन-तीन शब्द बनाओ । (पृष्ठ संख्या-२५)

३०. संज्ञा की परिभाषा लिखो ।

उत्तर-प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान एवं भाव को बताने वाले शब्दों को संज्ञा कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण-शेर, कलम, कोलकाता, ममता आदि ।

३१. संज्ञा के भेद बताओ ।

उत्तर-व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

जातिवाचक संज्ञा

भाववाचक संज्ञा

३२. सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर-संज्ञा की जगह प्रयोग होनेवाले शब्द सर्वनाम होते हैं ।

उदाहरण-मैं,हम, हमारा आदि ।

३३. सर्वनाम के भेद बताओ ।

उत्तर-१. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

२. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

३. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

४. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

५. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

६. निजवाचक सर्वनाम
३४. विशेषण के भेद-
१. गुणवाचक विशेषण
 २. संख्यावाचक विशेषण- * निश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
* अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
* परिमाणबोधक विशेषण
निश्चित परिमाणबोधक
अनिश्चित परिमाणबोधक
३. सार्वनामिक विशेषण
३५. "वि" उपसर्ग लगाकर बने नये शब्द का मूल शब्द अलग करो-
उत्तर- वि+जय(मूल शब्द)=विजय ।
३६. "ता" प्रत्यय लगाकर बने नये शब्द का मूल शब्द अलग करो-
उत्तर- स्वच्छ(मूल शब्द)+ता=स्वच्छता ।
३७. विशेषण के भेदों की परिभाषा दो-
- उत्तर-१. गुणवाचक विशेषण-संज्ञा के गुण, दशा, स्वभाव आदि।
२. संख्यावाचक विशेषण-जिन शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की संख्या का पता।
३. सार्वनामिक विशेषण-सर्वनाम शब्द जब किसी संज्ञा के पहले आकर।
३८. तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो-(पेज-७८)
३९. विलोम शब्द लिखो-(पेज-८१)
४०. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द । (पेज-८३)