

## class V Grammar

### Chapter 1: Adjectives: Interrogative and Emphasizing

Mention of what kind each of the underlined adjectives is:

1. 'Do not listen to what Ravi says, for he is a complete fool,' said Rohan. ( complete -emphasizing )
2. Kiran is a great supporter of non-violence. ( great- emphasizing )
3. What crime has the prisoner committed?' asked the judge. ( what- interrogative )
4. Aurangzeb had his own father, Shah Jahan, imprisoned in the Agra Fort. ( own- emphasizing )
5. The play was an utter failure and the actors were booed by the audience. ( utter-emphasizing )
6. Whose book is that lying on the table? ( whose- interrogative )
7. He spent his entire fortune and built a hospital for the villagers. ( entire-emphasizing )
8. The simple truth is that Jim cannot run as fast as he thinks. ( simple-emphasizing )
9. What he said is an outright lie, and he should be punished severely for it. ( what-interrogative )
10. 'Which game are you best at?' asked Javed. ( which-interrogative )

### Chapter 2: Adverbs: Degree, Frequency, Negation and Interrogative:

Pick out the adverbs of degree from the following sentences:

1. The old lady was almost blind and could hardly walk. ( almost, hardly )
2. The news of her mother's illness upset Vidya greatly. ( greatly )
3. 'I absolutely hate travelling and am completely happy staying at home,' said Kalpana. ( completely )
4. Jayant is far more interested in physics than in chemistry. ( more- comparative )
5. Read the question very carefully before you start writing. ( carefully )
6. The sun had nearly set when we reached home. ( nearly )
7. Some modern trains can travel incredibly fast. ( incredibly )
8. The judges were utterly amazed at the performance of the young dancer. ( utterly )

9. This chair is extremely comfortable and surprisingly cheap. ( extremely )
10. The bitterly cold winds have killed all the flowers. ( bitterly )
11. The road was too narrow for a car.( too )
12. He was so frightened that he did not know what to do. ( so )

B) Pick out the adverbs of time and adverbs of frequency from the following sentences:

1. You must exercise daily to keep fit,' says our PT teacher. ( daily-frequency)
2. Rita is never happy and she continuously complains about others. ( never,continuously-frequency )
3. 'Never say die' really means 'always hope for the best'. ( never, always-frequency )
4. Sometimes it is better to keep quiet and listen to what others have to say. ( sometimes-frequency )
5. People rarely listen to the radio nowadays. ( rarely-frequency )
6. Our club is very active and we play in various tournaments regularly. ( regularly-frequency )
7. The guards have been repeatedly told to lock the doors and close the windows when nobody is at home. ( repeatedly- frequency )
8. Have you ever heard such a story before? ( before-time )
9. We have music classes twice a week. ( twice-frequency )
10. My father usually goes for a walk in the park. ( usually-frequency )

C) Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adverbs:

1. Why did you not report the accident to the police?
2. When do you think you will finish reading this book?
3. How hard is it raining now?
4. 'Mother, where my socks?' asked Vinit.
5. How many people turned up to listen to the minister's speech?
6. How why do some tigers become maneaters?
7. How much have you paid for these fancy shoes?

8. When did Akbar shift his capital from Delhi?
9. How high is Mt Everest?
10. When can we meet and go for a swim?
11. Where did he go after school yesterday?
12. When will the shops open in the morning?
13. How many questions could you answer correctly?
14. Why are you looking so sad on such a bright morning?
15. Where did the thief hide what he had stolen?