

Stewart School
Question Bank-2020-21
English Literature
Class 5

TERM -I

Lesson-I: A New Flower

Answer the following Questions:

1. Describe the weather in Himalayas on the First day of spring?

Ans: On the first day of the spring, a cold wind hummed and whistled through the pines in the Himalayas. Dark rain clouds gathered in the sky and we're thrown about by both the east and west wind.

2. Where was Usha coming from and what had she done to keep her hair from blowing?

Ans: Usha was coming from school and she tied a scarf round her head to keep her hair from flying.

3. What did the flower that Usha show to the writer look like?

Ans: The flower that Usha showed to the writer was a small, delicate, soft petal butter yellow coloured flower. It stood out like a bright star against the drab winter grass.

4. What are the various seasons described in the story? Write some of the words that are used to describe the seasons.

Ans: Winter and summer seasons are described in the story. The winter is described as cold with a rain mixed with sleet and hail falling while summer is described as warmer.

5. What did the writer find when he went to see the flower the day after it had rained?

Ans: When the writer went to see the flower the day after it had rained, he found that the flower had disappeared.

6. How did Usha drive the goats away?

Ans: Usha unfurled her pretty blue umbrella and advanced towards the goat shouting at it in goat language. The goat retreated and the flowers were saved.

Reference to the context:

1. 'Shall I pick it for you?'

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans: Usha said these words to the narrator.

b. What does the word 'it' refers to?

Ans: It refers to the new yellow flower which Usha and the narrator saw on the road.

c. What reply did the listener give?

Ans: The listener replied that Usha should not pluck the flower as it may be the only one of its kind. If they pluck it, there might not be another one left. So, they should leave it and see if its seeds.

2. May it multiply!

a. What does 'it' refer to?

Ans: 'It' refers to the new yellow flower which Usha and the narrator found on the roadside.

b. What does multiply mean?

Ans: Here 'multiply' means to grow in number. The narrator wants the new flower to grow in number and continue to grow in adversity.

c. What were the adversities despite which 'it' flourished?

Ans: The adversities despite which 'it' flourished were the goats and the harsh weather conditions.

Meaning: from the book

Make sentences: From the book

Lesson-3: The Four Puppets

1. Why did Aung not want to be a puppet maker?

Ans: Aung did not want to be a puppet maker because to him such a life was far from exciting.

2. What did the king of god represent and what advice did he give to Aung?

Ans: The king of god represented virtue of wisdom. He advised Aung that if he failed to see what was right before him, it would be easy for others to misguide him.

3. Which puppet helped Aung in gaining the riches of the caravan and how?

Ans: The green faced ogre helped Aung in gaining the riches of the caravan. He stamped his foot and the earth shook as a result, dirt and rocks broke loose in a landslide and blocked the road. The drivers were terrified and ran away leaving their carts. Thus Aung hurried and gathered the riches of the caravans.

4. What did Aung gift Mala?

Ans: Aung gifted Mala a headdress set with large rubies, sapphires and emeralds, which cost one third of his wealth.

5. What advice did the holy hermit give to Aung when Mala ran away?

Ans: When Mala ran away, the holy hermit advised Aung that what he had was not important but what he did with it was more important.

Reference to the context:

1. 'The life of a puppet maker is an honourable one. But if you must go, let me give you companions for your journey.'

a. Who said this to whom?

Ans: Aung's father told this to Aung.

b. Who wanted to leave? Why?

Ans: Aung wanted to leave because to him such a life was far from exciting. So, he decided to leave home and seek his fortune.

c. Which companions is the speaker talking about?

Ans: The speaker is talking about four wooden puppets as companions.

2.' I'll take you with me and care for you'.

a. Who said these and to whom?

Ans: Aung said these to Mala.

b. How did the speaker meet the listener?

Ans: Aung had frightened the drivers of the carts and forced them to run away. When he hurried to the carts to gather the riches, he heard the sob of a young woman huddled in one of the carts. He went to the cart and met the listener.

c. What was the listener's reaction to this?

Ans: The listener was very angry and refused to speak to Aung forever.

Meaning: from the book

Make sentences: From the book

Lesson- 4: The Fisherman

1. Why does the fisherman go out at dawn?

Ans: The fisherman goes at dawn to the sea to fish and his livelihood.

2. Why does the poet find the life of the fisherman strange?

Ans. The life of the fisherman was strange because he spends half of his life on sea and half on the shore.

3. Why has the poet compared the eyes of the fisherman to sea on foggy days?

Ans. The poet compares the eyes of the fisherman to the sea on foggy days to express uncertainty and difficulty. The foggy days make his journey on sea difficult and mysterious.

4. Do you think the fisherman is happy doing his job?

Ans. Yes, the fisherman is contented with his life because he tells the wondrous tales of sea life and when he hears about the city- things he shows his dislike by shutting one eye.

5. Why is nature of the utmost importance in this poem?

Ans. The nature is of utmost importance in the poem for the life of a fisherman surrounds in and around the sea and the nature.

Extract

**1. The fisherman has curious eyes;
They make you feel so queer,**

a. Why has the poet used the word 'curious' for the fisherman's eyes?

Ans. The poet used the word curious for the fisherman's eyes because he finds them strange and curious. He is curious to explore the mysteries of the sea

b. What do you think the fisherman has seen?

Ans. The fisherman has seen unusual things which are sometimes wonderful and sometimes frightening.

c. Why does the fisherman's eye make the poet feel queer?

Ans. The fisherman's eyes make the poet feel queer as he sees fear and mystery in his eyes.

**2. But when I tell of city things,
He sniffs and shut one eye!**

a. What do the words sniffs and shuts one eye tell us about the fisherman's feelings for the city?

Ans. The words 'sniffs and shuts one eye' tell that he dislikes the city life and is not interested in a city.

b. Is the poet a city or countryside dweller? How can you tell?

Ans. The poet is a city dweller because he speaks about the thing in the city to the fisherman.

c. Are the poet and the fisherman acquainted with each other? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans. Yes, the fisherman and the poet are acquainted with each other because the poet talks about city life to her.

Meaning: From the book

Make sentences: From the book

Lesson-5: The Birth of the Season

Answer the question:

1. What kind of a person was goddess Ceres? When was she most happy?

Ans. Ceres was the goddess of agriculture; she was in charge of the harvest. She was the happiest when she was with her daughter, the beautiful young goddess, Proserpine.

2. Where was Pluto from? Describe his kingdom.

Ans. Pluto was the king of the Underworld which was a dark gloomy kingdom. The Sun never shone in this strange land. It had black lakes and dripping large caves. The only light was from underground fire but they never snapped or cracked. The kingdom got lighted up only from underground fires. The waters of the lakes would glow from the light of the silent burning fires.

3. What did Pluto do after he fell in love with Proserpine?

Ans. Struck by the beauty of Proserpine, Pluto decided to make her his queen. So he carried her away forcibly in his chariot to the dark depths of the Underworld.

4. Why didn't Proserpine eat anything in Pluto's kingdom?

Ans. Proserpine did not eat anything in Pluto's kingdom because as said by the Fates, the sisters of destiny that anyone who ate the food of the Underworld could never leave it. Even if they do, they would always have to return. So, she was scared to eat anything.

5. What did Ceres do when Pluto took her daughter away?

Ans. Ceres moved across the fields, mountains and plains with anger and grief when she was unable to find Proserpine, and declared that there will be famine on earth which will destroy mankind and nobody will be there to honour the God.

EXTRACT

1. 'My daughter needs my help'.

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. Goddess Ceres, the goddess of agriculture is the speaker here.

b. Who is the daughter?

Ans. Proserpine is the daughter.

c. What did the speaker do when she couldn't help her daughter?

Ans. When Ceres couldn't help her daughter, she was filled with anger and grief. She declared that nothing would grow on the earth until her daughter returned back to her.

2. 'I have never known hunger...'

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. Proserpine is the speaker here.

b. Why is she hungry?

Ans. She was hungry and did not dare to eat a morsel because fate had said that anyone who eats the food of the underworld could never leave the place. Even if they do, they have to return to it.

c. What made the speaker feel this way?

Ans. The speaker's mother was the goddess of agriculture so; she never had to stay hungry before. The curse had compelled her not to touch food in the underworld. This made the speaker feel that way.

Lesson- 6 Leisure

Question and answer

1. What does the word 'care' mean in the first line of the poem?

Ans Here 'care' means worries and problems.

2. Who is 'we' in the poem?

Ans. 'We' refers to all the human beings.

3. Spot examples of alliteration used in the poem.

Ans. The examples of alliteration in the poem are 'stand and stare, beneath the boughs' and 'time to turn'.

4. Where do the squirrels hide their nuts? Why do they do so?

Ans. The squirrels hide their nuts in grass. They do so to protect the nuts from the animals.

5. What is the theme of the poem?

Ans. The theme of the poem is that we are so involved in the dull routine of life that we have no time to enjoy the beauties of nature and our surroundings. Such a life with no time for leisure is a miserable life. The poet criticises the life of modern man.

6. Pick out an example of personification from the poem.

Ans. The example of personification from the poem Leisure is- 'No times to turn at beauties glance and watch her feet, how they can dance'.

Extract

1. No time to stand beneath the boughs...

a. Identify and explain the simile used in these lines.

Ans: The simile used in these lines is 'stare as long as sheep or cows.' In this simile the poet compares the human beings to sheep and cows. These animals can stand and observe the beauty of nature for as long as they wish. Just like them we should find time to stand under the trees and look at the beautiful objects of nature.

b. Why is it so difficult to take out time and enjoy other things?

Ans: It is difficult to take out time and enjoy other things because we are too involved in our day to day busy life and are not free of worries and problems.

c. Can you think of a proverb that is similar to the theme of the poem?

Ans: A proverb that is similar to the theme is- All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy.

2. No time o turn to Beauty's glance...

a. Why is beauty spelt with a capital B here?

Ans: Beauty is spelt with a capital B shows that the poet is considering beauty to be a living being, one that should be important to us and whom we should take care of and appreciate.

b. Who is being referred to in these lines?

Ans: The mention line is referred to Nature as beauty.

c. What does the phrase 'Beauty's glance' mean here?

Ans: The phrase Beauty's glance here mean the look given by the beauty of nature or nature is looking at us.

Lesson-7 Doctor Know It All

Question and answer

1. What worldly possessions did the poor peasant possess?

Ans 1: The poor peasant possessed a patch of woodland, a cart and a pair of oxen to pull it.

2. What did the doctor asked Fish to do in order to become a doctor?

Ans 2: The doctor asked Fish to sell his two oxen and the cart and to buy some fine clothes, a few medicine bottle, pills and salve. The doctor also asked Fish to get an ABC book with a picture of a rooster inside, a board with words that read as 'I AM DOCTOR KNOW IT ALL' and to nail it over his door.

3. Why did the lord come to Fish?

Ans 3: The lord came to Fish for a solution because he was robbed with a huge sum of money. On seeing the board the lord thought Fish would be the right person who could find his stolen money.

4. What did Fish do when he heard the knock at his door?

Ans 4: When Fish heard the knock at his door he went to open it.

5. Why did Fish excuse himself from the table?

Ans 5: Fish excused himself from the table because he noticed that the fourth servant winked at him. Thus, Fish followed the servant to the kitchen.

6. What did the lord do to test Fish?

Ans 6: To test Fish of his ability, the Lord asked Fish if he could guess what was in the covered dish bought by the fourth servant.

7. How did the lord reward Fish?

Ans 7: The Lord rewarded Fish by giving him a handful of gold and promised to spread his fame far and wide.

Extract

1. If I could be a doctor too...

a. To whom is Fish speaking?

Ans a: Fish was speaking to himself.

b. Where was Fish standing?

Ans b: Fish was standing at the open door of a Doctor's house in village waiting for his payment.

c. What dishes were a part of the heavenly dinner?

Ans c: The dishes that were a part of the heavenly dinner were soup and roast, juicy vegetable, frosted cake and a dish of fruit.

2. Well Doctor, you have guessed it! ...

a. To whom is this statement addressed?

Ans a: This statement is addressed to Fish who was Doctor know it all.

b. What did the listener say before this statement was made?

Ans b: The listener said, 'Oh, you poor fish! you're done for!'

c. What was there in the dish that the listener has to guess?

Ans c: There was fish in the dish that the listener had to guess.

Word Meanings:

Drab -	not bright
Valour -	bravery
Corrugated -	grooved
Flourishes -	grows well
Queer -	strange
A bed -	in bed
Eerie -	strange
Humble -	ordinary
Realm -	kingdom
Undying -	unending

Give One Word:

Rain containing some ice -	sleet
Moved with a hissing sound -	swish Ed
Dense groups of bushes or trees -	thickets
Deserving to be respected -	honourable
A person who performs magic by using the power of spirits -	sorcerer
A covering worn on the head on special occasions -	headdress
Strange and beautiful -	wonderous
Lack or absence of something -	dearth
Express contempt or dislike -	sniffs
Improve the quality or value of -	enrich

Make Sentences:

- a. hummed –
- b. stamped-
- c. helped-
- d. existence -
- e. gathered-
- f. gifted-
- g. protect-
- h. flourish-
- i. searched-
- j. angry-

TERM -2

Answer the following questions :

1. Why was the barber's wife angry with him?

Ans: The barber's wife was angry with him because he had not earned any money that day and there was no food in the house.

2. Why was the barber gifted a piece of land?

Ans: The barber was gifted a piece of land because he had begged the king to give him something. Since the king was getting married, he was in a generous mood and gifted the barber a piece of land.

3. Why was the barber's wife not happy with the King's gift to her

Ans: The barber's wife was not happy with the King's gift to her husband because he was not a farmer and the piece of land was of no use to them.

Q4-How did the barber's wife trick the band of robbers?

The barber's wife tricked the band of robbers by telling them that her uncle had buried five pots of gold in that land and they were trying to find the gold. The robbers believed her and dug up the land thinking that they would take all the gold. On another occasion, she kept garbage in a bowl and covered it with sweets. When her husband asked her where the money was, she said that it was hidden in the bowl that was in the kitchen. Hearing that the robber was happy to take the bowl but was disappointed to find only garbage in it.

Q5-How did the robbers try to take revenge on the barber's wife?

Ans) The robbers took their revenge by carrying away the bed on which the barber's was sleeping.

Answer in reference to the context:

1- 'What did the king give you'

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans- The barber's wife said this to the barber.

b) Why did the person go to the king?

Ans- The person went to the king to beg for something because there was no food in his house.

c) What did the king gift the person?

Ans- The king gifted the person a piece of wasteland outside the city.

2- 'Where have you put the money?'

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans- The barber said this to his wife.

b) Why did the speaker say so?

Ans- The speaker said so because he was asked by his wife to inquire about the money as soon as she was in bed.

c) What was the whole plan behind it?

Ans-The whole idea behind this an was to trick the robber who had entered the house to steal the money.

The Journey Out of the World

Q1 What was Dennis Tito's life long dream? How old was he when he realised it?

Ans-Dennis Tito's life long dream was to fly in space. He achieved this dream when he was sixty years old.

Q2-What was NASA's objection to Tito's going into space?

Ans -NASA's objection to Tito's going into space was that they felt that a tourist, without technical knowledge, would be of no help if a difficult situation arose during the flight and he would be a burden on the other members of the crew.

Q3) What was the effect of Tito's journey into space?

Ans-Tito's journey to space had a long lasting effect. Many other private citizens have participated in space travel since then. Some of the world's biggest business- men have invested in space travel companies. These companies are developing new technologies to offer more people the opportunity to travel to space.

Q4) What happens to astronauts in space without Earth's gravity?

Ans-Astronauts experience a sense of weightlessness without the Earth's gravity. They find it difficult to sense where their arms and legs are and often experience motion sickness. The weightlessness also affects the movement of blood in the body and the bones and muscles.

Q5 How was the Mir Space Station used commercially?

Ans-The Mir Space Station was used commercially in 1990 when a journalist from a Japanese TV network company gave a daily TV broadcast from the orbit.

Q6) Describe Mark Shuttleworth's experience in space?

Ans-While in space Mark Shuttleworth had a radio conversation with Nelson Mandela and a 14-year-old terminally-ill girl. He also conducted experiments on AIDS and genome research. Shuttleworth also talked to school students in South Africa through Ham radio.

SICK

Q1) Why was Peggy feeling sick?

Ans- Peggy was feeling sick because she did not want to go to school.

Q2) How many chickenpox did she have?

Ans- She had seventeen chicken pox.

Q3) What had happened to her legs and eyes?

Ans- Her right leg is cut and her left leg is broken. Her eyes have turned blue .

4. Find three examples of alliteration from the poem "Sick".

Ans: Three examples of alliterations from the poem are hip hurts, belly buttons and 'pendix pains.

Q5) What did Peggy mean by the term 'instamatic flu'? What do you think is the characteristic feature of 'instamatic flu'?

Ans- Peggy meant that she had the flu suddenly or instantly when she said she had instamatic flu. Coughing , sneezing, gasping and getting choked could be characteristic features of instamatic flu.

The Incident of the letter

Q1) What kind of a person was Dr Jekyll?

Ans- Dr Jekyll was a liar. He hid the truth regarding Mr Jude's whereabouts even when the latter was suspected of murdering a highly respected Member of Parliament.

Q2) What kind of a relationship did Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson share?

Ans- Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll were friends. Mr Utterson was a lawyer and Dr Jekyll was a client. Dr Jekyll trusted Mr Utterson.

Q3) What did Dr Jekyll tell Mr Utterson about the letter? Was Dr Jekyll truthful?

Ans- Dr Jekyll told Mr Utterson that he had received a letter from Mr Hyde which was delivered by hand .There was no postmark on the envelope containing the letter.Dr Jekyll was not telling the truth because his servant Poole,told Mr Utterson that everything had come by post that day.

Q4)What was Guest's analysis of the two sets of handwriting that he compared?

Ans- Guest 's analysis was that the two sets of handwriting were identical .Only they were differently sloped.

5. What was Dr Jekyll's motive for showing the letter to Mr Utterson?

Ans: Dr. Jekyll's motive for showing the letter to Mr. Utterson was that he wanted to save Mr Hyde from being caught as the letter said that Mr Hyde has escaped and can't be caught and that he will not return.

An Old Friend

Q1) List the uses of the neem tree?

Ans- The seed oil and soap of the neem tree can be used for various skin diseases.The bark can be used as tincture.Dried neem leaves can be kept in between books and clothes to protect them from insects.A tasty dish can be prepared by frying the neem buds with small pieces of brinjal.

Q2) Why was Nimai a favourite of Shyamal's grandfather?

Ans- Nimai was grandfather's favourite tree because it was the place for grandfather's morning prayers.In summer he would sit under the tree for hours as the afternoon breeze started.He loved to see the neem flowers and yellow fruits of the tree.For hours he would sit there reading,writing or gazing at the numerous young leaves and loved to watch the birds and squirrels that lived in it.

Q3)Why did Shyamal's father want to cut down the neem tree?

Ans- Shyamal's father wanted to cut down the neem tree to make space for the garage for the new car.

Q4)Why was Shyamal against cutting down Nimai?

Ans- Shyamal was against cutting down Nimai because his grandfather loved Nimai very much. To him it was the memory of his grandfather which he wanted to cherish.

Q5) What eventually happened to the neem tree?

Ans- A big bolt of lightning struck the neem tree and it was burnt.

Q6) Why did Shymal disappear with his servant? Where did he go?

Ans- Shyamal disappeared with his family servant, Prasad to get a new sapling. He went to his Grandfather's old gardener's house and got a sapling.

Shall We Ghost

Q1) What did the narrator want to take back with him from the auction at Presambr France?

Ans- The narrator wanted to take back a pair of cherubs from the auction at Presambr France.

Q2) Why did the narrator bribe the porter?

Ans- The narrator bribed the porter to know about the carved cherubs. The porter allowed him to search for them in the house, provided he did not obstruct in the sale.

Q3) Why was Rowena sobbing profusely?

Ans- Rowena was sobbing profusely because she had lived at PresambrGrance since the time her mother had died. It was a beautiful house and she did not want to leave the house and live anywhere.

Q4) What advice did the narrator give to Rowena?

Ans- The narrator advised her to try and stop the sale by scaring and frightening the crowd. He said she would do that by acting like a ghost.

Q5) What were the strange incidents happening in the house that day?

Ans- The strange incidents happening that day started first with soot billowing into the large room where the auction was taking place. People started coughing and their face and clothes were blackened by the soot. Next an old

lady screamed as mice were running all over her. Then the smell of rotten eggs and whales filled the room. Water began to drip from the damped ceiling and a fire broke out in the upper floor of the house and lastly the narrator found two cherubs with cherries in their mouth lying on the back seat of his car.

EXTRACTS

Q1)'But have you tried to do something about it'?

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans-The narrator said these words to Rowena.

a)What was the speaker referring to?

Ans-The speaker was referring to Rowena's deed not to leave the house and go and live elsewhere.

c)What were the speaker's suggestions to the listener?

Ans-The speaker suggested that she should try to stop the auction. She should act like a ghost to scare the people away.

Rain in the hills

Q1)What is the theme of the poem?

Ans- in this poem the poet describes the beauty of the hills during the rains. She wants to portray the beauty of nature and how the magic of hills never decreases.

Q2)What hides the view of the poet?

Ans-Fog hides the view of the poet.

Q3)Which line in the poem uses personification?

Ans-The line 'the menacing slopes' uses personification.

EXTRACTS

Q1)'the rolling thunder
announcing the storm'

a)What is being referred to here?

Ans'Thunder' is being referred to here.

b)What is the thunder announcing?

Ans-The thunder is announcing the coming of storm.

c)How do the animals react to the sound of thunder?

Ans- birds go to their nest to protect themselves from cold.

Q2'My bus trundles on and on

It's path serpentine..'

a)Why does the bus 'trundles on and on'?

Ans- The bus bus trundles on and on because in the blinding rain it moves slowly and carefully.Hence it takes a long time to reach its destination.

b)Why is the path referred to as serpentine?

Ans-The path is referred to as 'serpentine' because it follows a winding course along the mountains and looks like a snake.

c) What does the poet see while the bus trundles?

Ans-While the bus trundles on the poet sees a valley and small villages with twinkling hearths.

1. My tonsils are as big as rocks. I have counted sixteen chickenpox

a. Identify the figure of speech in this extract.

Ans: The figure of speech in this extract is a Simile.

b. What does the speaker mean by counting chickenpox?

Ans: By counting the chicken pox, the speaker means that she is really sick and getting worse by counting chicken pox.

c. What happened immediately after the speaker counted the number of chickenpox especially, she had?

Ans: After the speaker counted the number of chickenpox, she had then immediately another chicken pox popped out.

d. What did Peggy mean by the term 'instamatic flu'?

Ans: According to Peggy the term 'instamatic flu' means she got it instantly and immediately and easily.

2. His mother used to comfort him with the feather light touch of the neem leaves.

a. Who is being referred to as 'he' here?

Ans: Shyamal's grandfather is being referred to as 'he' here.

b. What had happened to him?

Ans: He was suffering from small pox.

c. What did the neem leaves remind him of later in his life?

Ans: The neem leaves reminded him of his mother who used to comfort his burning skin with those leaves in his childhood.

d. Name the lesson and the author.

Ans: Name of the lesson is 'An Old Friend' and Jayanti Adhikari is the author of this lesson.

3. You certainly made a good job of the ghosting with soot and mice, water and fire.

a. Who said this and to whom?

Ans: The narrator said this to Rowena.

b. Who is behind all the pranks?

Ans: The ghost was behind all the pranks.

c. Why was the speaker left confused by the end of it?

Ans: **The** speaker was left confused by the end because he thought that the strange incident that happened was secretly done by Rowena which she denied.

d. Name the lesson and the author.

Ans: Name of the lesson is **Shall We Ghost** and the author is **H.A Manhood**.

C. Word Meanings:

1. Magnificent – very good

2. Clumsy - not skilful
3. Garbage – waste material
4. Sullied- damaged
5. Quaint- odd
6. Cautiously- carefully
7. Fragrance – sweet smell
8. Deafening – very loud
9. Gleamed- shined
10. Murky-gloomy or dark
11. Menacing- threatening
12. Frenzied- wild, excited
13. Jamming – blocking
14. Feathering- flowing out

D. Give One Word:

1. coming down in waves- cascading
2. The floor of a fire place-hearth
3. A deep valley through which a river runs -gorge
4. Strong and attractive- heady
5. Wished he had not done it - regretted
6. Rose and moved in a large quantity – billowed
7. Without showing any concern – indifferently
8. a list of items written in a systematic manner – catalogue
9. lighted up excessively brightly – blazed
10. In a way that shows fondness- affectionately
11. A loose piece of skin near the bottom of your fingernail - hangnail
12. Injured by a sudden and violent twist –sprained
13. Lengthy and tough – extensive
14. Outside the house- outdoors

E. Make Sentences:

1. Terrified-
2. Angry -
3. Bribe-

4. Believe -
 5. Planned -
 6. Gifted-
 7. criticise
 8. filled-
 9. climbed
 10. Twinkle-
 11. Helped-
 12. Feel-
 13. Searched
 14. Hides-
-

The end