

## ONLY FOR TEACHERS

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# Saffron 6



## Someone's Mother

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (a)

#### B. Fill in each blanks with correct words choosing from the brackets.

1. white      2. uncared      3. arm      4. feet      5. timid

#### C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (d)      4. (e)      5. (b)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect statements.

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (3)      4. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The old woman was ragged and grey with bent back. Her feet were weak and slow. She was weak and timid and afraid of walking.
2. The woman was too old and weak to cross the road.
3. The young and the gayest boy offered her to help her cross the crowded road. He gave his hand, the woman held his hand tightly and took her across the road without hurt or any harm.
4. The young boy felt very happy at heart and contented after helping the old lady to cross the road.
5. At night, the old woman bowed before God and prayed for the gentle boy. She said, 'God be kind to that noble boy' who was the son of a noble mother.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. The poem teaches us to take care of the old and weak people. We should help them. The old and weak shower their blessings on children for their help. So it is our duty to help them in their need.

2. The old woman was very weak and poor and so afraid of crossing the crowded street.
3. The old woman prayed for the noble and considerate boy because he had helped her in crossing the crowded road.

### Words in Use

#### A. Find out from the poem one word for each of the following.

1. timid      2. trampled      3. helpful      4. careless      5. noble

#### B. Write antonyms of the following words.

1. freedom      2. happy      3. white      4. timid      5. old
6. strong      7. slow      8. poor

### Appreciating the Poem

#### Find from the poem words that rhyme with the following words.

1. snow      2. long      3. out      4. deep      5. day
6. feet      7. arm      8. understand

### Understanding Grammar

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. but      2. till      3. when      4. not only, but also
5. but      6. Though      7. whereas      8. for      9. and
10. because      11. therefore      12. because      13. If      14. as



## Wild Duck

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in each blank with correct word choosing from the brackets.

1. ducks,      2. motionless      3. black dots
4. the duck      5. bandaged

#### C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (f)      6. (e)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. While sitting in the boat. the man told the boy that they (the wild ducks) would come in clouds, huge clouds moving very fast.

2. When the man told the boy that he had to be quick, the boy ran his fingers down the cold blue barrel of his gun.
3. The boy was eager to go on an adventure with his father, passionate about watching birds, patient, steady and even excited. He felt very surprised and spell-bound to see the ducks
4. Both the father and the son felt excited and spell-bound when they saw ducks in the sky. The boy exclaimed with surprise, 'There must be millions.' They wondered to see the huge clouds of ducks banking one way, then another, changing the shapes of the sky and blotting the light.
5. The father undid his safety catch and started firing, throwing buckshots at the sky but could not kill a single bird. The son was more patient and had steady hand. He raised his gun, fired and hit one – the leader of the formation.
6. The boy was sad on killing birds, so one day, he threw away the gun. When the man came to know about this, he felt a sense of peace. He found he was relieved as the gun had gone. The boy had taught him to be kind and caring towards birds.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Though the boy was passionate about birdwatching but he did not like killing the birds. He not only saved the life of the wounded duck but also taught the man to be kind towards birds.
2. No, the man was not a perfect teacher to teach the boy hunting birds. He was impulsive and impatient whereas the boy was patient and steady hand. He hit a duck with a single shot.
3. When the boy touched the soft feathers and thin bony neck of the duck, he was frightened at what he had done. The boy lifted the duck, stroked its head, took it home, bandaged the wing and learned to feed the maimed duck. He did so because he thought it was cruel to kill birds.

### Words in Use

#### A. Which words in the text have these meanings?

- |             |                |             |             |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. billowed | 2. spell-bound | 3. passion  | 4. whistle  |
| 5. dead end | 6. maimed      | 7. lopsided | 8. backyard |
| 9. stretch  | 10. banked     |             |             |

#### B. Rewrite each sentence using the correct word from the text.

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. accurate = perfect               | 2. banking = moving       |
| 3. totally unused area = wilderness | 4. turned = billowed      |
| 5. Hiding = blotting                | 6. little waves = ripples |

## Understanding Grammar

**A. Combine the two sentences in each response. Begin the sentences as suggested in brackets.**

1. Overeating last night was not a good idea.
2. Going down that corridor would be the shortest way to the principal's office
3. Yes, to meet Akash last evening was just wonderful.
4. Naturally, traveling for sixteen hours has made us feel quite exhausted.
5. Yes, to let the girl travel to Mumbai by herself was a bold decision.

**B. Join the first part of the sentence with a suitable second part from the table. If the first part begins with an if, do not forget the comma.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. e | 3. d | 4. f | 5. a | 6. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

## Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out the text and answer the questions given below. You may listen to the text more than once.**

1. Miss Betsey Trotwood was the only person alive on his father's side.
2. Miss Betsey Trotwood lived in a cottage in a small village on the sea coast.
3. She was angry with him because, he had married a very young woman.
4. His father was once favourite of Miss Betsey Trotwood.
5. His father had died before David Copperfield was born.

## Speaking

A. Do it yourself

B. Do it yourself

## Writing

A. Do it yourself

B. Do it yourself



## An Infantile Venture

## Comprehension

**A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**B. Fill in each blank with correct word choosing from the brackets.**

- |           |             |                 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. eleven | 2. obedient | 3. wild animals |
| 4. forest | 5. panther  |                 |

**C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (f) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (e) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (3)      4. (7)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. His job required hard work and was also dangerous. Everyday in the morning, he would go deep in the forest along with the other labourers to cut wood. In the evening, he and other fellow members would return from the forest.
2. Ravi was keen to have a look at the forest closely. The time he felt that, nobody was noticing him, he quietly moved away in the forest.
3. Ravi saw that it was a lovely place surrounded with shady trees all around. He saw a number of unknown birds in and around the pond. Well, some were flying, others were swimming in clear water, and few were diving into the water every now and then, and coming out with a fish in its beak.
4. Ravi threw a stone towards the stag to save it from the panther. The panther was furious at losing its prey. So it ran towards Ravi to attack on him.
5. His father and the guards saved Ravi. They killed the panther with a gun when it was moving towards Ravi on the tree.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. No, it was not appropriate for him because his father's workplace, the forest was a dangerous place where there were many wild animals.
2. Ravi was always eager to go to the forest with his father. Since, the forest area was of wild animals, he left Ravi with the guards and instructed him not to move here and there. When he saw that nobody was noticing him, he quietly moved into the forest.
3. It seems to be impossible for a small boy to climb up a tree in the presence of a panther who is an expert climber. it is not easy to believe.

**Words in Use**

**A. Write the opposites of the words given below.**

- |           |            |                  |           |
|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. tame   | 2. rich    | 3. unintelligent | 4. soft   |
| 5. sparse | 6. disobey | 7. wispy         | 8. easily |

**B. Find out two synonyms for each of the following words.**

- |                |          |            |            |
|----------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. threatening | menacing | 2. defend  | safeguard  |
| 3. fast        | swift    | 4. enraged | very angry |
| 5. unavoidable | certain  |            |            |

**C. Use the following words in sentences of your own.**

1. he disobeyed his teacher so he was punished.

2. They managed to escape from the burning house.
3. The son is obedient to his parents.
4. Manu is very brilliant student.
5. The panther was furious to lose its prey.

### Understanding Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct helping verbs given in the brackets.

- |        |       |       |            |             |
|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|
| 1. are | 2. am | 3. is | 4. are     | 5. is       |
| 6. are | 7. is | 8. is | 9. am, are | 10. are, am |

### Listening

Your teacher will read out a paragraph in the class. Listen to him / her carefully and answer the following questions.

1. The dog.
2. She liked it and took it home.
3. They gave what they did not like to eat.
4. She treated him with care.
5. How smart she made me! and how good i smellad
6. In this sentence 'me' is (a) a direct object (7) an indirect object (3)

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Zigzag

### Comprehension

A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (b)

B. Fill in each blank with correct word from the box.

- |            |               |             |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. torture | 2. unusual    | 3. nuisance |
| 4. snore   | 5. brightened |             |

C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (f)
6. (e)

D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)
2. (3)
3. (7)
4. (3)
5. (3)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Hearing about Zigzag, Mrs Krishnan said that most of Somu's so called

"favourite" possessions that he had given them were absolute nuisances. She was justified in saying this. She produced the example of the rare insect-eating plant that ate no mosquitoes in the house rather required a room-heater to keep that alive.

2. Zigzag was about a foot and a half tall. Its bald head was fringed with a crown of shocking pink feathers while the rest of its plumage was in various shades of the muddiest, sludgiest brown. its curved beak was in various shades of the muddiest, sludgiest brown. Its curved beak was sunflower-yellow and its eyes were the colour of cola held to sunlight.
3. Zigzag stubbornly refused to say a single word to them even though they tried speaking to him in English, Hindi, Tamil and French.
4. Zigzag had deposited all the fruits, etc on the ceiling fan then switched off. When the maid switched on the fan, half-pecked fruits streamed off the fan. Seeing this, she danced, and clapping her hands excitedly yelled, 'We've been blessed! It's raining papayas and bananas in this room!.'

The most funny part of the incident is the calls after calls from neighbours demanding to stop the snoring sound of Zigzag.

5. Mrs Krishnan rang to Dr Krishnan in his clinic and told him that her 'Sunset at Marina' Painting was bought by Mrs Jhunjhunwala for Rs 5000. It was the same painting which she had made and on which papaya fell on due to zigzag. She told him that they were not fair to Zigzag. She asked him if they could keep zigzag with them at home, just on trial for another week. This was why she agreed to keep the bird for another week.
6. When Dr Drishnan says this, we do not agree with him. It was by chance that the painting spoiled by Zigzag was bought by Mrs Jhunhanwala for Rs. 5000 /- as she did not know the reality of the streaks of papaya on it. Otherwise, Dr Drishnan was very sad when Zigzag had spoiled the painting and his wife complained and called Zigzag a nonsense bird.
7. Yes, this story is very funny. There are a number of examples to support this opinion – Zigzag did not speak a word in any language as it was told to by Somu, it only ate and slept and snored ferociously. It spoiled the room by depositing fruits on the chandelier and ceiling fan, the neighbours were troubled by its awful snoring. But when their painting spoiled by it, earned them 5000 rupees, they were all in praise of the nuisance bird.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. (a) Somu always kept the bird busy, so it never slept when it was with him.  
(b) This tells that Zigzag was really an absolute treasure and a real help.
2. Laughter plays a very important role in families. It develops a bond of belongingness and a sense of care among family members.

3. Yes, the real joviality and cheerfulness exists where people have the courage to laugh at themselves.
4. It is the tendency of humans to laugh at others than at themselves. We find it easier to laugh at others but feel embarrassed if others try to laugh at us, so we agree with this statement.

### Words in Use

#### A. Find out from the story antonyms of these words.

- |              |             |               |                |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. unusual   | 2. harmless | 3. sincere    | 4. impartial   |
| 5. cheerless | 6. superior | 7. unfriendly | 8. permanently |
| 9. different | 10. upset   |               |                |

#### B. Make nouns from these verbs.

- |                 |               |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. exhibition   | 2. apology    | 3. correction | 4. explanation |
| 5. application  | 6. insistence | 7. excitement |                |
| 8. announcement |               | 9. annoyance  | 10. invitation |

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Complete these sentences with a little, some or any. The first one has been done for you.

1. some    2. any    3. some    4. a little    5. any    6. a lot

#### B. Complete these sentences with a few, many, a lot of or much.

1. many    2. much    3. A lot of    4. many    5. a few    6. a lot of

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a paragraph, and answer the following questions.**

1. A tiger has excellent eyesight and a sharp sense of smell.
2. Tigers guard their territories by marking the boundaries of their area with scratch marks on trees and rocks as well as body scent markings.
3. Scratching and scent marking are the signals that warn other tigers about the size of the tiger ruling the region.
4. Tigers communicate by roaring loudly.
5. (a) excellent – adjective    (b) sense – noun  
 (c) guard – verb    (d) as well as – conjunction  
 (e) Loudly – adverb    (f) their – possessive adjective

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.





## The Laburnum

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. ordinary              2. unnoticeable              3. yellow                      4. passersby

#### C. Match the rhyming words in the two columns.

1. (c)                      2. (d)                      3. (e)                      4. (b)                      5. (a)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)                      2. (7)                      3. (3)                      4. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The lone laburnum tree grows just down the road where the poet lives.
2. The clear sunbeams burst out in May, a summer month.
3. When summer comes, golden light is trapped in the laburnum tree.
4. Opposite to the behaviour of the cawing crows, the laburnum tree is calm and its height is not remarkable. Its leaves also are ordinary.
5. The beggar down the street feels very happy to see the laburnum tree bloom with flowers. He gets this key for free.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. Yes, it is a small hardwood tree with hanging clusters of yellow flowers followed by poisonous seeds.
2. The yellow flowers of the laburnum tree are so bright that our eyes are dazzled when we look at it.
3. The gloom of the sky or darkness has no effect on the brightness of its flowers.

### Words in Use

Make words as defined below using the letters of the word MAINE, a state in the United States.

- |         |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. MA   | 2. MAIN | 3. MINE | 4. MAN |
| 5. MEAN | 6. MANE | 7. ME   | 8. AM  |
| 9. AN   | 10. AIM | 11. IN  | 12. I  |

### Appreciating the Poem

golden light

crystallised sunbeams

thunderly grey

topaz light

flowers of sunshine

drops gold on passerby

## Understanding Grammar

Fill in the blanks with 'can', 'could', 'may' or 'might'.

1. can      2. may      3. can      4. could      5. may      6. can
7. May      8. might      9. could      10. may      11. can      12. could



## The Mole and the River Bank

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (b)

**B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.**

1. tunnel      2. birds      3. fascinated      4. sculled      5. boat

**C. Match the words in the two columns to make sentences.**

1. (c)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (d)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (3)      4. (7)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. It was the spring season when Mole was working hard cleaning his little home.
2. The Mole thought his happiness was complete when he stood by the edge of a full-fed river. Never in his life had he seen a river before. It was the best place for him to live.
3. The Mole scraped and scratched busily with his little paws muttering to himself, till at last he popped out into the warm grass of a great meadow.
4. The Water Rat had a brown little round face, with whiskers, small, neat ears and thick silky hair.
5. In the end, the Mole was more happy than the Water Rat. The Mole was absorbed in the new life. He was muttering and entering upon enjoying the sparkles, the ripples, the scents and the sounds and the sunlight. He trailed a paw in the water and dreamed long walking dreams.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Spring season has been described in this story. In this season, trees bear new leaves and flowers. Everything looks new. It is neither too cold nor too hot in this season.
2. The Mole has been living under the ground for many days. He had never seen an open place or a meadow. Soft breezes cooled his head and he got

rid of cleaning and whitewashing his little home. So he felt very happy to have a carefree life.

3. The Water Rat treated Mole affectionately and warmly. He took him in his boat for a joy riding. The Water Rat is gentle and considerate and listens to Mole's troubles patiently.

### Words in Use

#### A. Write the opposites of the words given below.

1. Pleased    2. light    3. large    4. sad    5. soft  
6. gloomy    7. top    8. happy    9. wide    10. invisible

#### B. Find out two synonyms for each of the following words.

1. murmur    whisper    2. scampered    ran  
3. stared    looked    4. enjoyable    delightful

#### C. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

1. The farmer felt weary after ploughing the field.  
2. The sage had a divine face.  
3. The Mole suffered loneliness under the ground.  
4. Mole's happiness was visible in the meadow.  
5. The girl sat dreamily in the class.

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. This park is quite clean.  
2. The boy ran forward.  
3. My brother bought a new dress today.  
4. This girl is always dressed neatly.  
5. I rang up my friend thrice.  
6. Mohit kicked the ball roughly.  
7. The father spoke to the child firmly.  
8. We often work together.  
9. Our team lost the match because we played very poorly.  
10. I thought the hotel would be costly but it was very cheap.

#### B. Use the following adverbs of time in your own sentences.

1. The teacher is still in the classroom.  
2. I saw a pleasant dream last night.  
3. The train is yet to arrive.  
4. Now, you can go home.  
5. Soon after the rain, it began to fall snowballs.

6. I was in class 5 last year.

**C. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs. Choose the adverbs from the box.**

- |               |                |            |                |
|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. harshly    | 2. completely  | 3. already | 4. very        |
| 5. once       | 6. tomorrow    | 7. neatly  | 8. melodiously |
| 9. everywhere | 10. cheerfully |            |                |

**D. Form sentences using these adverbs of place.**

1. The found it difficult to get used to living abroad.
2. He fell downstairs and broke his arm.
3. My uncle lives near the bust stand.
4. I put my book somewhere and forgot it.
5. The birds are over there. Go and feed them.
6. There is someone outside the gate.
7. Keep on going forward and try not to look back.
8. The children are inside the house.

**E. Underline the adverbs and write 'F' for adverb of frequency and 'D' for adverb of degree.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. She drove <u>quite</u> dangerously.          | D |
| 2. She is frequently <u>late</u> for school.    | F |
| 3. I do my exercises <u>regularly</u> .         | F |
| 4. He has given up sweets <u>forever</u> .      | F |
| 5. I will not be <u>fully</u> careless.         | D |
| 6. We eat at restaurants <u>occasionally</u> .  | F |
| 7. I have not been to London even <u>once</u> . | F |

**Listening**

**Your teacher will read out a paragraph in the class. Listen to him/her carefully and answer the following questions.**

1. This means a state of dying out or disappearance of some species of animals or plants.
2. The most famous extinction occurred about 65 million years ago when dinosaurs died out.
3. During this extinction period around 70 percent species on earth died out.
4. Something catastrophic prevented the recovery of dinosaurs.
5. (a) Signalled (b) decline

**Speaking**

Do it yourself.

**Writing**

Do it yourself.



## Down the Rabbit-hole

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (b)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. beneath      2. bottomless      3. curtain  
4. loveliest      5. ventured

#### C. Match the words in the two columns to make sentences.

1. (e)      2. (a)      3. (f)      4. (b)      5. (d)      6. (c)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The most remarkable thing Alice saw was the Rabbit taking a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket and looking at it. It made her feel that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket or a watch to take out of it.
2. When Alice opened the door, she found a small passage. She could not go inside it but she wanted to. Therefore, she wished that she could shut up like a telescope.
3. It was a little bottle with a paper label tied to its neck, with the words "DRINK ME" but wise little Alice was not going to do that in a hurry. It was so because she wanted to know and see whether it was marked poison' or not.
4. Alice wanted to go into the garden at once but when she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for the key, she found she could not reach it. When she had tired herself out with trying, she sat down and cried.
5. Alice said to herself sharply, "Come, there is no use in crying like that!" I advise you to leave off this minute!" This shows that she was courageous, adventurous and curious about things.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. These words tell us that Alice was curious and adventurous.
2. Do it yourself.
3. When everything around Alice happened normally, it was dull and boring for her because she loved adventures and she was curious to learn and understand things.

## Words in Use

A. Fill in the blanks with the noun forms of the words given in the box. The noun forms of these words appear in the text.

1. feelings    2. curiosity    3. heap    4. advice    5. life

**B. Complete these sentences with the correct phrases from the list in the box above.**

1. the very same 2. very well 3. very own 4. the very same

## Understanding Grammar

**A. Consider the use of 'the' in each of these sentences and write if it is correct.**

1. correct    2. correct    3. correct    4. correct    5. correct  
6. 7    7. 7    8. 7    9. correct    10. correct

**B. Complete these sentences with a or the.**

Having finished **the** homework for the day, he switched on **the** television. There was **a** cartoon programme on one channel, and **a** cricket match on another. He chose **the** cricket match and watched it.

## Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage carefully, and answer the questions given below.**

1. A pair of trousers.
2. A clock.
3. Got ready to leave the shop.
4. He shouted, "You have not paid."
5. Same as that of the trousers.
6. (a) Plural (b) plural

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## A Meeting with Helen Keller

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)            2. (a)            3. (b)            4. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the box.**

- |               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. high above | 2. white-haired | 3. expectantly |
| 4. unreliable | 5. directly     |                |

**C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (e) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (7) | 3. (7) | 4. (3) | 5. (7) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. This means a hindrance or a problem of narrow path.
2. The author was surprised and disgusted to hear the name of 'Miss Helen Keller' from Margot in a casual way. Secondly, she ran to their garage, jumped into the deep and bounced down the mountain to take Helen Keller from the Hotel Splendid. This shows that the author was excited about meeting Helen Keller.
3. Helen Keller's behaviour all through the jeep ride shows that she was very bold, courageous and full of life. She was high-spirited and she enjoyed life without caring for any troubles. According to the writer, Helen Keller was the first passenger who was oblivious to the danger; she was enchanted by the violent jumps and only laughed when she was thrown against her shoulder. She sang and warbled happily and cried "Lovely!".
4. Miss Thomson was a companion of Helen Keller.
5. Miss Thomson said this because Helen Keller loved to live alone and spend a lonely life in a peaceful place in New York. That was why the really noticed a change of smell.
6. Helen Keller's attitude towards her blindness and deafness was positive. When asked, She replied she would like to see all the places she would visit and people she would meet. 'And death is just around the corner. Not that that worries me, on the contrary.' She sat in silence for a moment. Then, slowly and very distinctly, spoke again: "But there's a difference for me, you know. Because in that other-room (other life), I shall be able to see."

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Helen Keller's greatest strength was her positive attitude towards life. She was courageous and her blindness and deafness posed no hindrance in her life.
2. Helen Keller was a civilised member of society, very patient, courageous and full of life.

- This statement tells us that Helen Keller was an optimistic personality. Her innermost feeling was that she was not able to see the wonderful world and listen to the songs of nature. But she hopes to see all this in her life after death.

### Word in Use

Jumbled word	Meaning	Word
xtearroidanyr	remarkable	extraordinary
iretkyc	shaky	rickety
cerpitoiusp	dangerously steep	precipitous
leianurleb	undependable	unreliable
deruscbo	hidden	obscured
awiirste	a pale bluish flower	wisteria
acsoffdlmig	a temporary structure formed of poles and planks	Scaffolding
baluoder	worked hard	laboured
sculster	bunches	cluster

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Combine the following to form noun clauses functioning as the objects of the verbs.

- She did not know of her mother's return.
- I greatly regret my inability to attend the party.
- He heard of his brother's going away.
- The hostages demanded their freedom.
- The prisoner confessed to stealing the money.

#### B. Combine the following to form noun clauses functioning as the subjects of the verbs.

- It is untrue that he told us something.
- It seems to be certain that the plane will be delayed.
- It must be endured as it cannot be cured.
- It was not clear to me that she said something.
- It is certain that he will not get through the exam.

#### C. Complete the following sentences by adding an appropriate relative clause.

- This is the man **who has helped me**.



2. I love the game **which allows sufficient physical activity.**
  3. Do you like the tree **that gives you shade?**
  4. I want the dog **which runs the fastest.**
  5. He loves to swim in the river **that is clean.**
  6. She doesn't like the lady **who talks too much**
- D. Complete the following sentences by joining the correct relative clauses to the main clauses.
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The boy climbed the gate               | who was ticked off by the police |
| 2. The ship.....is going to sink          | that grow wild on the hills      |
| 3. Mother loves the flowers               | that is lame in one leg          |
| 4. There is the driver                    | that has sprung a leak           |
| 5. The animals are all afraid of the lion | that has pointed spikes on top   |

### Listening

1. One of the frogs lived in a ditch at one end of Japan.
2. The other frog lived in a clear stream of water at the other end of Japan.
3. The two frogs wanted to see a little of the other world.
4. One day, they set out along the road, each towards the other.
5. They met halfway between the two towns.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## The Fountain of Life

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

- |             |          |          |         |             |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. sunshine | 2. waves | 3. climb | 4. glad | 5. constant |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|

#### C. Match the two columns to make correct sentences.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (e) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (7) | 3. (3) | 4. (7) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. When the wind blows, the fountain waves like a flower.
2. The fountain flows in upward and downward directions.
3. No, the fountain never gets tired. The following lines show this:  
*Still climbing heavenward,  
Never weary.*
4. The fountain is a natural happening and it is full of life and so powerful that no one can tame it.
5. The fountain has been compared to snow, flower, spray etc.
6. The qualities of the fountain that the poet wants to adopt are its cheerfulness, freshness, constancy and spirit of freedom.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. I would like to identify the qualities of cheerfulness, freshness, constancy and the spirit of freedom.
2. The fountain leaps and flashes from morning till night. It looks cheerful even in the day and night. It is always in motion and aspires always towards heaven. Its movement itself gives it rest. It is full of life and can never be controlled. It is always changing still remains the same. The fountain is the symbol of aspiring to achieve the highest goals in life. It has the spirit of freedom.
3. The fountain is always in motion. In Constant motion, it seems to rest. It means that its movement itself gives it rest.

**Words in Use**

**Write antonyms of the following words.**

- |          |           |                 |            |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. sad   | 2. stable | 3. moving       | 4. careful |
| 5. never | 6. empty  | 7. dissatisfied | 8. stale   |

**Appreciating the Poem.**

**Find out from the poem other lines where 'personification' has been used, and explain how it applies in those lines.**

'Still climbing heavenward'

'Glad of all weathers'

'Happy at midnight'

'Happy by day!'

Climbing is a human quality. Being happy is also a human quality.

**Understanding Grammar**

**Use the future perfect or the future perfect continuous form of the verbs given brackets.**

1. will have rehearsed
2. will have been keeping

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. will have worked        | 4. will have been attempting |
| 5. will have visited       | 6. will have been running    |
| 7. will have been trying   | 8. will have been gathering  |
| 9. will have been enjoying | 10. will have been living    |



## When Beni Pishi Lost Her Voice

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

- |           |             |               |             |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. moment | 2. converse | 3. evil spell | 4. thrashed |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|

#### C. Match the columns to make correct sentences.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (e) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (7) | 2. (7) | 3. (7) | 4. (3) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- One day a strange thing happened to Beni Pishi. Suddenly, she lost her voice, whereas she was a compulsive talker.
- Ghanshyam Mondal was Beni Pishi's brother and a Mathematics teacher.
- Ramu, the village barber told the villagers that the ghost on the neem tree had cast an evil spell on Pishi because she passed under that haunted tree with her open hair.
- No, Beni was not in the possession of a ghost, rather she and her brother, Ghanshyam had only one set of dentures, and on that day Ghanshyam had gone somewhere with the pair of dentures. Pishi had already declared that she had as strong teeth as the Himalayan rocks. But today her mouth was empty, so she kept silent for fear of disclosure of her being toothless.
- Ghanshyam gave Beni a brand new pair of dentures wrapped in a small brown paper from the pocket of his Kurta. She slipped the dentures onto her a toothless gum. She said that he (Ghanshyam) had no sense because he had handed her the pair of dentures in the presence of all the villagers.

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

- Beni Pishi talked too much. She was a compulsive talker. If she did not

speak, it looked like a rose was not emitting fragrance.

2. Superstitions are irrational and fake beliefs in supernatural events or spirits, such as ghosts. Such beliefs are not based on truth or evidence, so they are very harmful for a society.
3. Since the villagers were sad to see Beni speechless, they became ready to listen to Ramu, the village barber, the sulliest man on earth to enlighten them on the theory relating to Beni's silence, but they had not much faith upon Ramu's understanding.

### Words in Use

#### A. Choose and circle the correct word as directed.

1. struggle
2. consider
3. frighten
4. thief

#### B. Match the given words in column A with their synonyms in column B.

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. c
5. b

#### C. Put the correct adjectives given in the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. courageous
2. new
3. frail
4. beautiful

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Change the given sentences to reported speech.

1. Rohit asked me **Where his English workbook was.**
2. Nina told me **to send a text message to her.**
3. Madhuri told me **that we needed to help Ankit's sister.**
4. Arun commanded **to wash my hands.**
5. Riya asked her friend **when the train arrived.**

#### B. Read this story and rewrite it in reported speech.

One day Akbar asked Birbal if he could tell him how many bangles his wife wore. Birbal regretted to say that he could not. Akbar exclaimed why he could not. He told him that he (Birbal) saw her hands everyday while she served him food. Yet he did not know how many bangles she had on her hands. How was it possible. Birbal said that they should go down to the garden and that he would tell him. They went down the small stair case that led to the garden. Then Birbal turned around and asked Akbar respectfully that he went up and down that staircase everyday and if he could tell him how many steps were there in that staircase. Akber had no answer.

### Infinitives

#### Join the sentences using an infinitive.

1. Being very sad, she cannot sing.
2. Being very tired, he cannot go to school today.
3. I am going to the market to buy a new dress for myself..

- Being very hungry, Meena doesn't want to wait for the others for dinner.
- Being very fond of dancing, the girls will not give up their classes.

### Listening

- King Sibi was a great ruler.
- One day a dove flew in the court when Sibi was holding it.
- The dove was in great fear of being chased by its enemy, a huge hawk.
- The King said to the bird (dove) that none needed fear who sought refuge there.
- The hawk demanded the king that the dove was his food and he had no right to prevent him from eating his food. It requested the king to surrender the dove before it died of hunger.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Walrus

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

- (b)
- (c)
- (c)
- (a)
- (b)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

- 4000
- two
- shallow
- endangered
- strong

#### C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.

- (d)
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (e)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

- (7)
- (7)
- (3)
- (3)
- (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Their front flippers are weaker than those of sea lions. As such, they are not strong swimmers.
- A Walrus has heavy, stiff quill-like whiskers called 'vibrissae'. These whiskers are very sensitive and help the walrus to locate its food.
- Walruses use their tusks to pull themselves out of water as well as for defence against other animals. They do not use them to dig food from the ocean floor.

4. To save them from becoming an extinct species, humans are no longer allowed to hunt them for their blubbers or ivory tusks.
5. They dive to the bottom of the ocean to search for food with their snouts. Their whiskers help them to identify the prey. Their diet comprises shellfish, including clams, mussels, soft corals, sea cucumbers, etc found on the bottom of the ocean.
6. Walruses are found in the arctic seas. They have two sub- species – the Atlantic Walrus and the Pacific Walrus. Atlantic Walruses live near northern Canada to Greenland whereas Pacific Walruses are found near Russia and Alaska. Walruses are social animals and live in groups of over a hundred.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Endangered species are some kinds of animals which are in danger of becoming extinct. Some other endangered species are tigers, cheetah, black buck and so on.
2. People can stop hunting these animals to protect them.
3. Do it Yourself.

### Words in Use

**Given below are the definitions of some words that end in 'art'. Find out the words and write them against the definitions.**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. smart  | 2. thwart | 3. chart | 4. start |
| 5. depart | 6. mart   | 7. cart  | 8. part  |

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Complete the conditional sentences given below choosing suitable clauses from the box.**

1. If you were to sleep early, **you would wake up at 4 a.m.**
2. If I were you, **I should not take such a risk.**
3. If you see Mr Ankit, **please convey my regards to him.**
4. If he calls me, **I will inform him.**
5. If you came to my house, **you would have lunch with me.**
6. If you learnt English well, **you would score high in all subjects.**
7. If he had been guilty, **he would have been punished.**
8. If you cool water up to 0°C, **it freezes.**

**B. Complete the following conditional sentences suitably.**

1. If it rains, **we will not go out.**
2. If she had appeared in the interview, **she would have cleared it.**
3. If he became a doctor, **he would work in a hospital.**

4. If you solve all the questions correctly, **you will get full marks.**
5. If I were you, **I should not talk to her.**
6. If you did not obey your parents, **they would be annoyed with you.**
7. If he comes to you, **you should help him.**
8. Unless you complete your homework, **you will not be allowed to enter the class.**
9. If you help me, **I will help you.**
10. He will not pass unless **he works hard.**

### Listening

The teacher will speak aloud the following words that have the 'str' sound blend. Listen carefully and note the sound of the letters in bold. Find eight new words beginning with the 'str' sound blend and write them in the space provided.

straddle	strafe	struggle	straight
strain	strait	stride	strife

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## The Necklace

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. occasion    2. violent    3. prettiest    4. necklace    5. francs

#### C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.

1. (c)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (f)      5. (b)      6. (d)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (3)      4. (7)      5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. One day Mathilde's husband came home with a large envelope – an invitation from the Minister of Education.
2. When Mathilde talked about jewellery, Mr Loisel suggested her to go and see Madame forestier and ask her to lend her some jewels. The reason

he gave in support of his suggestion was that she (Madame Loisel) knew her (Madame Forestier) quite well enough for that.

3. She took off the garments in which she had wrapped her shoulders, so as to see herself in all her glory before the mirror. But suddenly she uttered a cry. The necklace was no longer round her neck!
4. If Mathilde had communicated the loss of necklace to Madame Forestier, she would have to bear a loss of only 500 francs and not forty thousand francs. They would not have to work to pay for the necklace. which was only an imitation. They would have been happy to have told the truth.
5. In order to save money to pay off their debts, they dismissed their servant. They changed their flat and took a cheap garret under the roof. Mr Loisel worked in the evenings at putting straight a merchant's accounts, and often at night he did copying at two pence— half penny a page.
6. Mathilde decided to reveal the secret of the lost necklace to Madame Forestier after ten long years because now she had no fear of anything because she had already paid all her debts.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. This was so because she was utterly miserable at not having any jewels.
2. She wrote a letter to her friend to tell her that she had broken the clasp of her necklace and are getting it mended. She did so because it would give them time to look about them.
3. Yes, Madame Forestier was Mathilde's good and true friend. When Mathilde asked her for a jewel, she put the full box before her to choose one from. She never asked her to return it. Even when Mathilde told her about the loss of the necklace, she clearly told her that it was worth only 500 francs and an imitation, and that she should not worry much about that.

### Words in Use

**A. Use correct form of these idiomatic expressions to complete the sentences that follow.**

- |                         |                  |                     |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a pretty penny       | 2. at all costs  | 3. buckle down      |
| 4. all avenues          | 5. hang in there | 6. be on your guard |
| 7. paddle his own canoe |                  |                     |

**B. Make four different words from each of the following words by altering the order of letters in the words.**

- |              |   |                          |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| syllables    | — | label, able, slab, bless |
| philosophers | — | pool, solo, her, slip    |



revolutionise – revolution, love, rinse, lotion  
embellished – bell, sill, lime, shed

**C. Find a thesaurus from your school library and look up all the synonyms of the word ‘communication’.**

transmission, conveyance,  
disclosure, broadcasting,  
divulgence, dissemination,  
contact, connection, dialogue,

**Understanding Grammar**

**A. Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets and complete the paragraph.**

Papermaking is **considered** (consider) to be one of the Four Great Inventions of Ancient China, since the first papermaking process was **developed** (develop) in China during the early 2nd century. During the Shang Zhou dynasties of ancient China, people usually **wrote** (write) documents on bone or bamboo. The word “paper” **was** (is) etymologically **derived** (derive) from papyrus, Ancient Greek for the Cyperus papyrus. Most western books in the middle ages **were made** (make) of parchment, derived from animal hides.

A sheet of paper **was created** (create) by Cai Lun, an official, attached to the Imperial court during the Han Dynasty. Mulberry and other fibers along with fishnets, old rags, and hemp waste **was used** (use) to make it.

The world’s earliest known printed book (using woodblock printing), the Diamond Sutra shows the widespread availability and practicality of paper in China.

Thus, the paper **was invented** (invent) by the Chinese by 105 AD in the Han Dynasty and spread slowly to the west via Samarkand and Baghdad. Papermaking started in Italy and Germany by 1400.

**B. Use should or must to fill in the blanks.**

1. should 2. should 3. must 4. should 5. should 6. should

**Listening**

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage and answer the questions given below.**

1. Many labourers accompanied the caravan of merchants.
2. They got into a ship and set sail.
3. During their journey, a terrible storm broke out and the ship overturned and sank.
4. Only one of the helpers, a young man called William remained alive.
5. The alive helper, William caught hold of a broken piece of the ship and clung to it.

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## Wandering Singers

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. world      2. women      3. old      4. sorrowful

#### C. Match the word in column 'A' with the words they rhyme with, in column 'B'.

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (e)      4. (b)      5. (d)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. Wandering singers are the local people who go singing through the streets of villages.
2. The wandering singers roam through echoing forests and echoing streets.
3. They carry lutes (musical instruments with strings) in their hands.
4. "The world is our home" means that they belong to the whole world and the whole world belongs to them. They love the whole world equally.
5. Their songs are about the lustre of old cities, laughter and beauty of the men swords of old battles and crowns of kings.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. This poem describes the song of the folk singers who wandered from town to town, in order to spread the message of love, to sing the grandeur of old cities, beautiful women, swords of battles and crowns of Kings. This had been a part of social reform during and after the freedom struggle of India. Social reformers wandered through streets singing songs of religious integrity to make people aware about peace and brotherhood.

2. The voice of the wind is their fate. It means that wherever the wind takes them, they move there with the wind. The wind decides their fate.
3. The poet says that the lust of old cities has faded out. Possibly it refers to the exploitation of cities and towns by the colonizers.

### Words in Use

**A. Complete the words given below, using the groups of letters in the box. To understand the pronunciation, speak them aloud. The hints given against the words will help you find them.**

- |           |             |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Beauty | 2. Poultry  | 3. Dewdrop   |
| 4. Value  | 5. Mongoose | 6. Manoeuvre |
| 7. Museum | 8. Jeweller | 9. Argue     |

**B. Given below are some groups of words which can be substituted with single words. Write the correct word in the space provided. The first letter of each word is given.**

- |              |                  |               |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. HORSE     | 2. ZOOLOGY       | 3. ILLITERATE |
| 4. DEMOCRACY | 5. TRANSPARENT   | 6. ORPHANAGE  |
| 7. BIOGRAPHY | 8. AUTOBIOGRAPHY |               |

### Appreciating the poem

**Find from the poem words that rhyme with the following words.**

1. street    2. home    3. dead    4. things    5. go    6. fate

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Read the following verses. For each verse, identify the rhyme scheme and write it below the verse:**

Mr. Brown, the circus clown  
puts his clothes on upside down.  
He wears his hat upon his toes  
and socks and shoes upon his nose.

Rhyme scheme: **AABB**

Roses are red  
Violets are blue.  
Sugar is sweet,  
And so are you.

Rhyme scheme: **ABCBA**

True friends are by your side  
Through it all.  
True friends are there  
To catch you when you fall.

Rhyme scheme: **ABAB**

He always got mixed up with clothes;  
He wore his mittens on his toes,  
Forget his collar in his haste,  
And tied his tie around his waist.

Rhyme scheme: **AABB**



## I am Born

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.

1. young      2. strange      3. seated      4. 105      5. bonnet

#### C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (b)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Miss Betsey Trotwood lived alone in a cottage in a small village on the sea coast.
- She knew this because she had heard about Miss Betsey from her husband.
- Mrs David Copperfield was a shy and timid person. The following lines show this.
  - She got up from her chair at once and stood behind it.
  - When Betsey asked her to take her cap, she at once obeyed her.
  - She hang her head as though it was her fault, and began to cry.
- Yes, we agree that Miss Betsey Trotwood was stiff and stern but, she was also kind. It is clear when she ordered Peggotty, the maid to fetch some tea for Mrs David Copperfield because she knew that she was not well.
- When Peggotty saw how ill her mistress looked, she sent for the doctor at once because Mrs David Copperfield was about to give birth to a baby.
- When the doctor came down, Miss Betsey Trotwood was walking up and down the room. It shows that she was anxious to learn if the child to be born was a girl or a boy.

## Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. After the death of the narrator's father, Miss Betsey had come to see Mrs David Copperfield whom she wanted to give birth to a girl. Moreover, she had never before visited them as she was annoyed with David Copperfield's father because he had married a very young girl.
2. By 'she' Miss Betsey means – the baby girl to be born.
3. When Miss Betsey knew that a baby boy was born, she did not say a single word and taking her bonnet, walked straight out of the house. She did so because she felt defeated as she had predicted a baby girl and wanted to be her godmother.

## Words in Use

**A. Some phrasal verbs and their meanings/hints have been given below. Complete the given sentences by using them in place of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                       |                     |             |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. call in, to fix it | 2. call out, loudly | 3. see, off |
| 4. see, out           | 5. take up          | 6. take off |
| 7. look, up           | 8. look for         |             |

**B. Use the noun forms of the adjectives given in brackets to complete these sentences.**

- |                |            |          |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. beauty      | 2. comfort | 3. anger |
| 4. seriousness | 5. fright  |          |

## Understanding Grammar

**A. Insert the auxiliary verbs given in brackets in the correct places in these sentences. Rewrite the completed sentences in your notebook.**

1. We **are** working on this project together. (are)
2. I **was** riding my bicycle quite fast when a dog suddenly ran across the street. (was)
3. I **do** need some help with my project. (do)
4. I'm sure I **have** met him somewhere before. (have)
5. He **has** learnt the poem by heart. (has)
6. They **don't** want to go to the film. (don't)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs given in brackets to complete these sentences.**

- |                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. wants       | 2. is resting | 3. have to ask |
| 4. was looking | 5. requires   |                |

### Listening

Listen to these sentences. Complete them with the correct words. Then take turns to read the sentences aloud.

1. lived, village
2. sitting, fireside
3. serious
4. ringing, window
5. frightened, behind
6. sick
7. walking

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Balled of the Tempest

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3 ) the correct answers.

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. midnight    2. thunder    3. stoutest    4. we are lost    5. cheerfully

#### C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (b)      5. (a)

#### D. Tick (3 ) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect statements.

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (3)      4. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- The passengers of the ship were crowded in the cabin and it was a stormy midnight. It was a fearful winter. So they could not go to sleep.
- Each passenger was busy with his prayers.
- The Captain was not hopeful of saving his passengers.
- The Captain's little daughter was hopeful and brave. She had complete trust in God and she thinks God will save their lives.
- They kissed the little maiden and they spoke cheerfully. The morning was clear and their ship anchored safely in the harbour.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

- It was a winter midnight and the captain was terrified of the powerful storm. So his hands were cold and icy.
- The words 'silence' and 'darkness' create the effect of a fearful atmosphere.
- Children are said to be nearest to God. As they kissed the little maiden, God heard their call and the tempest became calm.

### Words in Use

#### A. Add -ful to the following nouns and then use them in sentences of your own.

- shameful : Erecting statues is a shameful waste of public money.
- powerful : An elephant is a powerful animal.
- resourceful : Your brother is really a resourceful person.

4. careful : Be careful while driving.
5. cheerful : The children in the party look cheerful.
6. dutiful : You have a dutiful son.

**B. Match the phrases in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.**

1. (d)            2. (c)            3. (a)            4. (b)

**Appreciating the Poem**

**A. Can a sea feel hungry? No, but the poet uses the phrase 'hungry sea' to describe the fierce waves during the storm.**

1. annoyed sea            2. wicked sea            3. wrathful sea
4. calm sea            5. tranquil sea            6. disturbed sea

**B. A ballad is a narrative poem often of folk origin and intended to be sung.**

**an ode :** is a poem which is written for a special occasion or that speaks to a particular person or thing.

**an elegy :** a poem that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.

**a sonnet :** a poem that has 14 lines, each usually containing 10 syllables and a fixed pattern of rhyme.

**a haiku :** a Japanese poem with three lines of five, seven and five syllables.

**Understanding Grammar**

**A. Read the following passage. Some nouns have been underlined. Write them down in the common or proper noun boxes.**

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
boy	Raghav
parents	Tommy
dog	Tilak Nagar
home	Dr Ram
market	Dr Rajeev

**B. Write 'C' for countable nouns and 'U' for uncountable nouns. One has been done for you.**

- |           |               |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. dog    | _____ C _____ | 2. rice   | _____ U _____ |
| 3. pot    | _____ C _____ | 4. water  | _____ U _____ |
| 5. pencil | _____ C _____ | 6. cup    | _____ C _____ |
| 7. curd   | _____ U _____ | 8. truth  | _____ U _____ |
| 9. bread  | _____ U _____ | 10. wood  | _____ U _____ |
| 11. mango | _____ C _____ | 12. flour | _____ U _____ |



**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in each blank with correct word choosing from the brackets.**

1. monsoon      2. opponent      3. climbing      4. grove  
5. baffled      6. bullfrog      7. munched

**C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.**

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (b)      4. (f)      5. (a)      6. (e)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (7)      6. (3)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- The children went to the guava orchard to eat guavas.
- Gopal was the watchman of the guava orchard. When the children entered the orchard, Gopal was sleeping and snoring loudly.
- Gopal is a boastful man who always boasted of his physical prowess. He also boasted that he was not afraid of thieves, bandits or wild beasts.
- Although Gopal was an ex-wrestler but now old enough to run fast. The Children were quicker than him. So he could not catch them.
- When the children came the next day, Gopal could not recognise them because he was a little baffled. They looked just like the children he had chased away yesterday, but he could not be sure. It means that his eye sight was also weak.
- Gopal was interested in telling the children about his strength, his manliness and his magnificent physique. The children heard him patiently and so Gopal was pleased with them. He also gave them guavas to eat.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

- The watchman became friendly with the children because they listened to his exploits with interest. Thus, the children looked to him innocent and he offered them guavas to eat, and thus became friendly with them.
- The children kept on visiting the watchman even after the guava season was over because they have developed a sound friendship with him.
- Gopal was an ex-wrestler and very eager to let people appreciate his strength, his manliness and his magnificent physique. Not everyone had

the sense to appreciate his strength, so he always wanted people to appreciate his strength and manliness.

### Words in Use

**Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.**

1. (d)      2. (f)      3. (a)      4. (e)      5. (b)      6. (c)

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Now complete the following sentences by adding appropriate phrases.**

1. People are sitting **here and there**.
2. The stars shine **in the night**.
3. They reached home **after sunset**.
4. Please put the clothes **in the cupboard**.
5. She has a ring **made of gold**.
6. The river flows **by the city**.

**B. Write one word for each of the following.**

1. nap      2. sultry      3. biceps      4. toppling      5. prowess

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher carefully read out a passage and answer the following questions.**

1. Mahapal      2. very happy      3. King Mahender
4. He treated people like his own children.
5. He did not have a child.

### Speaking

Do it yourself

### Writing

Do it yourself



## Foena and Angel

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in each blank with correct word choosing from the brackets.**

1. unnoticed    2. shivering    3. blooming    4. violet      5. months

**C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.**

1. (c)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (f)      5. (b)      6. (d)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Foena and Angel were two daughters of a widow. Foena was her own daughter, but Angel was her step daughter from her late husband.
2. Foena wanted some violet flowers on one cold winter day.
3. The twelve strange beings sitting on twelve blocks of stone were the twelve months of the year.
4. The month of March helped Angel to get violet flowers.
5. Finally the stepmother and her daughter were frozen in the snow and died.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Angel never disobeyed her stepmother and her sister because she was a considerate and good-tempered girl. She never complained against her mother and sister's bad behaviour. She was also afraid of their threats and bad behaviour. So she never disobeyed them.
2. Foena went to the mountains to bring more pineapples for herself. She was not satisfied with the two pineapples brought by Angel.
3. The reward of Angel's nature of obedience and politeness was that a young and honest man came to her. He married her and Angel spent the rest of her life in joy and peace.

**Words in Use**

**Write opposites of the following words using the prefixes shown above.**

1. irresponsible    2. impossible    3. disregard    4. disobey
5. displease    6. undo    7. unhappy    8. unlock
9. improper    10. irreparable

**Understanding Grammar**

**A. Work in pairs. Using relative pronouns, connect the beginning of the sentence in the first column with a suitable ending from the second column.**

1. (d) which      2. (e) that      3. (a) who
4. (b) whose      5. (c) that

**B. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct articles.**

1. a, a      2. The      3. a, the      4. The, the
5. An, the      6. An, the

## Listening

Listen to your teacher read out some sentences from the story, and fill in the missing words.

1. threatened    2. hungry, praying    3. highly    4. hastened
5. frowned    6. storm    7. owned

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## The Thief

### Comprehension

A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (c)    4. (b) & (c)

B. Complete the following sentence with correct word from the box.

1. experienced    2. Deepak    3. one hundred
4. sentences    5. returned    6. knew

C. Match the adjectives in Column 'A' with correct nouns in Column 'B'.

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (a)    4. (e)    5. (d)

D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)    2. (3)    3. (7)    4. (7)    5. (3)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. The thief was talking about his luck in robbery.
2. Arun was a tall lean fellow and he looked kind and simple. He made money by fits and starts. He would be borrowing one week and lending the next. As soon as money came to him, he would go out and celebrate lavishly. He was kind and caring.
3. The thief was praising Arun for his kind heart and selflessness. He praised him for his generosity and for teaching him to read and write.
4. Yes, Arun was aware of the theft made by Deepak. It was clear from the fact that next morning he gave Deepak a five-rupee note from the money Deepak had put back his mattress.
5. This implies that he had not changed his intentions of stealing even from a gentle man like Arun.
6. The thief meant by saying so that he smiled naturally as he was now a changed man and not a thief. He had made up his mind to quit stealing.

- The thief put back the stolen money under Arun's mattress because he had made up his mind to learn to write full sentences and give up stealing.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

- Yes, the thief's conscience was aroused and he was inspired to prefer Knowledge to stealing. He had returned the stolen money and also gave up making money from grocery items.
- Arun knew this, but he did not stop him from doing so because he knew he did not pay him for work. He also knew that 25 or 50 paise was not a big amount to do him any big loss.

### Words in Use

**A. Fill in the missing letters –or / –er to complete the given words.**

- |              |             |              |              |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. robber    | 2. wrestler | 3. garden er | 4. inspector |
| 5. conductor | 6. examiner | 7. cooler    | 8. mentor    |
| 9. swimmer   | 10. player  | 11. surveyor | 12. receiver |

**B. Match the subjects in Column 'A' with their definitions in column 'B'.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (f) | 2. (g) | 3. (a) | 4. (e) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### Understanding Grammar

**Underline the nouns in the following sentences, and write whether they are collective, material or common :**

	Noun	Kind
1. A large <u>crowd</u> gathered at the railway station.	crowd	collective
2. A <u>swarm</u> of bees attacked the men.	swarm	collective
3. There are forty <u>students</u> in our class.	students	common
4. He sat on the <u>chair</u> .	chair	material
5. A <u>herd of cattle</u> blocked the way.	herd	collective
6. The <u>room</u> is twenty feet in length.	room	material
7. <u>Girls</u> like to wear salwar-kameej.	girls	common
8. This chair is made of <u>steel</u> .	steel	material
9. She wore a chain of <u>gold</u> .	gold	material
10. The fox could not reach the <u>bunch of grapes</u> .	bunch	collective

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a paragraph, and answer the following questions.**

- trading in coal
- died of a prolonged illness.

3. She said to him to start a business like his father.
4. because he did not have much money.
5. good – best
6. (a) rich – **poor** (b) before – **after**  
(c) take – **give** (d) end – **start**

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Imagination

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (b)

#### B. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. childhood   2. clear      3. book      4. fantasy      5. childish

#### C. Match the rhyming words in the two columns.

1. (d)      2. (f)      3. (a)      4. (e)      5. (b)      6. (c)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The poet explored the world of adventure through imagination.
2. Things like playing pirates, become a cowboy, living with the Eskimos, going to moon, spending time in the forests of Africa, etc pleased the poet.
3. The poet performed wonderful deeds in the world of fantasy and imagination.
4. The poet escaped the daily responsibilities by discovering the joys of reading.
5. The book of Jules Verne took him off to the moon.
6. The poet spent his time in the forests of Africa with Dr Livingstone as his guide,

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. No one can forget his childhood days and the poet is not an exception to this.

- The poet wants to do various things in his childhood because a child's mind is never stable at one thing. So his desires are always changing.
- The poet has now grown up so he has become serious. He still likes the adventures of a child's imagination.

### Words in Use

#### A. Choose from the poem words which are synonyms to these words.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. To make happy or satisfied                   | please            |
| 2. Forming a clear picture in mind              | vivid imagination |
| 3. Dull or boring activities                    | daily grind       |
| 4. Pertaining to childhood                      | childish          |
| 5. To force someone into a particular direction | drive             |

#### B. Match the words with their opposites.

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (f) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (e) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### Appreciating the Poem

#### Pick out from the poem pairs of rhyming words.

- |           |   |          |                |   |        |
|-----------|---|----------|----------------|---|--------|
| 1. seas   | — | please   | 2. mind        | — | grind  |
| 3. snow   | — | aglow    | 4. guide       | — | hide   |
| 5. Africa | — | America  | 6. imagination | — | nation |
| 7. deeds  | — | succeeds | 8. end         | — | bend   |

### Understanding Grammar

#### Now fill in the blanks with correct preposition from the brackets.

- Kapil lives **at** Kaithal **in** Haryana.
- He arrived **at** the station **in** Delhi.
- The train will leave **at** 7 O'clock **in** the evening.
- Meetu went **to** school **at** 9 O'clock.
- She went **to** Mumbai **for** two days.
- I played a match **with** my friends.
- Sheela studies **at** night **from** eight **to** ten.
- The cat is **in** the bed.
- The frog jumped **into** the pond.
- The rat jumped **upon** the lion.
- The monkey climbed **onto** the top of the tree.
- Sunita was standing **between** Usha and Mahima.
- The thief was shivering **with** fear in the police station.
- We get heat and warmth **from** the sun.
- Your ball has gone **under** the car **in** the garage.



## The Portrait of a Lady

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (b)      6. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

1. announced      2. alphabet      3. turning  
4. happiest      5. beads      6. monotonous  
7. distressed

#### C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (f)      6. (b)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (3)      6. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The writer's grandmother was an old, wrinkled, short and fat and slightly bent.
2. The writer thought that his grandmother was old and wrinkled for twenty years. He could not believe that she could have been beautiful without being pretty.
3. Grandmother collected the women of the neighbourhood, beat an old drum and sang for several hours to celebrate the writer's home coming.
4. She did not believe in the things they taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures.
5. The writer and his grandmother were good friends. She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for school. She always went to school with him. She stayed there and kept on reading the scriptures, and after school walked back together.
6. When the writer came back home after five years, grandmother went to the station to receive him but she showed no emotions. She kissed his forehead silently. She celebrated his home coming with singing and beating drum. The next day she was taken ill and after that she talked to none.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

1. When the writer and his grandmother were called in the city by his parents, that was the turning point in their friendship. They shared the same room but she no longer went to school with him. There were no dogs, so she took to feeding sparrows.





**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |             |           |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. people   | 2. effigy | 3. pleased |
| 4. stopping | 5. muddy  | 6. shelter |

**C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (e) | 5. (f) | 6. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (7) | 2. (7) | 3. (7) | 4. (7) | 5. (3) | 6. (7) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The little sparrow sucked a lot of water and grew as large as a baby elephant.
2. When the first drop of rain fell on the sparrow, he was surprised to think what it was. He thought, 'May be world has turned upside down and the river's falling on my head.'
3. The old woman was very cruel and selfish; so she did not give him shelter.
4. No, we do not agree with the behaviour of the old woman. She did not give him shelter, moreover she threw a pot full water over him to make him shiver with cold.
5. The sparrow wanted to take revenge over the old woman because she had drenched the bird mercilessly and gave no shelter even after polite request. She decided that he would not leave her and destroy her shelter.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Because the old woman was cruel, in human, selfish and merciless.
2. The sparrow had not seen rain in three years of his life. So he felt no need of a nest.

But when it rained in torrents suddenly, he had no option but to request somebody to give him shelter.

3. The river asked the sparrow to plug all the holes in his body and suck its water.

The river made her suck so much water that he became as large as a baby elephant. It asked him to pour all the water over the old woman and destroy her hut.

**Words in Use**

**Tick the correct alternatives which can replace the highlighted Phrasal Verbs in these sentences.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |        |        |

## Understanding Grammar

### A. Choose appropriate modals to fill in the blanks.

- |           |             |         |          |
|-----------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1. can    | 2. may      | 3. may  | 4. could |
| 5. should | 6. ought to | 7. must | 8. must  |

### B. Fill in the blanks with Verbs + ing given in brackets.

- |             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. cheating | 2. writing  | 3. working  | 4. waiting  |
| 5. running  | 6. entering | 7. hurrying | 8. becoming |

## Listening

Listen to your teacher read out a passage and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## The Festival of Eid

## Comprehension

### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

- |            |             |              |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. embrace | 2. treasure | 3. expensive |
| 4. tongs   | 5. noticed  |              |

### C. Match the adjectives in Column A with correct nouns in Column B.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (e) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (7) | 3. (3) | 4. (3) | 5. (3) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### E. Answer the following questions.

- Hamid is a small child who had lost his parents. Now he lives with his grandmother in a small hut in a village.
- The writer means to say that rich or poor, special or common, all persons are equal while offering their namaj at Eidgah. He is talking about the equality among the namajis.
- Hamid says this. He says this to exert his inability to buy those toys. He refers to the clay toys which his friends have bought. They are perishable, if they fall down, they will break.

4. Hamid looks at the toys of his friends hungrily, and the sweets they ate. He wishes if he were to hold those toys in his hands.
5. Mohsin's sister grabs his water carrier which slips from her grasp, falls and breaks into pieces. Noorey's lawyer falls down with the blow of the fan and breaks. Mehmood's soldier breaks its one leg.
6. When Hamid replied in injured tone that he bought the tongs because she (Ameena) burnt her fingers everyday on the iron plate, her temper suddenly changed to love.
7. Yes, Hamid did the right thing. This shows that he is selfless and concerned for others. He thought of her granny's problem.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

**Here are some words that describe Hamid. Why will you like to use these words for him? Give reasons for all these words.**

1. Friendly : He has many friends.
2. Caring : He thinks about others troubles.
3. Thoughtful : He thinks about the problems of his granny.
4. Mature : He behaves like a grown up man.
5. Selfless : He buys nothing for himself.
6. Loving : He loved his grandmother very much.
7. Generous : He gives his tongs to his friends for inspection.

### Understanding Grammar

**Make sentences using the past perfect tense form of the words given below.**

1. perform      The singers had performed very well.
2. organise      They had organised an evening party.
3. work          I had worked for a long time.
4. purchase      The customer had purchased some groceries.
5. be             I had recently been to Mumbai.
6. write          She had written a letter.
7. cook          Mother had cooked food.
8. complete      He had completed his drawing.

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage and then answer these questions.**

Do it yourself.

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## Vocation

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

1. fixed      2. afternoon      3. spade      4. shadow

#### C. Match the two columns to make correct sentences.

1. (e)      2. (d)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. The speaker in the poem is a boy. His activities tell us that he is a boy.
2. The speaker wishes to be a bangle seller because he wants to spend his day on the road crying, 'Bangles, crystal bangles!'
3. The speaker is attracted to the gradener's job because he does what he likes and nobody stops him from doing those things.
4. The speaker wants to become a watchman because he likes to walk the streets at night and chase the shadows with his lantern.
5. Three things that children are not usually allowed to do are : selling bangles, digging the soil and walking the streets at night.

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

Write one word for each of these explanations.

- |          |              |          |             |
|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. gong  | 2. afternoon | 3. lane  | 4. hawker   |
| 5. gate  | 6. garden    | 7. spade | 8. watchman |
| 9. giant | 10. lantern  |          |             |

### Appreciating the Poem

Do it yourself.

## Understanding Grammar

### A. Fill in the blanks using the verbs given in the box. You may have to use one word twice.

Elephants **eat** grass, leaves, wild fruits and bamboo shoots. They **drink** a lot of water. They **fill** their trunks with water and empty the contents into their mouths. They **go** to a river or a lake at least twice a day. They **love** having a bath. They **squirt** their trunks with water and **empty** it over their bodies.

### B. Fill in the blanks with simple present tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. According to the timetable, the train **arrives** at 12:30. (arrive)
2. The earth **goes** (go) around the sun and **rotates** (rotate) on its axis.
3. Amit **goes** for a walk every morning. (go)
4. The washerman **washes** dirty clothes in the river water. (wash)
5. The film **is** (be) full of humour. Every time we watch it, it **keeps** (keep) us laughing for full three hours. All the characters **are** (be) funny.
6. Johny **lives** (live) on a farm. He **has** (have) a horse named Stella. Johny **loves** (love) Stella. He **rides** (ride) Stella every morning. Sometimes they **walk** (walk) slowly, and sometimes they **run** (run) fast. Johny **does not mistreat** (not mistreat) Stella. They always **have** (have) a good time.



## The King's Palace

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (b)

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

1. king's palace
2. tweaked
3. writer
4. fairies
5. flowers

#### C. Match the words in Column A with correct words in Column B to make meaningful sentences.

1. (e)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)
2. (3)
3. (7)
4. (3)
5. (7)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

1. Iru was a very clever girl. She was fond of keeping others in confusion by making them believe imaginary things like king's palace, Hurry-scurry fields, winged horse and fairies whom she claimed to talk with.

2. Iru would tell the writer if she went to see the fairies at some other time, they would change into butterflies and fly away.
3. To see the king's palace, the writer had to know the magic words which Iru never told to him. The fact was that king's palace existed nowhere.
4. It was Iru's way of fooling the boys. Actually, there were no fairies, and she never visited them. But she fooled the boys by saying that she visited the fairies but the boys were doing their lessons.
5. Aunt Iru claimed that the king's palace was right in their house but the fact is that there was no such palace anywhere.
6. Grandpa (the writer) many times requested Aunt Iru to tell him the magic words. He also plucked green mangoes for her, and gave her his precious seashells as a bribe, but he never succeeded in knowing that.
7. Yes, she was really clever. She befooled the writer and other boys and made them believe imaginary things that never existed.

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

#### A. Study and underline the verbs of seeing in this passage.

Yesterday, I glanced out of the window and noticed a man from the opposite house observing our house with a pair of binoculars. Then I saw someone else peering at the window of the same house. Suddenly, the first man stopped staring through his binoculars. He walked up to the other man and hit him. I realized that I had witnessed a crime!

#### B. Choose the most suitable verbs of seeing from the text you have just read, and fill in the blanks in the sentences below. (You may need to look up a dictionary!)

- |            |            |          |
|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. peer    | 2. glance  | 3. stare |
| 4. witness | 5. observe |          |

### Understanding Grammar

Read the text carefully and fill in the blanks with 'would' or 'used to'.

1. 'When I was your age, I too would visit my Grandma like you. She lived in a small village in Kerala. Every year we **used to** take the bus to this place. What fun we **would** have!
2. My sisters and I **used to** get up very early in the morning and rush off to the fields and gardens. We **used to** pick mangoes from the garden and have them for breakfast! Then we **used to** go fishing in the lake.
3. We **would** also go for long walks across the fields in the evening.

Grandma **used to** have an old horse carriage. She **would** often take us to the nearby temple or to a relative's house in the carriage. How we **would** enjoy the ride! She also **would** have a big fierce-looking dog. It **used to** run beside the carriage whenever we went on a ride.

Those were wonderful days, dear. I wish I could go back in that time!'

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage and then answer these questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Hand in Glove

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (a)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (c)            5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.**

1. murder                      2. revealing                      3. bleakly  
4. paper knife                      5. gloves

**C. Match the adjectives in Column A with correct nouns in Column B.**

1. (f)            2. (c)            3. (d)            4. (e)            5. (a)            6. (b)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)            2. (7)            3. (3)            4. (7)            5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Inspector Graves lacked sympathy for the dead victim of a murder because he was a blackmailer.
2. Here the blackmailer was clifford who was murdered. A blackmailer is a person who does the crime of demanding money from someone in return for not revealing information that could disgrace them.
3. The police had recovered a list of the persons who were blackmailed by clifford. This list revealed that he was a blackmailer.
4. Golightly was unwilling to reveal the identity of his alibi because he was sure to be trapped as he himself was the murderer.



5. The police deduced from the gloved fingerprints certain basic information and it was that the gloves worn by Clifford's murderer were very expensive—and string gloves or woven or knitted gloves.
6. The inspector claimed this because he had got some special characteristics of the glove smudged that indicated to him that they might provide a feasible and a fertile field of inquiry.
7. This information was that the gloves handmade for six fingers and Golightly had six fingers in his hand.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

**A. The box below contains some words from the story. Write them before their correct meanings given below.**

- |             |                |               |                |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. alibi    | 2. baffled     | 3. dilemma    | 4. distaste    |
| 5. comprise | 6. extremity   | 7. infallible | 8. pronouncing |
| 9. shabby   | 10. staggering |               |                |

**B. Rearrange the letters to form meaningful words related to court.**

- |           |              |          |         |
|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 1. Appeal | 2. Affidavit | 3. Fraud | 4. Jail |
|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|

**C. Find out what these legal terms mean.**

1. circumstantial evidence an evidence strongly suggesting something, but not providing it conclusively.
2. death warrant an official authorization of causing someone to death.
3. juvenile court a court related to young people.

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Here are some hints about what Inspector Graves must have reported about the investigation into the case to his superior. Write them out as complete sentences using the present perfect continuous tense.**

1. I have been following all the evidence.
2. Clifford has been blackmailing several people.
3. Golightly has been hiding some secrets about himself.
4. My assistants have been secretly following Golightly.
5. They have been bringing me reports on his activities regularly.
6. I have been preparing this case file quite carefully.

**B. Rearrange the words given below to make grammatically correct sentences.**

1. The Chief Inspector has been assisting this detective.

2. He has joined criminal since police has been investigating the cases.
3. He was working within the city until last years.
4. Now he is travelling to other states also.
5. He will be joining an international organisation soon.

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage and then answer these questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## The King with Dirty Feet

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (b)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. brushed
2. chopped
3. twitched
4. frowned
5. splendid

**C. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.**

1. (e)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)
2. (7)
3. (3)
4. (7)
5. (3)
6. (3)
7. (3)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The king lived in a hot, dusty village in India. He hated bath time.
2. Nobody liked to be in the same room as the king because he never took a bath and he smelt very bad.
3. When the king had finished drying himself, he saw that his feet were covered in dust.
4. First of all the king ordered Gabu to clean the earth so that there is no more dust.

5. The marvellous idea that came to Gabu's mind was to cover the whole land with leather.
6. A little old man with a long white beard and a bent back stepped out of the crowd. He told the king if all the land was covered with leather, there would grow no grass, no vegetables, no flowers and no new trees. The animals will be hungry and there would be nothing for them to eat.
7. When the little old man tied two pieces of leather to the king's feet, the king was very happy to think that his feet will not get dirty now. In this happiness, he ran and jumped foolishly.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

**Write opposites of the following words.**

- |                |              |               |                |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. nothing     | 2. love      | 3. clean      | 4. everybody   |
| 5. in front of | 6. quickly   | 7. top        | 8. start       |
| 9. wet         | 10. remember | 11. nowhere   | 12. lowest     |
| 13. disturbed  | 14. full     | 15. difficult | 16. carelessly |
| 17. sinful     | 18. rough    | 19. front     | 20. imperfect  |

### Understanding Grammar

**Now fill in the blanks with 'in' or 'into' in the following sentences.**

- |         |         |         |       |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1. in   | 2. into | 3. in   | 4. in |
| 5. into | 6. into | 7. into | 8. in |

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out a passage and then answer these questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

**A. Here are some words that go with the word 'royal'. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |                    |           |                    |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. wedding, palace | 2. blue   | 3. welcome, family |
| 4. feast           | 5. ignore |                    |

**B. This story shows that invention of 'SHOES' took place because of the dirty king. Do you know about the invention of the aeroplane by Wright Brothers? Write a short paragraph mentioning how the idea of making aeroplane came to their mind and how they started their experiment.**

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. overflowing      2. nightingale      3. thrilling  
4. silence      5. mounted

**C. Match the adjectives in Column A with correct nouns in Column B.**

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (a)      4. (e)      5. (b)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (3)      4. (3)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- The poet's first thought is that the girl is sad and she is singing a sad song. He wants to stop there to listen to her song, but he is afraid of being seen gazing at a lonely girl. So he wants to gently pass. He is instructing himself. The indcision in the poet's mind, whether to stay or pass away is due to social limits.
- The words 'single' and 'solitary' show that the girl working in the field is alone.
- The solitary girl's singing is as melodious as the voice of nightingale and the cuckoo. So he makes this comparison.
- The girl is singing in a melodious but low voice so the poet is not able to understand the theme of her singing. The poet guesses that either she is singing a mournful song for someone far off or for someone who has gone to a battle field or she is singing some familiar song of today. Or she is mourning any loss or pain that she has borne.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**A. Write two rhyming words for each of the following.**

1. still      fill      hill  
2. field      shield      build

- |         |      |      |
|---------|------|------|
| 3. pain | gain | lane |
| 4. sea  | see  | be   |
| 5. lay  | day  | pay  |

**B. Use the following words in sentences of your own.**

1. highland : The Deccan plateau in south India is a highland.
2. solitary : Writing novels is a solitary occupation.
3. melancholy : Why are you looking so melancholy?
4. grain : The US is a major producer of grain.
5. humble : He is very rich but always remains humble.

**C. Pick out from the poem antonyms of the following words.**

- |             |               |           |           |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. solitary | 2. melancholy | 3. humble | 4. ending |
| 5. still    | 6. loss       | 7. shady  | 8. old    |
| 9. profound | 10. silence   | 11. full  | 12. bind  |

**Appreciating the Poem**

Do it yourself.

**Understanding Grammar**

**A. Underline the prepositions and circle their objects in the given sentences.**

1. The bus will stop at the (bus stand).
2. The jelly beans are in the (jar).
3. The child quickly hid under the thick (covers).
4. My kite soared above the (building).
5. Most wild animals live in the (forest).
6. The train we were travelling in passed through a (tunnel).
7. Father put his shirt on the peg and his bag on the (table).
8. My friend lives near the railway (station).
9. The cat is sitting under the (table).
10. Rajani is living in (Mumbai).
11. I shall finish this work within five (days).
12. Kanika will come from (school) after Vartika.

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions from the brackets.**

- |           |          |            |          |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. in     | 2. by    | 3. at      | 4. on    |
| 5. beside | 6. since | 7. in      | 8. over  |
| 9. into   | 10. on   | 11. behind | 12. from |

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. anxiety      2. Tate      3. cricket  
4. desperate      5. prosecuted

**C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.**

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (b)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. (a) Swaminathan.  
(b) Because he seemed unwilling to play.
2. (a) Cricket.  
(b) Swami was pretending so.
3. (a) He did not want to practise.  
(b) He became desperate.
4. (a) The Doctor  
(b) No, he was pretending to be ill.  
(c) He wants an illness certificate.
5. (a) He could be prosecuted.  
(b) To request his Head Master to let him off.  
(c) Yes, he was kind to Swami.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**A. Write the meanings of these words. They all describe a state of mind. You can take help of a dictionary.**

1. astonished      2. hopeful      3. thrilled  
4. angry      5. baffled      6. eager

- B. Match the two halves of these sentences. Choose the correct words from exercise A to complete them. Write the complete sentences in your notebook.**

A	B
1. She is participating in the (e) dance show and	(a) we were <b>confused</b> about which route to take.
2. Our team is much stronger (f) than theirs so	(b) we were <b>curious</b> to find out what was happening.
3. The map did not show clear (a) directions and	(c) it makes me <b>annoyed</b> , because it disturbs my work.
4. A huge crowd had gathered (b) and	(d) we were <b>stunned</b> , by the bad result.
5. It was terrible to lose the (d) match and	(e) she is quite <b>excited</b> about taking part in it.
6. When my neighbour plays (c) music very loudly	(f) we are <b>confident</b> that we will win.

**Each of these words has more than one meaning. Write the meanings of these words. You can look up the meanings in the dictionary.**

Do it yourself.

- C. Write the meanings of the highlighted words in each pair of sentences, as shown in the example.**

Do it yourself.

### Understanding Grammar

- A. Reorder the first half of each sentence to link it with the second half.**

1. She wanted to show me her paintings, but I was not free.
2. Neelu is yet to return the books I lent her.
3. Do you really want to take a train so early in the morning?
4. We wanted to help them but they did it on their own.
5. They decided to wake up early for a change.
6. I hope to get good seats at the match this time, at least!

- B. Complete these sentences with the correct words from the box.**

1. almost empty
2. on the table
3. black-eyed, naughty little
4. very expensive
5. behind the door.

### Listening

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (b)      6. (a)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |           |          |              |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. game   | 2. ledge | 3. barely    |
| 4. minute | 5. herbs | 6. shepherds |

**C. Match the adjectives in Column A with correct nouns in Column B.**

1. (b)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)      5. (c)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (3)      4. (3)      5. (3)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- Motu was a fierce dog. It growled and barked. It ran barking furiously. Its size and bear-like look kept the leopards and wolves at a distance. Yes, he was a good guard dog.
- No, the golden eagle was not afraid of the boy and the dog. In spite of them being alert and ready to attack, the eagle attacked the lamb. The lamb tumbled down the slope, but Motu was injured by the powerful blow of the eagle's beak.
- Motu saw the bird in time. With a low growl, he dashed forward and reached the side of the lamb at almost the same instant that the eagle swept in.  
There was a terrific collision. Feathers flew. The eagle screamed with rage.  
The lamb tumbled down the slope, and Motu howled in pain as the huge beak struck him high on the leg.
- The eagle attacked the lamb three times in its third strike. The eagle gave a heavy blow across Jai's shoulder and sent him sprawling. The lamb tumbled down the slope with him, into a thorny bilberry bush. Jai saw the eagle coming again. It was another eagle. He crept further into the bush holding the lamb beneath him. Then he shouted and his grand father came to their rescue.
- A wandering scholar who came to the Tung Temple had given the Cherry wood stick to his grandfather. He means to say this the stick is not so



important as the person who holds it, *i.e.*, the man holding the stick should be alert and ready to use it at the right time.

6. The eagle's hind claws, four inches round the curve and its powerful beak were its most dangerous weapon.
7. When Jai saw that the golden eagle was about to lunch itself again at the lamb, instead of running away, he ran forward with his stick raised above his head.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

#### A. Write the opposites of the words given below.

- |             |             |             |            |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. ordinary | 2. sad      | 3. hardly   | 4. narrow  |
| 5. bold     | 6. straight | 7. insecure | 8. quickly |

#### B. Find out two synonyms for each of the following words.

- |              |              |            |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. shrill    | high-pitched | piercing   |
| 2. meadow    | field        | pasture    |
| 3. strange   | unusual      | queer      |
| 4. weapon    | arms         | tools      |
| 5. territory | area         | region     |
| 6. tumble    | topple over  | kneel over |

### Understanding Grammar

**Transform the following sentences as directed in the brackets.**

1. He is so proud that he can not ask for help.
2. Mita is too shy to speak on the stage.
3. The news is too surprising to be true.
4. The child is so weak that he cannot walk properly.
5. He was too fat to sit properly on a chair.

### Listening

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Leave This Chanting

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (c)

#### B. Fill in each blank with correct words choosing from the brackets.

1. chanting    2. closed    3. pathmaker    4. rain    5. harm

#### C. Match the columns to make meaningful sentences.

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (a)      4. (e)      5. (b)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect statements.

1. (7)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- The worshipper is chanting and telling with the beads.
- The poet asks the man to put off his holy mantle.
- The worshipper is sitting in a lonely dark corner of a temple.
- According to the poet, God is found with tillers and pathmakers whose clothes are wet with sweat and covered with dust.
- God has taken upon himself the bonds of creation.
- The poet says that there is no harm if the worshipper's clothes become tattered and stained.

### Think

#### Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

- No, the poet does not believe in idol worship. The following line supports this:  
"Come out of thy meditations and leave aside thy flowers and incense!"
- According to the poet, God is found where the tillers are tilling the hard ground, and the pathmakers are breaking stones for making roads.
- Only by working hard, we can find God. When we work hard, we earn more and our life becomes happy. Where happiness is found, God exists there.

### Words in Use

Meanings of some words beginning with the letters 'acc' are given below. Use the meanings as clues to find and write the correct words.

1. accent    2. accuse    3. accept    4. accident    5. accolade

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. accumulate | 7. accountant | 8. accomplish |
| 9. accurate   | 10. accompany |               |

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions from the box.

1. from, to    2. into    3. towards    4. out of    5. across

#### B. Write a debate against the motion 'Money can buy everything'.

Do it yourself.

#### C. Write a debate for the motion 'Joint families are happier than nuclear families.'

Do it yourself.



## The Whistling Thrush

### Comprehension

#### A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (c)

#### B. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the box.

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. dreamed    | 2. appeared  | 3. whistling |
| 4. frightened | 5. deafening | 6. kindness  |

#### C. Match the words in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B'.

1. (d)    2. (e)    3. (a)    4. (c)    5. (f)    6. (b)

#### D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)    2. (3)    3. (3)    4. (7)    5. (7)    6. (3)

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Anshi dreamed of becoming a good singer one day.
- Anshi' was lean and thin and the muscles in her thin arms strained as she coaxed water from deep underground store.
- It was a black bird perched on the cement rim that circled the long handled water pump. It was a Malabar Whistling Thrush and its Whistling song was a beautiful melody. Anshi's teacher had once told her that this bird is also called, "The Whistling School Boy."
- The bird taught Anshi singing because Anshi gave it fresh water to drink and quenched its thirst.
- Anshi remembered what the thrush had told her – "Imagine that her classmates were a flock of birds." She closed her eyes and imagined they were all birds, and her beautiful voice filled the hall.
- When Aush stood on the stage to sing, her palms were wet with fear. She swallowed hard with a dry throat.

7. The teacher announced that Anshi had won the singing contest. She was given a prize of six hundred rupees. After her performance, she said, "Be kind to animals, for kindness will surely be returned by them."

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Birds and animals make different sounds. When they are happy, their sound is different. When they are scared or sad, they make different sound. If we live in the company of birds and animals, and notice their activities minutely, we can understand what a bird or animal wants from us.
2. Yes, a small singing bird can teach us to sing if we live in its company, and notice its sounds minutely.
3. This reveals about Anshi that she loved birds and animals. She was kind to them and cared for them.

### Words in Use

**A. Make sentences of your own using the words given below.**

1. serenity : The audience heard her with serenity.
2. drought : Last year, there was a great drought in this area.
3. melody : The melody of this song is very pleasing.
4. thirst : The crow was troubled by thirst.
5. applause : She got a deafening applause from the audience.
6. performance : After the performance, the actors left the stage.

**B. Complete the spellings of the following words.**

1. swinging
2. underneath
3. twisted
4. frightened
5. thirstily
6. promised
7. melodious
8. audience
9. announced

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Now fill in the blanks with suitable verbs from the box.**

1. go
2. defeated
3. served
4. showed
5. born
6. makes
7. lives
8. helps
9. is
10. are
11. rises, sets
12. am

**B. Reorder the first half of each sentence to link it with the second half.**

1. She wanted to show me her paintings, but I was not free.
2. Neelu is yet to return the books I lent her.
3. Do you really want to take a train so early in the morning?
4. We wanted to help them but they did it on their own.

5. They decided to wake up early for a change.
6. I hope to get good seats at the match this time, at least!

### Listening

**Listen to your teacher read out some lines, carefully and answer the questions given below.**

1. She is the first Indian woman to climb MT Everest.
2. She was born in 1954 in a small village in Uttarkashi.
3. The mountains around her village attracted her.
4. Her frequent contact with nature made her fearless.
5. As a child, she often used to talk about her dreams of travelling in aeroplanes and meeting people.
6. (a) attract (b) frequent

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Desi Sahib

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the box.**

1. patronage 2. cramped 3. licking 4. attitudes 5. flung

**C. Match the words in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B'.**

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (f) 6. (g) 7. (b)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3) 2. (7) 3. (3) 4. (7) 5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The red oxide at the back of the mirror had come off at several places and long lines of translucent glass cut across its surface. It shows that the mirror was obviously made in India.
2. Lachmi seems to be an illiterate village woman who does not know manners of a city. She wore a dirty sari and chewed betel leaf and fanned herself with a newspaper.
3. Lachmi was an illiterate village woman whereas Sir Mohan lived English

style. So she did not travel with him in 1st class. She travelled only in her zenana coach.

4. Sir Mohan Lal did not like Lachmi because her social status and appearance was much more below the standard of the English style. He felt embarrassed while travelling with her.
5. The English soldiers reacted first politely to see Mohanlal. They told him that it was their reserved berth. But when Mohanlal protested, they picked up his suitcase and flung it onto the platform. Then they flung him out of the train.
6. The English soldiers behaved with Mohan Lal insultingly. Mohanlal was sitting on their reserved seat, and was not ready to leave it. So they flung him and his luggage out of the train.
7. Sir Mohan Lal thinks himself to be very much distinguished, efficient, and handsome too. He copied English style of living. He was a barrister, so he thought himself to be not less than an English barrister.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Yes, he was obsessed with copying the English officers. For example – he wore a suit from Saville Row, the aroma of Eau-de-Cologne talcum powder, Balliol tie, read English paper – the Times, drank English wine, travelled in 1st class, spoke in English and had an attitude of an English man.
2. No, it is not right. We should not forget our own status and never copy the living style of rich and well-bred people. The original style and the copy of style expose the reality of man.
3. It was, though, not proper, but how he behaved and protested for the reserved seat, was deserving for a man who copied styles.

### Words in Use

**Form antonyms of the following by adding suitable prefixes.**

- |               |              |                |                |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. incapable  | 2. informal  | 3. unable      | 4. disappear   |
| 5. illiterate | 6. illegible | 7. insecure    | 8. unreliable  |
| 9. inaudible  | 10. indirect | 11. ineligible | 12. impossible |

### Understanding Grammar

**Change these affirmative sentences into negative sentences.**

1. Lucky does not go to school daily.
2. My father does not bring chocolates for me.
3. They never go to the park for playing.
4. This train does not go to New Delhi.
5. I do not have several books of stories.
6. The baby has not a ball.

7. She does not speak English fluently.
8. There are not forty boys in my class.
9. No one enjoyed the new film.
10. The victim was not taken to the hospital.

### Listening

**Carefully listen to your teacher read out some lines and then answer these questions.**

1. This word comes from two Mayan words meaning 'sour water'.
2. It was created by the Mesoamerican civilization.
3. Pre-Columbian civilizations such as Maya and Aztec created chocolate.
4. They used it as a basic component in a variety of sauces and beverages.
5. Aztecs ground the beans to make a rich beverage.
6. (a) create (b) component

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## The Beggar Maid

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (b)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the brackets.**

1. breast    2. barefooted      3. meet    4. moon    5. ankles

**C. Match the words in Column 'A' with their synonyms in Column 'B'.**

1. (d)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (3)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The beggar maid was more fair than words could say.
2. The King stepped down to meet and greet the beggar maid.
3. The attire of the beggar maid was poor.
4. The royal oath sworn by the king was that he would make her his queen.
5. The courtiers praised her ankles, her eyes and her dark hair.

**F. Read the following lines of the poem and answer the questions that follow.**

1. The beggar maid is compared to the moon and her clothes are compared with the clouds.
2. The persons who praised her ankles, eyes and hair are the courtiers.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. No, poverty cannot affect one's beauty. The beauty of the beggar maid in her poor clothes looked like the moon shining behind the clouds.
2. Yes, it is possible for a beggar girl to approach straight to the king, if she is his subject and has any grievance.
3. Beauty matters for a king, and not the status of the girl. The beggar girl might have thanked her beauty that made her the queen. She might felt very happy and protected.

**Words in Use**

**Find out from the poem synonyms of the following words.**

- |          |           |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. laid  | 2. fair   | 3. say    | 4. crown  |
| 5. greet | 6. lords  | 7. wonder | 8. attire |
| 9. grace | 10. royal | 11. oath  | 12. land  |

**Understanding Grammar**

**Punctuate the following sentences.**

1. Being tired after a day's journey, I went home.
2. A long time ago in a distant country, there lived a mighty king.
3. Let us play badminton first, then we will have a grand lunch.
4. It is cloudy outside, isn't it?
5. You have only one choice –get enrolled to a university or get a job.
6. The teacher said to the student, "Be attentive in your studies."
7. Wow, what an appealing story!
8. What! Are you sure you have missed the train?
9. I will drive my brother's car to the market.
10. Derozio is a well-known writer.



**Adventure Sports**

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|



7. (c)      8. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words choosing from the brackets.**

1. dangerous, dangerous, careful    2. enthusiastic, to, quickly  
3. sensible    4. cope      5. run out of    6. survive    7. sank

**C. Read the lesson once again and fill in the missing information about each sport. One has been done for you.**

Sport	Activity	Location	Equipment
Wall climbing	scaling the wall	artificial wall	rope and harness
surfing	riding the surf	in the sea	surf-board
white-water-rafting	going on a raft	untamed rivers	raft and oars
hot air balloon	flying in air	in the air	hot air balloon
skiing	sliding over snow	snowy mountains	snowboards

**D. Which words does the writer use to describe the movement in these sports?**

1. skiing : sliding over snow with skis or snowboards  
2. hang-gliding : graceful free flight, navigate the frame.  
3. wall climbing : artificial wall, holds and rope, harness.  
4. surfing : gliding towards the shore on breaking waves, board.

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Modern balloons are found as hot dogs, rocket ships, etc.  
2. Hang-gliding is the art of graceful free flight with only a frame to support you.  
3. If we want to get engulfed in the waves, adventure sport – surfing will suit us.  
4. Mountains and glaciers where there are untamed rivers are the best places for rafting  
5. Cold deserts of Ladakh, green pastures as in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Hills or the high mountain zones of Nepal and Himalayas are called trekker's paradise.  
6. It is the most challenging and physically demanding adventure sport because it is not for the faint-hearted and those who have not been keeping in shape.  
7. The walls for wall-climbing sports are made of plywood, granite slabs, concrete sprayed onto a wire mesh and fiber glass.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

1. Man has always loved adventures. Adventure sports fulfil his desire of indulging in adventures.

- Hot air balloons are also the oldest successful human-carrying flight technology except flying for fun.
- Some of other adventure games on land other than those mentioned in the chapter are: car driving, mountaineering, rock-climbing, mountain biking, mountain rafting, zorbing, etc.

### Words in Use

**Work in pairs and discuss and decide what the difference is between the given pairs of words. You can take help of a dictionary.**

- non-professional, non-specialist and professional.
- Undertaking, stunt or exploit
- height and view point
- Contemporary and dried fruit made from seedless fruit
- stand on a surfboard and an agricultural labourer
- quick and a part of a river where water flows very fast
- part and a cylinder formed by rolling flexible material
- favoured and a kind of tree.

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Underline the principal clause in the following sentences.

- I injured my hand while I was playing cricket.
- When I reached home, I realised that I had left my bag at the station.
- After he had finished his work, he went to sleep.
- If she comes to me for help, I will not disappoint her.
- Whenever you go out, please take me along.
- Work hard lest you should fail.
- I know the man who gave you Riya's message.
- It is beyond my understanding why he wants to enrol on this course.

#### B. Complete the following incomplete sentences by supplying suitable principal clauses.

- I know** that he was going to Dehradun.
- If you don't run faster, **you will miss the bus.**
- I don't know** whether he will come today or not?
- I know** where he lives.
- It began to rain** while I was going to school.
- It is out of my understanding** why you are so late.
- Do you know** who is batting in this innings?
- I know the boy** who has stolen my book.
- Although he worked hard, **he did not succeed.**

10. Since you are honest , I will help you in searching a good job.

### Listening

Given below in the box are some words containing the letter 'y'. Read these words aloud and notice the difference in the pronunciation of the letter 'y' in the words. In some words the 'y' is pronounced 'i' as in candy while in others, it is pronounced 'ai' as in my. Write four more words under each heading given below.

Words having 'y' with 'i' sound	Words having 'y' with 'ai' sound
angry, granny	reply, clarify
belly, rainy, fancy	firefly, occupy
tally, valley, jelly	dry, cry, fry, try
fairy	

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## After All, You're Faster Fenay!

### Comprehension

A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

1. popularise      2. attractive      3. compulsive  
4. excitedly      5. loosened

C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.

1. (d)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (e)      5. (c)

D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (7)      6. (7)

E. Answer the following questions.

- Nandu Nawathe had an incredible ability to spin a yarn. He could create a whole world out of nothing. For this, he is referred to as a great 'story-teller Nandu'.
- Nandu knew of Faster Fenay, as others did, because of his bravery and impulsive deeds of daring.

3. 'Nandu enjoyed seeing people in trouble'. He was jealous of Banesh so he planned to do something to cause trouble for Banesh. He loosened the knot of the rope to which the huge balloon was tied. Accidentally, Banesh's hand was caught in its ring, and when Nandu loosened it, Faster Fenay (Banesh) went with the balloon in the sky. Though Nandu did not mean to do such mistake.
4. The balloon carrying Faster Fenay rose higher and higher. Sweat poured off his body. When he looked down, his head spun. He was terrified. He felt a numbing sensation in his hands. He thought he would be flattened like a pancake if he hit the ground. He cried, 'oh God! Help me!'
5. Nobody but Faster Fenay himself attempted to rescue him. He managed to take his belt out and whack the balloon like a whip. The pin of the buckle pierced the plastic and its air rushed out. Slowly the ballon started to come down. The fishermen in the sea saw him falling and they quickly stretched out a fishing-net flat and taut. Faster Fenay fell right into it with the balloon. Thus he was rescued by the fishermen.
6. It was Banesh who really deserved the special prize declared by the Khoka company. Nandu wanted to cause a trouble for him but he was in no way a help in Banesh's successful adventure. It was Banesh who flew with the balloon and earned popularity for the company's cough drops though it was by chance that his life was in danger. Even he truly deserved the prize.

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

A. Match correctly the correct 'nym' words with its meaning.

- |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (f) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (e) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

B. Now fill in the blanks with the correct 'nym' words.

- |              |             |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. synonyms  | 2. allonym  | 3. homonym |
| 4. pseudonym | 5. retronym | 6. toponym |

### Understanding Grammar

Now choose the correct reported speech version of each statement.

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### Listening

Do it yourself.

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.**

1. (d)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (f)      6. (b)

**C. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. centipede      2. shouting      3. buzzing  
4. grinned      5. hanging      6. blundering

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (7)      3. (3)      4. (3)      5. (7)      6. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- The writer's father was admitted in the hospital because he was suffering from malaria.
- The writer thought about the dressing-gown hanging on the bathroom door that it was his father who died from malaria and had come to see him.
- The writer was alone in his room in the stormy night. A dry puff of wind rustled in the trees, he thought of a snake slithering over dry leaves and twigs. He remembered a tale of a sleeping boy who had been bitten by a cobra. He could not sleep and he longed for his father.
- In the stormy night, the lonely writer was afraid of the thunderclap. The next thunderclap was still louder. He leapt from his bed. he could not stand it. He fled, without any thought, into the sweeper-boy's room for company and protection.
- The woman thought that the sweeper-boy was unclean and worth not to be touched. So she advised the writer to keep away from him and not play with him.
- The night was stormy. The writer was alone in his room because his father was admitted in the hospital due to malaria. Different thoughts like a bat flying against the window, an owl hooting, a dog barking, a jackal howling and most of all the deafening thunderclap frightened him so much that he could not dare to stay alone in his room. Finding it unbearable, he rushed into the sweeper-boy's room.
- This lesson teaches us that we hate low-born people to keep our false pride, but when we are in a state of fear and danger, we forget all the differences to seek company and protection.

## Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

## Words in Use

### A. Make sentences of your own using the following words :

1. supposed : The train is supposed to arrive late today.
2. fringe : The lake was fringed with pine trees.
3. clanging : The iron gates are clanging.
4. dripping : Water was dripping down through the roof.
5. screamed : The boy screamed with pain.
6. rattled : The windows rattled all night in the wind.

### B. Complete the spellings of the following words :

- |               |                |            |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. supposed   | 2. neighbour   | 3. fringed |
| 4. scattering | 5. centipede   | 6. skipped |
| 7. exhausted  | 8. thunderclap | 9. grinned |

## Understanding Grammar

### A. Fill in the following sentences with suitable auxiliary verbs.

- |       |         |        |         |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. am | 2. are  | 3. was | 4. does |
| 5. do | 6. have | 7. can | 8. will |

### B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate modal auxiliaries.

- |          |          |          |           |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. could | 2. could | 3. could | 4. should | 5. can    |
| 6. could | 7. may   | 8. would | 9. might  | 10. would |

## Listening

Listen carefully to your teacher read out a passage, and answer these questions.

1. It provides entertainment.
2. Watching a film outside.
3. A film on TV in our house.
4. We can avoid outing with children.
5. By making them watch television at home.
6. (a) expensive (b) crazy

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets.**

1. golden      2. milky way      3. ten thousand  
4. happy      5. memory

**C. Match the two columns correctly to make meaningful sentences.**

1. (e)      2. (d)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (c)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (3)      4. (7)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- The poet wandered like a lonely cloud, in the hills and valleys.
- The never-ending line of daffodils has been compared to the milky way.
- The daffodils stretched in a never-ending line beside the lake.
- The daffodils were tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
- The poet's heart dances with the daffodils.
- When the poet is in a pensive mood, the scene of daffodils flashes upon his inward eye or in his memory, and his heart is filled with pleasure.
- While wandering lonely as a cloud, the poet sees a large number of daffodils dancing in the breeze. Their beauty and the waves made by the breeze outdid the sparkling waves in the lake. The poet is happy in the company of flowers. When the poet is in deep thought, the scene of daffodils flashes in his memory. His heart is filled with pleasure and he thinks it a bliss of solitude.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**Given below are some groups of words having similar meanings. Only one word in each group does not belong to it. Underline the odd word out and write it in the space provided. One has been done for you.**

1. simpleton      2. essential      3. excited      4. smooth  
5. state      6. authentic      7. display      8. strange

## **Appreciating the Poem**

Do it yourself.

## **Understanding Grammar**

**Fill in the blanks of these sentences with suitable definite or indefinite articles.**

1. I like **the** Moon as much as **the** Sun.
2. **A** man is standing at the corner of **the** road.
3. Sita is going to be late by **an** hour.
4. I want **an** explanation from you.
5. We are going to see **the** Statue of Liberty this weekend.
6. **An** apple **a** day, keeps **the** doctor away.
7. He is **an** honourable man.
8. When were **the** last Olympic Games held?
9. You can see **a** wide variety of wild animals here.
10. **The** next step is to call **a** press conference.
11. Use **a** ladder to get **the** books from **the** top shelf.
12. **The** only way to win **a** match is to practise hard.
13. I work for **a** company that makes computers.
14. **The** dark clouds in **the** sky gave hint that it was going to rain.
15. We are going to play **an** important match.



## **Quality**

## **Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (c)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |                          |                    |          |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. shop                  | 2. Russian leather | 3. brown |
| 4. conditions, hardships | 5. splendidly      | 6. penny |

**C. Match the words in column 'A' with correct words in column 'B'.**

1. (f)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (c)      5. (b)      6. (d)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (7)      5. (3)      6. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The narrator knew Gessler from the days of his youth.
2. One went in, not as into most shops, but restfully, as one enters a church.



3. When the narrator told Gessler that the last pair of boots creaked, Gessler looked at him for some time without replying as if expecting him to withdraw or qualify his statement, then he said, "It should not have creaked".

He said I will look at them. If I can do nothing with them, I take them off your bill.

4. Gessler complained that big shoe firms got their shoes from them (shoemakers like Gessler). They progress by advertisement, not by work. Every year it is decreasing.
5. The narrator knew that Gessler's shoes are splendid and fit very well. When he heard about the decreasing business of his shoes, he ordered several pairs of boots.
6. Gessler was really an honest and genuine bootmaker. He made the best quality boots that fitted splendidly well. He made boots only on order. The quality of his boots was always the best.
7. Gessler lived a life of poverty. His business decreased due big shoe firms, and he starved to death.

### Think

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

**Choose from the list the most appropriate synonyms of the words given below.**

- |              |               |              |            |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. path      | 2. ignore     | 3. build     | 4. wet     |
| 5. surprised | 6. suffer     | 7. interfere | 8. whisper |
| 9. authentic | 10. condition |              |            |

### Understanding Grammar

**Now change these sentences into negatives and interrogatives :**

1. Sonu is not my younger brother.  
Is Sonu your younger brother?
2. We do not read the newspaper in the library.  
Do we read the newspaper in the library?
3. He does not swim in the river.  
Does he swim in the river?
4. I am not an intelligent boy of class VII.  
Are you an intelligent boy of class VII?
5. He is not the best player of our team.  
Is he the best player of your team?

6. You are not the first man to win the trophy.  
Are you the first man to win the trophy?
7. They do not drive the car very fast.  
Do they drive the car very fast?
8. The child does not weep for milk.  
Does the child weep for milk?
9. I do not write a letter to my brother.  
Do you write a letter to your brother?
10. Deepak does not love his mother very much.  
Does Deepak love his mother very much?

### Listening

**Listen carefully to your teacher read out a passage and answer these questions.**

1. Suspension bridge.
2. New yourk and Brooklyn
3. In 1883
4. 1,595.5 feet
5. Steel-wire
6. (a) borough (b) span

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## Science is My Best Friend

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (a)

**B. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph which summarises the story.**

A boy named Jeetu is studying his science lesson when he wonders how science can be said to be a **friend** when it has done nothing for him. He falls asleep with this thought and finds that Science **appears** in his dream and explains things to him. It not only tells him the difference **between science and technology** but also explains how technology is present even **in simple things as a cart**. Science also explains that if technology is not reaching out to

people in the villages, the fault lies **with man**. He further explains to Jeetu that he can help to solve the **problems** such as pollution. In the process, Jeetu develops a better understanding about **science and technology**.

**C. Some lines from the play are given below. Work in pairs and explain :**

**(a) who speaks these words.**

**(b) to whom these are spoken.**

**(c) what these words mean.**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jeetu to himself    | 2. Science to Jeetu |
| 3. Jeetu to himself    | 4. Jeetu to himself |
| 5. Technology to Jeetu | 6. Science to Jeetu |
| 7. Science to Jeetu    |                     |

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)    2. (3)    3. (7)    4. (3)    5. (7)    6. (3)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. According to Jeetu, science can not be a good servant. If it is such a big thing, does so many big things ..... such as driving an aeroplane ..... it cannot be our servant. It can only be a friend.
2. Technology is the little daughter of science. She has created many toys such as telephones, radios, motor cars, railways and aeroplanes.
3. Yes, pollution is no less than a 'devil'. It pollutes both minds and the environment. It is a part of science.
4. Village people do not have much time to think about science and technology, so they have bullock carts. City people are more close to science and technology and bring them into their use. So they have trains and motor cars.
5. Pollution is the presence of harmful effects in the air, soil or water. It's the son of science and a part of it. It pollutes both minds and the environment. We can tackle pollution with the help of science.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**B. In the following sentences the words mentioned in the list above have been used. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the context? Identify it and write the number of that meaning in the space provided. One has been done for you.**

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. a | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. c |

## Understanding Grammar

**A. Complete the following sentences by supplying the required preposition and the gerund form of the verb in brackets.**

1. He pleaded guilty **for attacking** (attack) the man.
2. The doctor warned her **against taking** (take) too many sleeping pills.
3. She is always complaining **about having** (have) too much work to do.
4. Would you object **to my going** (go) away for a few days?
5. Bad weather prevented them **from continuing** (continue) with the game.
6. She insisted **for paying** (pay) the entire bill though we protested.

**B. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with non-defining adjectival clauses formed from the sentences given inside this box. Choose the sentence that is appropriate and convert it into an adjectival clause, using a suitable pronoun like which or who. The first one has been done for you.**

1. who is away on vacation now
2. which was built by Shah Jahan
3. which was considered unsinkable
4. who is the creator of Sherlock Holmes
5. who flew the first aircraft
6. who serves for a term of five years
7. which were presented by the Japanese embassy
8. which his mother knitted

## Listening

**Listen carefully to your teacher read out a passage and answer these questions.**

1. They are Criollo, Forastero and Trinitario.
2. It is Criollo.
3. These are central America, the Caribbean Island and the northern tier of South American States.
4. It is about its genetic influence.
5. Because they are vulnerable to a host of environmental threats.

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. rescued      2. manhood      3. happy  
4. sledge      5. exhausted

**C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.**

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (e)      4. (b)      5. (d)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (7)      3. (3)      4. (3)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- Children romped and played games with claus, and the boys rode upon his shoulders, and the girls nestled his strong arms and the babies clung fondly to his knees. Wherever claus chanced to be, the sound of childish laughter followed him. Claus longed to makes many as possible happy with his gifts. Thus he befriended children.
- Will knook was the guardian of these deer. Flossie wanted to meet him and take permission to go with claus and draw his sledge.
- When Santa claus reached new village, he found all doors closed because people had gone to bed, he became disappointed because he could not give gifts to children.
- Glossie looked around at the houses. She saw a broad chimney at the top of a house. She suggested claus to climb down that chimney and put his toys beside the sleeping children.
- Glossie and Flossie were in a hurry to reach the Laughing Valley because they had been late and they had to go back by day break.
- Claus knew that the best of children were sometimes naughty, and that the naughty ones were often good. It is way with children the world over, and they would not have changed their natures.
- Claus was brought up a wood-nymph and Necile, the queen of the forest. When he grew up, he played with children and loved them and made all efforts to make them happy. When in the Laughing valley, he took the job of distributing toys to poor children and make them happy.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

## Words in Use

A. Find out the pen names and original names of any five English authors. You may surf the internet.

Do it yourself.

B. Give the homophones of the following :

deer	dear	bear	beer	rode	road
peak	pick	knees	niece	weight	wait
feet	feat	cord	chord	soot	shoot

## Understanding Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. had finished
2. had started
3. had seen
4. had finished
5. had eaten

B. Fill in the blanks with simple past / past perfect tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He **worked** (work) as a tourist guide after he **had finished** (finish) school.
2. They **had sold** (sell) their car before they **bought** (buy) a new one.
3. She **needed** (need) help because someone **had stolen** (steal) her money.
4. Before he **became** (become) the principal, he **had been** (be) a teacher.
5. After Sona **had swallowed** (swallow) the medicine, she **began** (begin) to feel much better.

## Listening

A. Listen to the commentary of an award ceremony to honour brave children and fill in the details.

1. Bravery Award
2. Samyak Rathi
3. Saved 4-year girl from drowning in the swimming pool
4. Baby Dimpri
5. By swimming, water park, last week

B. Pronunciation

Do it yourself.

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.

**Comprehension**

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

1. honest      2. iron bands      3. swinging  
4. flaming      5. teaching

**C. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (e)      4. (c)      5. (d)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)      2. (3)      3. (7)      4. (3)      5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- The words 'large and sinewy hands', 'brawny arms with muscles', 'arms as strong as iron bands' show that he is a strong man.
- Yes, the blacksmith is an honest man. His brow is wet with honest sweat and whatever little he earns, he owes not any man.
- The blacksmith 'looks the whole world in the face.' It means that he owes nothing to anyone in the world and he can talk eyes in eyes to anybody in the world.
- When the children walk back from school, they love to see the burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing-floor. They love to see the flaming forge.
- The blacksmith values toiling and rejoicing the most.
- His daughter's singing in the village choir reminds him of his wife. Her voice sounds like his wife's voice, singing in Paradise. He feels very sad and tears flow out of his eyes.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**Make nouns from the following verbs.**

- |                    |           |            |         |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. earning         | 2. looks  | 3. opening | 4. roar |
| 5. thought         | 6. prayer | 7. song    | 8. deed |
| 9. closing/closure | 10. life  |            |         |

## Appreciating the Poem

Do it yourself.

## Understanding Grammar

**A. In the following sentences separate the main clause from the subordinate clause. See the example :**

Main clause

1. The first person she wanted to see was 'doctor sahib'.

Subordinate clause

When her bandages were removed.

Main clause

Subordinate clause

2. I was sleeping when the doorbell rang.

Main clause

Subordinate clause

3. You must finish this work before you go home.

Main clause

Subordinate clause

4. I waited till the interviews were over.

Main clause

Subordinate clause

5. She had her dinner after all the guests had left.

**B. Complete these sentences by adding an appropriate adverb clause of manner.**

1. She behaves **as if she is the boss.**
2. He does not always speak **as though he was dumb.**
3. He finished first **as though he will never get it.**
4. He crept in quietly **as though nobody had seen him.**
5. She was treated **as if she were a queen.**
6. Do in Rome **as though it is the only place on earth.**
7. The child was stunned **as though he had never seen me.**
8. The building looks brand new **as though it has been recently built.**



## The Tiboulén Island

## Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (b)      6. (c)

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |                 |            |           |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Chateau d'ff | 2. slumber | 3. hollow |
| 4. illumined    | 5. two     |           |



**C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.**

1. (c)            2. (d)            3. (e)            4. (b)            5. (a)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (3)    2. (7)    3. (3)    4. (3)    5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. It was continuous and difficult swimming in the sea that caused sharp pain in his knee.
2. Dantes saw fishing vessel coming towards him, he saw a red cap of one of the sailors hung to a point of the rock, and some timbers floated at the foot of the crag.  
  
In an instant, he swam to the cap, placed it on his head, seized one of the timbers, and struck out so as to cut across the course the vessel was taking. Thus, he hid his true identity from those on the fishing vessel.
3. When Dantes knew that he was saved, this conviction restored his strength.
4. When the sailors shouted 'courage' in Italian, Dantes rose again to the surface, struggled with the last desperate effort of a drowning man, uttered a third cry, and felt himself sinking. He felt himself seized by the hair before fainting. When he opened his eyes, he found himself on the deck of the vessel.
5. Dantes' exclamation of joy was misinterpreted for a sigh.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**A. Given below are some words. Add a prefix to each word. Use each of the words in sentences of your own in order to clarify the meaning of each.**

1. He is too young and inexperienced to be given such a responsibility.
2. The actor has been denounced as a bad influence on young people.
3. Bacteria are invisible to the naked eye.
4. He has a lot of inabilities in domestic affairs.
5. Never be irresponsive to changes in your body weight.
6. He began to explain for the third time with growing impatience.
7. I misunderstood the instructions and answered too many questions.
8. This man has totally undignified behaviour.
9. Your friend seems to be unsocial.

**B. The meanings of the words in Column A are listed in Column B. However, they are in a mixed-up order. Look up a dictionary to match each word in Column A with its correct meaning in Column B.**

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. g |
| 5. f | 6. e | 7. h | 8. d |

### Understanding Grammar

**A. Change the following sentences into simple past tense.**

1. An overhanging rock **offered** him a temporary shelter.
2. He **earned** a living by writing stories.
3. They **were** looking at the statue.
4. I **went** for a walk in the morning.
5. She **did** not take care of her health.

**B. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense forms of the verbs given in brackets :**

- |           |         |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. saw    | 2. was  | 3. worked |
| 4. turned | 5. were |           |

### Listening

**Listen carefully to your teacher read out a passage and answer these questions.**

1. They need a lot of energy to move so fast.
2. They need a lot of food to eat to get energy.
3. Nectar is a sweet liquid inside some flowers.
4. They drink more nectar than their own weight daily.
5. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar.
6. (a) energy (b) enough

### Speaking

Do it yourself.

### Writing

Do it yourself.



## The World in a Wall

### Comprehension

**A. Tick (3) the correct answers.**

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.**

- |            |              |                |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. smuggle | 2. agitated  | 3. unfortunate |
| 4. swarmed | 5. mystified |                |

**C. Match the two columns to make meaningful sentences.**

1. (c)            2. (d)            3. (e)            4. (a)            5. (b)

**D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.**

1. (7)            2. (7)            3. (3)            4. (3)            5. (7)

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. When Larry realised that a scorpion was crawling on the back of his hand, he uttered a roar of fright that made Lugaretzia drop a plate and brought Roger out from beneath the table, barking wildly.
2. Roger, mystified by the panic, but determined to do his share, ran round and round the room, barking hysterically.
3. Gerry spent half an hour rounding up the babies, picking them up in a teaspoon, and returning them to their mother's back. He carried them outside on a saucer and, carefully released them on the garden wall.
4. Tiny babies of the scorpion were clinging to the mother's back. Seeing this Gerry thought it was wearing a fur coat.
5. Roger was sitting under the table. Gerry was sitting on the dining table to eat but his mind was on the match containing a scorpion which he had left on the mantel piece. He could not eat himself, so he fed it to the dog secretly.
6. Since on one had bothered to explain things to him, Roger was under the mistaken impression that the family was being attacked, and that it was his duty to defend them.

**Think**

**Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.**

Do it yourself.

**Words in Use**

**Match the words in column 'A' with their correct meanings in column 'B'. You can use a dictionary in case you get stuck. Use these words in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning.**

1. i            2. g            3. b            4. c            5. e            6. b  
7. d            8. a            9. f

1. I was enraptured by the ending of the film.
2. The driver manoeuvred his lorry into a narrow gateway.
3. I looked surreptitiously at what she was writing.
4. There was a feeling of impending disaster in the air.
5. The man answered the questions glibly.
6. There was a state of pandemonium in the fair.

7. The writer was impassioned to hear the speech.
8. He played the match with great reluctance.
9. Grandmother usually takes a siesta in the afternoon.

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Fill in the following blanks such that the subject and verb agree in number.

- |         |             |        |
|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1. are  | 2. is       | 3. are |
| 4. came | 5. punishes |        |

#### B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. eats  | 2. plans | 3. cooks |
| 4. wants | 5. makes |          |

#### C. Use appropriate auxiliary verbs to complete the sentences. Make sure that the verb agrees with the subject.

- |          |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. wants | 2. am   | 3. were | 4. was  |
| 5. is    | 6. have | 7. is   | 8. have |
| 9. had   | 10. are |         |         |

#### D. Complete the following paragraph using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

When I **was** (to be) a boy, I loved to go outdoors and play. Even if the sun **shone** (shine) hot and bright, I **wanted** (want) to go out. Mother would stop me from **going** (go) but I did not listen.

One day, I **was playing** (play) all by myself in the garden outside when I **heard** (hear) some sound in the bushes. At first, I did not pay any attention, but the sound **persisted** (persist). I **stopped** (stop) my play and **walked** (walk) cautiously towards the bush. My eyes **searched** (search) for some movement, but I could see nothing.

Suddenly, the backdoor **opened** (open) and my mother **called** (call) out, 'Rohan, what **are** (be) you **doing** (do) there all alone? Come in at once! You **will fall** (fall) sick if you **play** (play) in the hot sun.' I **turned** (turn) around to look at her and at the same time she screamed, 'Run to me, quick! There **was** (be) a huge snake in that bush!'

I ran for my life, but as I **ran** (run) towards Mom, I **tripped** (trip) and **fell** (fall). Scrambling quickly to my feet, I lunged towards Mom and she **banged** (bang) the mesh door shut.

'Thank God! You **are** (be) safe. From now on, you **listen** (listen) to what I say. No more playing alone in the garden, you hear me?'

I **am sitting** (sit) in a park now **watching** (watch) my son play. I still like to be outdoors. But I **can** never **forget** (forget) that hot afternoon when I almost got bitten by a snake.

## Listening

Listen carefully to your teacher read out a passage and answer these questions.

1. They have feeling of responsibility.
2. He/She becomes a medium of satisfying parental dreams.
3. He/She is deprived of his/her own natural self.
4. The parental demands are becoming more and more unrealistic.
5. Parental demand puts pressure on the child to do better.
6. (a) medium (b) unrealistic

## Speaking

Do it yourself.

## Writing

Do it yourself.



## The King without Clothes

### Comprehension

A. Tick (3) the correct answers.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (a)

B. Match the adjectives in column 'A' with correct nouns in column 'B'.

1. (c)
2. (e)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (f)
6. (d)

C. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

1. custom
2. supplicants
3. flattering
4. sycophants
5. sight

D. Tick (3) the correct statements and cross (7) the incorrect ones.

1. (7)
2. (3)
3. (7)
4. (3)
5. (7)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Everyone is applauding the naked king. Some of them are applauding him from custom, some from fear and some out of foolishness because they have sold their wits to others.
2. 'That fabled King' means the king who has been described in myths and stories (but is not real). That king has now come out majestically.
3. The little child is the symbol of a upright person, a truthful person who sees the wrong and calls is wrong.
4. The poet is afraid that the flatterers of the king have become so fearless that they have hidden the child in some cave of the mountain. In other words, truth has been hidden, and falsehood prevails.

5. The poet means to say that flattery and false applause should be stopped. The kings should be told the reality of their actions without any fear.
6. This poem gives a message of awakening the people's spirits. A person's true understanding of a situation is overshadowed by ignorance exercised by a large number of people. People believe in superstitions due to ignorance. Flatterers and opportunists have the tendency to confuse a sensible person with their old beliefs. Then he becomes so puzzled that he cannot distinguish between right and wrong. But a fearless person shows him the mirror, and dares to say that he is wrong.
7. The poet achieves his objective by encouraging the common people to find out the truth and put it before the rulers. The false praise should be pressed by the use of truth and reality.

### Think

Think, discuss and then answer the following questions.

Do it yourself.

### Words in Use

The words in each group mean the same except one. Encircle the word which means different.

- |               |               |            |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. hitter     | 2. pattern    | 3. perfect |
| 4. compatriot | 5. accusation |            |

### Appreciating the Poem

Do it yourself.

### Understanding Grammar

#### A. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate determiner.

- |                 |           |            |         |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. any of these | 2. Either | 3. Both    | 4. Many |
| 5. Every        | 6. few    | 7. several | 8. some |

#### B. Complete these sentences with much, many, any or a lot of.

- |         |             |             |             |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Many | 2. much     | 3. a lot of | 4. a lot of |
| 5. many | 6. a lot of | 7. many     | 8. much     |