



## 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.

1. 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.
2. Each passenger was busy with his prayers.
3. The Captain was not hopeful of saving his passengers.
4. The Captain's little daughter was hopeful and brave. She had complete trust in God and she thinks God will save their lives.
5. 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.

1. It was a winter midnight and the captain was terrified of the powerful storm. So his hands were cold and icy.
2. The words 'silence' and 'darkness' create the effect of a fearful atmosphere.
3. 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.

1. shameful      : Erecting statues is a shameful waste of public money.
2. powerful      : An elephant is a powerful animal.
3. 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 |



## Those Sweet Days

### 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.

1. The children went to the guava orchard to eat guavas.
2. Gopal was the watchman of the guava orchard. When the children entered the orchard, Gopal was sleeping and snoring loudly.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

1. 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.
2. The children kept on visiting the watchman even after the guava season was over because they have developed a sound friendship with him.
3. 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.

7. 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.**

1. 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.
2. 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.**

1. trading in coal
2. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.**

- Friendly : He has many friends.
- Caring : He thinks about others troubles.
- Thoughtful : He thinks about the problems of his granny.
- Mature : He behaves like a grown up man.
- Selfless : He buys nothing for himself.
- Loving : He loved his grandmother very much.
- 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.**

- perform The singers had performed very well.
- organise They had organised an evening party.
- work I had worked for a long time.
- purchase The customer had purchased some groceries.
- be I had recently been to Mumbai.
- write She had written a letter.
- cook Mother had cooked food.
- 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.**

- Inspector Graves lacked sympathy for the dead victim of a murder because he was a blackmailer.
- 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.
- The police had recovered a list of the persons who were blackmailed by clifford. This list revealed that he was a blackmailer.
- Golightly was unwilling to reveal the identity of his alibi because he was sure to be trapped as he himself was the murderer.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.**

- circumstantial evidence an evidence strongly suggesting something, but not providing it conclusively.
- death warrant an official authorization of causing someone to death.
- 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.**

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

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

- 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.**

- highland : The Deccan plateau in south India is a highland.
- solitary : Writing novels is a solitary occupation.
- melancholy : Why are you looking so melancholy?
- grain : The US is a major producer of grain.
- 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.**

- The bus will stop at the (bus stand).
- The jelly beans are in the (jar).
- The child quickly hid under the thick (covers).
- My kite soared above the (building).
- Most wild animals live in the (forest).
- The train we were travelling in passed through a (tunnel).
- Father put his shirt on the peg and his bag on the (table).
- My friend lives near the railway (station).
- The cat is sitting under the (table).
- Rajani is living in (Mumbai).
- I shall finish this work within five (days).
- 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.**

- (a) Swaminathan.  
(b) Because he seemed unwilling to play.
- (a) Cricket.  
(b) Swami was pretending so.
- (a) He did not want to practise.  
(b) He became desperate.
- (a) The Doctor  
(b) No, he was pretending to be ill.  
(c) He wants an illness certificate.
- (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.