

CBSE Class 7 Syllabus for English

2023-24

English:

Honeycomb:

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- **Chapter 2:** A Gift of Chappals & The Rebel
- **Chapter 3:** Gopal and the Hilsa Fish & The Shed
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The Alien Hand:

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Three Questions

TVTRC

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Why did the king want to know answers to three questions?

Answer: The king wanted to know the answers to three questions as he wished to become a great ruler.

Question 2. Messengers were sent throughout the kingdom

(i) to fetch wise men.

(ii) to find answers to the questions.

(iii) to look for the wise hermit.

(iv) to announce a reward for those who could answer the questions.

Mark your choice.

Answer: (ii) to find answers to the questions.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Many wise men answered the king's questions, _____.

Answer: Many wise men answered the king's questions, but their answers were so varied that the king was not satisfied.

Question 2. Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men _____.

Answer: Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men to help the king act at the right time.

Question 3. Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable _____.

Answer: Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable and follow it strictly.

Question 4. The king requested the hermit _____.

Answer: The king requested the hermit to answer three questions.

Question 5. The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound, _____.

Answer: The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound, but the bleeding would not stop.

Working with the text

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Why was the king advised to go to magicians?

Answer: Some of the wise men thought that to decide the right time to do something, one must look into the future and only magicians were able to do that. So, they advised the king to go to the magicians.

Question 2. In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king?

Answer: In answer to the second question, some wise men believed that the king should have some councilors to give him advice, some others said priests, some other wise men said that doctors' advice was most important and yet others believed that the soldiers were the most important.

Question 3. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Answer: In answer to the third question, i.e., "What is the most important thing to do?", some wise men responded that science was the most important thing, some others believed that fighting was the most crucial thing to do for a king, and the others said that religious worship was the most important thing to do.

Question 4. Did the wise men win the reward? If not, why not?

Answer: No, none of the wise men won the reward. That is because all of them came up with different answers and the king was not satisfied with any of those answers.

Question 5. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Answer: First of all, the king cleaned the wound by washing it. Then he covered the wound with his handkerchief. He continued to dress the wound until the bleeding stopped entirely. The king gave some water to the wounded man to drink.

The king and the hermit carried the wounded man inside the hut and let him take rest in the hut in the night.

Question 6. (i) Who was the bearded man?

(ii) Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness?

Answer: (i) The bearded man was the king's enemy. He had come there to take revenge from the king of his brother's death and take back his property.

(ii) He asked for the king's forgiveness because he came to kill the king, and the king saved his life.

Question 7. The king forgave the bearded man. What did he do to show his forgiveness?

Answer: The king forgave the bearded man. He showed his forgiveness by offering to send doctor and servants to take care of the wounded man. He also promised to return his property too.

Question 8. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions? Write each answer separately. Which answer do you like most, and why?

Answer: The hermit's answers to the three questions were:

1. The right time to do something is "now" because it is the only time when we can act.
2. The most important person is the person you are with at a particular moment because we don't know what will happen in the future.
3. The most important thing to do is to do good to the person because we are here on the earth for that purpose alone.

Working with language

Question 1. Match items in List A with their meanings in List B.

A	B

wounded	got up from sleep
awoke	give back
forgive	small patches of ground for plants
faithful	severely injured
pity	pardon
beds	loyal
return	feel sorry for

Use any three of the above words in sentences of your own. You may change the form of the word.

Answer:

A	B
wounded	severely injured
awoke	got up from sleep
forgive	pardon
faithful	loyal
pity	feel sorry for

beds	small patches of ground for plants
return	give back

Sentences with three words:

1. Pallavi had to return the bag to her friend.
2. One should be faithful to one's friends.
3. The dreadful dream awoke Reshma from sleep.

TVTRC

Question 2. Each of the following sentences has two blanks. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the word given in brackets

1. The _____ said that only fresh evidence would make him change his _____. (judge)
2. I didn't notice any serious _____ of opinion among the debaters, although they _____ from one another over small points. (differ)
3. It's a fairly simple question to _____, but will you accept my _____ as final? (answer)
4. It isn't _____ that _____ should always be the mother of invention. (necessary)
5. Hermits are _____ men. How they acquire their _____ no one can tell. (wise)
6. The committee has _____ to make Jagdish captain of the team. The _____ is likely to please everyone. (decide)
7. Asking for _____ is as noble as willingness to _____. (forgive)

Answer:

1. The judge said that only fresh evidence would make him change his judgement. (judge)
2. I didn't notice any serious difference of opinion among the debaters, although they differed from one another over small points. (differ)
3. It's a fairly simple question to answer, but will you accept my answer as final? (answer)
4. It isn't necessary that necessity should always be the mother of invention. (necessary)
5. Hermits are wise men. How they acquire their wisdom no one can tell. (wise)
6. The committee has decided to make Jagdish captain of the team. The decision is likely to please everyone. (decide)
7. Asking for forgiveness is as noble as willingness to forgive. (forgive)

Speaking and Writing

Question 1. Imagine you are the king. Narrate the incident of your meeting the hermit. Begin like this:

The wise men answered my questions, but I was not satisfied with their answers. One day I decided to go and meet the hermit...

Answer: The wise men answered my questions, but I was not satisfied with their answers. One day I decided to go and meet the hermit who was renowned for his wisdom. I went to him and saw him digging the earth. I asked him if he could answer the three questions I sought answers to. But he continued to dig the earth and did not respond at all. I felt that he was getting tired so I offered to help him in digging. He handed over the spade to me. I kept digging for a while. Then I repeated my questions and asked if he would answer them. Even then, there was no response from his side. Then he pointed towards a wounded man approaching us.

Question 2. Imagine you are the hermit. Write briefly the incident of your meeting the king. Begin like this:

One day I was digging in my garden. A man in ordinary clothes came to see me. I knew he was the king...

Answer: One day I was digging in my garden. A man in ordinary clothes came to see me. I knew he was the king but remained calm. He told me that he sought answers to three questions and wanted me to answer those. I politely greeted him and then continued to dig the earth. I was continuously digging and felt tired. Seeing this, the king offered me help. I accepted and handed over the spade to him. He began to dig and after some time, he again asked me the same three questions. I still chose not to respond and offered him help if he was tired. He refused and continued to dig.

After some time, I saw a wounded man approaching us.



The Squirrel

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Why does the poet say the squirrel “wore a question mark for tail”? Draw a squirrel, or find a picture of a squirrel sitting on the ground. How would you describe its tail?

Answer: The poet says the squirrel “wore a question mark for tail” as the tail of the squirrel curled in a way that it appeared like a question mark.

Question 2. Do we usually say that an animal ‘wears’ a tail? What do we say? (Think: Does an animal wear a coat? Consult a dictionary if you like, and find out how ‘wear’ is used in different ways.)

Answer: No, usually, we don’t say that an animal ‘wears’ a tail. Instead, we say the animal ‘has’ a tail.

According to the dictionary, the word ‘wear’ is used to mean something that is used to cover. For example, we wear clothes.

Question 3. “He liked to tease and play”. Who is teasing whom? How?

Answer: “He liked to tease and play”. Here, the poet is teasing the squirrel. The poet will approach the squirrel, and as soon as he nears the squirrel, it runs away in a different direction.



The Tiny Teacher

Comprehension Check

Question 1. The story of an ant's life sounds *almost untrue*.

The italicized phrase means

- (i) highly exaggerated.
- (ii) too remarkable to be true.
- (iii) not based on facts.

Answer: (i) highly exaggerated.

Question 2. Complete the following sentences.

- (i) An ant is the smallest, _____.
- (ii) We know a number of facts about an ant's life because _____.

Answer: (i) An ant is the smallest, **commonest and wisest insect we have seen**.

(ii) We know a number of facts about an ant's life because **there are people who have kept ants as pets and have watched them closely**.

Question 3. In what ways is an ant's life peaceful?

Answer: An ant's life is peaceful because all of them do their work bravely, honestly and intelligently. They do not interfere in each other's work.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

Answer: It takes two to three weeks for the grub to transform into a cocoon and then another three weeks to convert into a complete ant.

Question 2. Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

Answer: The worker ants carry the grubs about daily for exercise, airing and sunshine.

Question 3. What jobs are new ants trained for?

Answer: New ants are trained by the old ants on the jobs of workers, cleaners, soldiers, builders, etc.

Question 4. Name some other creatures that live in anthills.

Answer: Other creatures that live in anthills are beetles and greenfly.

Question 5. Mention three things we can learn from the 'tiny teacher'. Give reasons for choosing these items.

Answer: Three things that we can learn from the 'tiny teacher' are hard work, cleanliness, loyalty and care for the young ones.

Exercises**Answer the following questions:****Question 1.** (i) What problems are you likely to face if you keep ants as pets?

(ii) When a group of bees finds nectar, it informs other bees of its location, quantity, etc. through dancing. Can you guess what ants communicate to their fellow ants by touching one another's feelers?

Answer: (i) There might be several problems if we keep ants as pets. They would start eating our food and other eatables. They bite. They won't listen to our orders.

(ii) Ants communicate about food newly found by them to their fellow ants by touching one another's feelers.

Question 2. Complete the following poem with words from the box below. Then recite the poem.

Soldiers live in barracks

And birds in _____,

Much like a snake that rests

In a _____. No horse is able

To sleep except in a _____.

And a dog lives well,

Mind you, only in a _____.

To say 'hi' to an ant, if you will,

You may have to climb an _____.

Hole, kennel, nests, anthill, stable

Answer:

Soldiers live in barracks

And birds in **nests**,

Much like a snake that rests

In a **hole**. No horse is able

To sleep except in a **stable**.

And a dog lives well,

Mind you, only in a **kennel**.

To say 'hi' to an ant, if you will,

You may have to climb an **anthill**.

A GIFT OF CHAPPALS

Comprehension Check

Question 1. What is the secret that Meena shares with Mridu in the backyard?

Answer: Meena shares the secret of the kitten they found in front of the house in the morning. They had kept it in the backyard behind a thick bush.

Question 2. How does Ravi get milk for the kitten?

Answer: Ravi gets milk for the kitten cleverly from the kitchen by pretending that he is hungry. In order to prove that he indeed was hungry, he had to drink most of the milk. He would leave some milk in the tumbler and empty it in the coconut shell kept in the backyard.

Question 3. Who does he say the kitten's ancestors are? Do you believe him?

Answer: Ravi says that the kitten's ancestor was the Pallava Lion, emblem of the Pallava dynasty.

No, I don't believe him.

Question 4. Ravi has a lot to say about M.P. Poonai. This shows that

- (i) he is merely trying to impress Mridu.
- (ii) his knowledge of history is sound.
- (iii) he has a rich imagination.
- (iv) he is an intelligent child.

Which of these statements do you agree/disagree to?

Answer: I think that his knowledge of history is sound. Also, he has a rich imagination and he is an intelligent child.

Question 5. What was the noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran?

Answer: The noise that startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran was the 'kreeching' sound of Lalli's violin.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. The music master is making lovely music. Read aloud the sentence in the text that expresses this idea.

Answer: The text that expresses this idea is:

The music master's notes seemed to float up and settle perfectly into the invisible tracks of the melody. It was like the wheels of a train fitting smoothly into the rails and whizzing along, as Ravi said.

Question 2. Had the beggar come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: No, the beggar had not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time. In fact, he had been visiting Rukku Manni's house for the past one week. He himself admitted that he had survived the past week because of the generosity of the ladies of Rukku Manni's house.

Question 3. "A sharp V-shaped line had formed between her eyebrows." What does it suggest to you about Rukku Manni's mood?

Answer: “A sharp V-shaped line had formed between her eyebrows.” This suggests that Rukku Manni was quite angry at the impishness of the children.

Working with the text

Question 1. Complete the following sentences:

- (i) Ravi compares Lalli’s playing the violin to _____.
- (ii) Trying to hide beneath the tray of chillies, Mahendran _____.
- (iii) The teacher played a few notes on his violin, and Lalli _____.
- (iv) The beggar said that the kind ladies of the household _____.
- (v) After the lesson was over, the music teacher asked Lalli if _____.

Answer:

- (i) Ravi compares Lalli’s playing the violin to derailing of a train.
- (ii) Trying to hide beneath the tray of chillies, Mahendran tipped a few chillies over himself. “Mi-a-aw!”, he howled miserably.
- (iii) The teacher played a few notes on his violin, and Lalli stumbled behind him on her violin, which looked quite helpless and unhappy in her hands.
- (iv) The beggar said that the kind ladies of the household had helped him survive the last week.
- (v) After the lesson was over, the music teacher asked Lalli if she had seen his chappals.

Question 2. Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.

Answer: The music teacher had a lean, bony personality. He was sitting with his back against the window of the room where he was teaching violin to Lalli. He was bald and had some oiled hair around his ears. He was wearing an old-fashioned tuft and had a gold chain around his neck.

He also wore a diamond ring in his hand. He was beating the floor with his thin, malnourished toe.

Question 3. (i) What makes Mridu conclude that the beggar has no money to buy chappals?

(ii) What does she suggest to show her concern?

Answer: (i) When the beggar showed his feet to the children, they could see blisters on them. This made Mridu conclude that the beggar had no money to buy chappals.

(ii) She suggests that they give away a pair of chappals to the beggar.

Question 4. “Have you children...” she began, and then, seeing they were curiously quiet, went on more slowly, “seen anyone lurking around the verandah?”

(i) What do you think Rukku Manni really wanted to ask?

(ii) Why did she change her question?

(iii) What did she think had happened?

Answer: (i) Rukku Manni wanted to ask if the children were responsible for the stealth of the chappals.

(ii) She changed her question because, seeing the children so serious and quiet, she understood that the children definitely had something to do with the missing chappals.

(iii) She thought that the children would have purposely hidden the pair of chappals.

Question 5. On getting Gopu Mama's chappals, the music teacher tried not to look too happy. Why?

Answer: The music teacher tried not to look happy because he wanted to pretend that his chappals were valuable to him. Although in reality, he liked the new chappals of Gopu Mama.

Question 6. On getting a gift of chappals, the beggar vanished in a minute. Why was he in such a hurry to leave?

Answer: I think that the beggar wanted to leave as early as possible because he did not want to lose the gift of chappals. He needed the chappals badly as his feet were full of blisters.

Question 7. Walking towards the kitchen with Mridu and Meena, Rukku Manni began to laugh. What made her laugh?

Answer: The thought about what she would say to Gopu Mama about the chappals when he would ask about them made her laugh. She wondered what his reaction would be when he gets to know that those chappals were given to the music master.

Working with language

Question 1. Read the following sentences.

- (a) If she knows we have a cat, Paati will leave the house.
- (b) She won't be so upset if she knows about the poor beggar with sores on his feet.
- (c) If the chappals do fit, will you really not mind?

Notice that each sentence consists of two parts. The first part begins with 'if'. It is known as if-clause.

Rewrite each of the following pairs of sentences as a single sentence. Use 'if' at the beginning of the sentence.

E.g. (a) Walk fast. You'll catch the bus.

If you walk fast, you'll catch the bus.

E.g. (b) Don't spit on the road. You'll be fined.

If you spit on the road, you'll be fined.

(i) Don't tire yourself now. You won't be able to work in the evening.

(ii) Study regularly. You'll do well in the examination.

(iii) Work hard. You'll pass the examination in the first division.

(iv) Be polite to people. They'll also be polite to you.

(v) Don't tease the dog. It'll bite you.

Answer:

(i) Don't tire yourself now. You won't be able to work in the evening.

If you tire yourself up now, you won't be able to work in the evening .

(ii) Study regularly. You'll do well in the examination.

If you study regularly, you'll do well in the examination.

(iii) Work hard. You'll pass the examination in the first division.

If you work hard, you'll pass the examination in the first division.

(iv) Be polite to people. They'll also be polite to you.

If you are polite to people, they'll also be polite to you.

(v) Don't tease the dog. It'll bite you.

If you tease the dog, it'll bite you.

Question 2. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph.

Today is Sunday. I'm wondering whether I should stay at home or go out. If I _____ (go) out, I _____ (miss) the lovely Sunday lunch at home. If I _____ (stay) for lunch, I _____ (miss) the Sunday film showing at Archana Theatre. I think I'll go out and see the film, only to avoid getting too fat.

Answer:

Today is Sunday. I'm wondering whether I should stay at home or go out. If I **go** (go) out, I **will miss** (miss) the lovely Sunday lunch at home. If I **stay** (stay) for lunch, I **will miss** (miss) the Sunday film showing at Archana Theatre. I think I'll go out and see the film, only to avoid getting too fat.

Question 3. Complete each sentence below by appropriately using any one of the following:

if you want to/if you don't want to/if you want him to

(i) Don't go to the theatre _____.

(ii) He'll post your letter _____.

(iii) Please use my pen _____.

(iv) He'll lend you his umbrella _____.

(v) My neighbor, Ramesh, will take you to the doctor _____.

(vi) Don't eat it _____.

Answer:

(i) Don't go to the theatre if you don't want to.

(ii) He'll post your letter if you want him to.

(iii) Please use my pen if you want to.

(iv) He'll lend you his umbrella if you want him to.

(v) My neighbor, Ramesh, will take you to the doctor if you want him to.

(vi) Don't eat it if you don't want to.

Speaking and Writing

Question 1. Discuss in small groups

- If you want to give away something of your own to the needy, would it be better to ask your elders first?
- Is there someone of your age in the family who is very talkative? Do you find her/him interesting and impressive or otherwise? Share your ideas with others in the group.

- Has Rukku Manni done exactly the same as the children? In your opinion, then, is it right for one party to blame the other?

Answer:

Yes, it will be better to ask my elders first if I want to give away something of my own to the needy.

Yes, my sister is a very talkative person. Yes, I find her interesting and impressive.

Yes, Rukku Manni also gave away someone else's belonging. Then, it is not right for her to blame the children. But, she had to save her family from the embarrassing situation, and that's why she had to take the decision without discussing it with Gopu Mama.

Question 2. Read the following.

- A group of children in your class are going to live in a hostel.
- They have been asked to choose a person in the group to share a room with.
- They are asking each other questions to decide who they would like to share a room with.

Ask one another questions about likes/dislikes/preferences/hobbies/personal characteristics. Use the following questions and sentence openings.

(i) What do you enjoy doing after school?

I enjoy...

(ii) What do you like in general?

I like...

(iii) Do you play any game?

I don't like...

(iv) Would you mind if I listened to music after dinner?

I wouldn't...

(v) Will it be all right if I...?

It's fine with me...

(vi) Is there anything you dislike, particularly?

Well, I can't share...

(vii) Do you like to attend parties?

Oh, I...

(viii) Would you say you are...?

I think...

Answer:

(i) What do you enjoy doing after school?

I enjoy reading comic books after school.

(ii) What do you like in general?

I like to read comic books and listen to music.

(iii) Do you play any games?

I don't like playing games, especially outdoor games. But it is fun to play video games and chess.

(iv) Would you mind if I listened to music after dinner?

I wouldn't mind if you listened to music after dinner. In fact, I would even like to join you.

(v) Will it be all right if I keep the lights on for some time after 10 o'clock at night?

It's fine with me if you keep the lights on for some time after 10 o'clock.

(vi) Is there anything you dislike, particularly?

Well, I can't share my towel, bedsheet and pillow with anyone.

(vii) Do you like to attend parties?

Oh, I am fond of attending parties!

(viii) Would you say you are a person who can adjust?

I think, yes, I am a person who can adjust.



The Rebel

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Answer the following questions:

(i). If someone doesn't wear a uniform to school, what do you think the teacher will say?

Answer: I think the teacher will scold the student if they do not wear uniforms to school.

(ii). When everyone wants a clear sky, what does the rebel want most?

Answer: When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants the sun to show up.

(iii). If the rebel has a dog for a pet, what is everyone else likely to have?

Answer: If the rebel has a dog for a pet, everyone else is likely to have cats as pets.

(iv): Why is it good to have rebels?

Answer: It is good to have rebels because they make the society livelier, and they teach us to accept and respect the differences in the thought processes of people around us.

(v). Why is it not good to be a rebel oneself?

Answer: It is not good to be a rebel oneself because a rebel is always criticized by society and people take time to accept rebels.

(vi). Would you like to be a rebel? If yes, why? If not, why not?

Answer: Yes, I would like to be a rebel because I want to change those norms of society that do not serve humanity.

Question 2: Find in the poem an antonym (a word opposite in meaning) for each of the following words.

(i) long

(ii) grow

(iii) quietness

(iv) sober

(v) lost

Answer:

(i) long – short

(ii) grow – cut

(iii) quietness – disturbance

(iv) sober – fantastic

(v) lost – found

Question 3: Find in the poem lines that match the following. Read both, one after the other.

(i) The rebel refuses to cut his hair.

- (ii) He says cats are better.
- (iii) He recommends dogs.
- (iv) He is unhappy because there is no sun.
- (v) He is noisy on purpose.

Answer:

- (i) The rebel lets his hair grow long.
- (ii) The rebel expresses a preference for cats.
- (iii) The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.
- (iv) The rebel regrets the absence of sun.
- (v) The rebel creates a disturbance.



Bringing Up Kari

Exercises

Question 1. The enclosure in which Kari lived had a thatched roof that lay on thick tree stumps. Examine the illustration of Kari's pavilion on page 8 and say why it was built that way.

Answer: The enclosure in which Kari lived had a thatched roof that lay on thick tree stumps. It was built that way so as to make sure that it would not fall in if Kari bumped against the poles as he moved about.

Question 2. Did Kari enjoy his morning bath in the river? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: Yes, Kari used to enjoy his morning bath in the river. He would lie down on the sand, and the author would rub his back with clean sand for an hour. Post that, he would stay in the water for a long time.

Question 3. Finding good twigs for Kari took a long time. Why?

Answer: The author would climb all varieties of trees to get the most delicate twigs for Kari. If a twig was deformed, an elephant would not even touch it. So, finding good twigs for Kari took a long time.

Question 4. Why did Kari push his friend into the stream?

Answer: Kari pushed his friend into the stream because there was another boy who was drowning in the river. Kari alone was not able to take the boy out of the water.

Question 5. Kari was like a baby. What are the main points of comparison?

Answer: The main points of comparison are:

1. Good lessons had to be taught to him.
2. Manner of eating, sitting, etc. had to be taught.
3. He used to steal fruits from the dining table of the house.

Question 6. Kari helped himself to all the bananas in the house without anyone noticing it. How did he do it?

Answer: Kari helped himself to all the bananas in the house without anyone noticing it. He did so with the help of his long trunk. He would steal the bananas kept on the dining table through the window.

Question 7. Kari learnt the commands to sit and walk. What were the instructions for each command?

Answer: Kari learnt the commands to sit and walk. The word "Dhat" was used to make him sit. The word used to make him walk was "Mali".

Question 8. What is "the master call"? Why is it the most important signal for an elephant to learn?

Answer: The master call is a strange howling, hissing sound. It sounds as if a snake and a tiger were fighting each other. This noise has to be made in the air. When an elephant listens to the master call, he uproots the trees and makes a passage through the jungle to the house.

GOPAL AND THE HILSA-FISH

Working with the text

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Why did the king want no more talk about the hilsa-fish?

Answer: The king did not want to listen any more talk about the hilsa-fish because everyone in the entire kingdom kept talking only about the hilsa-fish and this irritated the king.

Question 2. What did the king ask Gopal to do to prove that he was clever?

Answer: The king asked Gopal to prove that he was clever so that while Gopal was on this challenge, he would try as much as possible that people didn't speak anything about the Hilsa-fish.

Question 3. What three things did Gopal do before he went to buy his hilsa-fish?

Answer: The three things that Gopal did before he went to buy his hilsa-fish were:

- i) He half-shaved his face.
- ii) He smeared ash on his body.
- iii) He wore rags.

Question 4. How did Gopal get inside the palace to see the king after he had bought the fish?

Answer: When he reached the palace, he told the guards that he wanted to meet the king. The guards stopped him from going inside. Gopal began to dance and sing loudly. The king heard the noise and ordered to get the man inside the palace. That's how he got inside the palace.

Question 5. Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought.

Answer: The reason why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the hilsa-fish which Gopal had bought was that people were more surprised by his appearance – half-shaved face, ash on the body and rags instead of proper clothes. This made them wonder what had happened to him.

Question 6. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following sentences.

- (i) The king lost his temper easily. _____
- (ii) Gopal was a madman. _____
- (iii) Gopal was a clever man. _____
- (iv) Gopal was too poor to afford decent clothes. _____
- (v) The king got angry when he was shown to be wrong. _____

Answer:

- (i) The king lost his temper easily. **True**
- (ii) Gopal was a madman. **False**
- (iii) Gopal was a clever man. **True**

(iv) Gopal was too poor to afford decent clothes. **False**

(v) The king got angry when he was shown to be wrong. **False**

Question 2. Notice how in a comic book, there are no speech marks when characters talk. Instead, what they say is put in a speech 'bubble'. However, if we wish to repeat or 'report' what they say, we must put it into reported speech.

Change the following sentences in the story to reported speech. The first one has been done for you.

For e.g, (i) How much did you pay for that hilsa?

The woman asked the man how much he had paid for that hilsa.

(ii) Why is your face half-shaven?

Gopal's wife asked him _____.

(iii) I accept the challenge, Your Majesty.

Gopal told the king _____.

(iv) I want to see the king.

Gopal told the guards _____.

(v) Bring the man to me at once.

The king ordered the guard _____.

Answer:

(ii) Gopal's wife asked him why his face was half-shaven.

(iii) Gopal told the king that he accepted the challenge.

(iv) Gopal told the guards that he wanted to see the king.

(v) The king ordered the guard to bring the man to him at once.

Question 2. Find out the meaning of the following words by looking them up in the dictionary. Then use them in sentences of your own.

Challenge; mystic; comical; courtier; smearing

Answer:

Challenge: Radhika challenged Kshama to the debate competition.

Mystic: Some sages are considered to have mystic powers.

Comical: Shinchan is a comical character.

Courtier: The courtier had to obey the orders of the king.

Smearing: Smearing oil before playing holi helps in getting the colour off the skin easily.

Picture Reading

Question 2. Now ask your partner questions about each picture.

(i) Where is the stag?

Answer: The stag was by the side of a pond.

(ii) What is he doing?

Answer: He is watching his reflection in the water of the pond.

(iii) Does he like his antlers (horns)?

Answer: Yes, he liked his antlers.

(iv) Does he like his legs?

Answer: No, he does not like his legs as they are very thin.

(v) Why is the stag running?

Answer: The stag is running because hunters are chasing it.

(vi) Is he able to hide in the bushes?

Answer: No, he is not able to hide in the bushes because his horns get stuck in the bushes.

(vii) Where are the hunters now?

Answer: The hunters are behind the stag.

(viii) Are they closing in on the stag?

Answer: Yes, they were getting closer to the stag.

(ix) Is the stag free?

Answer: Yes, the stag is free.

(x) What does the stag say about his horns and his legs?

Answer: The stag says that he was proud of his horns but it could have caused the stag's death. The legs it was ashamed of saved his life.

Question 3. Now write the story in your own words. Give it a title.

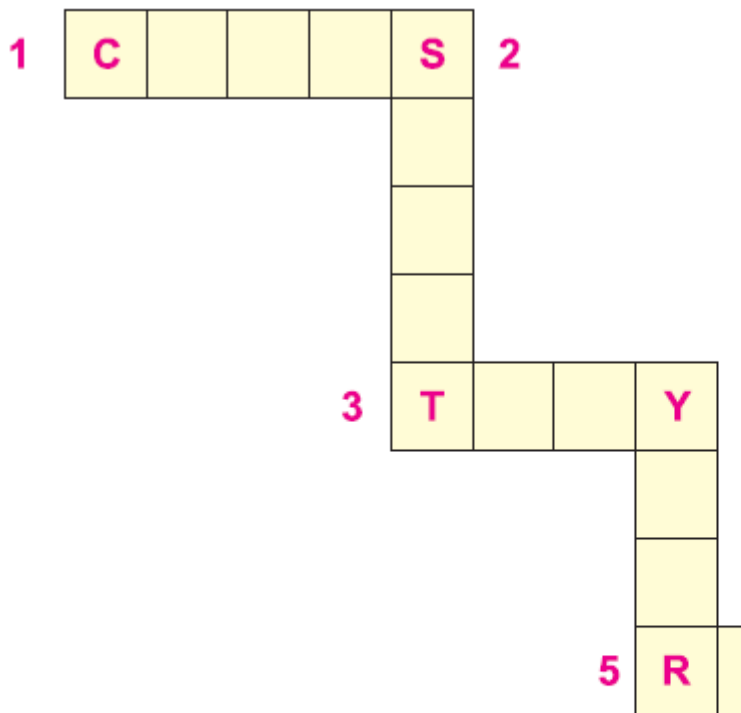
Answer: Horns and the Legs

Once upon a time, there lived a stag. One day he was about to drink water when he saw his reflection in the water of the pond. He felt proud to have such beautiful horns. Then, he looked at his legs and thought that they were so thin and ugly.

One day, some hunters came into the jungle and began chasing the stag. The stag started to run, but his horns got stuck in the bushes. He then put in more effort and ran away fast.

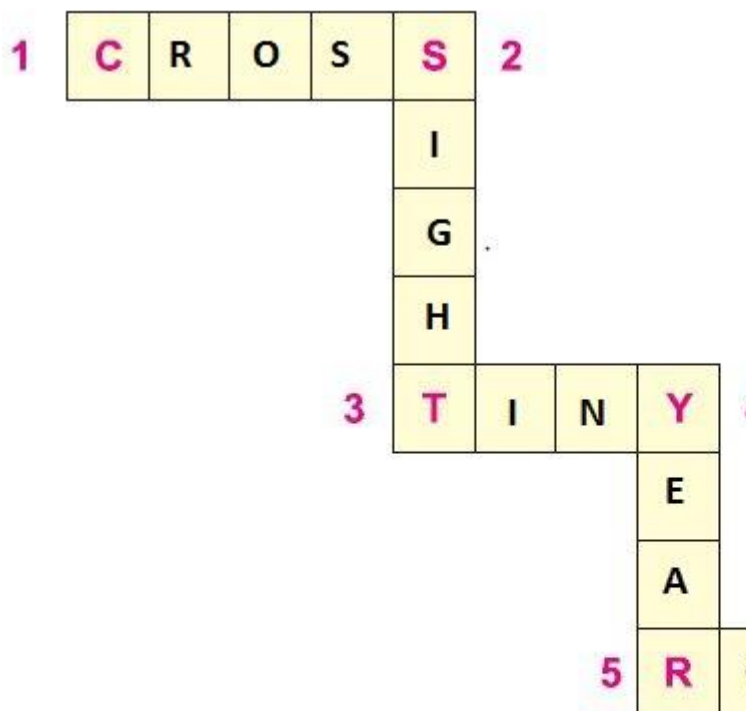
When he was out of danger, he thought that the horns that he was so proud of, could have got him killed. Moreover, the legs, which he considered to be ugly, saved him.

Question 4. Complete the following word ladder with the help of the clues given below.



1. Mother will be very _____ if you don't go to school.
2. As soon as he caught _____ of the teacher, Mohan started writing.
3. How do you like my _____ kitchen garden? Big enough for you, is it?
4. My youngest sister is now a _____ old.
5. Standing on the _____, he saw children playing on the road.
6. Don't make such a _____. Nothing will happen.
7. Don't cross the _____ till the green light comes on.

Answer:



1. Mother will be very **cross** if you don't go to school.
2. As soon as he caught **sight** of the teacher, Mohan started writing.
3. How do you like my **tiny** kitchen garden? Big enough for you, is it?
4. My youngest sister is now a **year** old.
5. Standing on the **roof**, he saw children playing on the road.
6. Don't make such a **fuss**. Nothing will happen.
7. Don't cross the **street** till the green light comes on.

The Shed

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Answer the following questions:

(i) Who is the speaker in the poem?

Answer: The speaker of the poem is the poet.

(ii) Is she/he afraid or curious, or both?

Answer: He is afraid as well as curious. He is curious to enter the shed, and at the same time, he feels that someone is staring at him.

(iii) What is she/he planning to do soon?

Answer: He is planning to open the door and enter the shed someday soon.

(iv) "But not just yet..." suggests doubt, fear, hesitation, laziness or something else. Choose the word which seems right to you. Tell others why you chose it.

Answer: I think "But not just yet..." suggests hesitation. It shows that the speaker wants to take some more time to be sure of his thoughts about the shed. He currently fears that someone stares at him and, at the same time, also thinks that his brother's claim that there's a 'ghost' is just a lie. So, he is hesitating to take any further steps for now.

Question 2: Is there a room in your house or a house in your neighbourhood/locality where you would rather not go alone and never at night? If there is such a place and a story to go with it, let others hear all about it.

Answer: Yes, there is a room in my house where I do not go alone and never at night. That room is the store room in the backyard. We keep the things that are not in use currently. We open that room very rarely, and I feel scared to go alone there. Once I had gone there alone, and there was a power cut. I screamed and started shivering with fear. I also heard some noise, which made me even more frightened. Due to my screams, my family members came running towards the store room and calmed me down. After some time, the power came back. Then, we saw a rat roaming around, and I understood where the noise was coming from. But I still feel very scared to go there alone, especially at night.

The Desert

Comprehension Check

Question 1. From the first paragraph

(i) pick out two phrases which describe the desert as most people believe it is;

(ii) pick out two phrases which describe the desert as specialists see it.

Which do you think is an apt description, and why?

Answer: (i) The phrases which describe the desert as most people believe it is are: endless stretch of sand, hot, dry, waterless, without shelter.

(ii) The phrases which describe the desert as specialists see it are: a beautiful place; the home of a variety of people, animals and plants; the sight can be as rewarding as that of any tropical garden.

Question 2. The phrases on the left in the following box occur in the text.

Match each of them with a phrase on the right.

an endless stretch of sand	fertile place with water and plants in a desert
waterless and without shelter	not visible because the grass is thick
an oasis	nothing but sand as far as one can see
hidden by a cover of grass	no water and no shade

Answer:

an endless stretch of sand	nothing but sand as far as one can see
waterless and without shelter	no water and no shade
an oasis	fertile place with water and plants in a desert
hidden by a cover of grass	not visible because the grass is thick

Comprehension Check

Question 1. A camel can do without water for days together. What is the reason given in the text?

Answer: A camel can do without water for days together. Camels sweat very little. They can withstand high temperatures. They don't need to sweat to keep themselves cool. That's why they don't lose water and thus, can store it for a longer time.

Question 2. How do the smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water?

Answer: The smaller desert animals take various measures to fulfil their need for water:

Some of them burrow underground in the day time and come out only at night to eat.

Some others eat other animals and get the moisture from the meat.

Some eat plants and seeds and obtain plant juices.

Question 3. In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night. Why?

Answer: Deserts do not have moisture cover. So, the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night.

Exercises

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Describe a desert in your own way. Write a paragraph and read it aloud to your classmates.

Answer: A desert is a place which is hot and receives less rainfall. It is not entirely dry. Oasis is a green island in the desert where a well/ spring gives water to the plants around. Camels can store water for a long time. Thus, they can survive in deserts for long. That's the reason the camel is called the ship of the desert.

Question 2. Go to the library and collect information about the lifestyle of people in desert areas— their food, clothes, work, social customs, etc. Share this information with the group.

Answer: Do it yourself.



THE ASHES THAT MADE TREES BLOOM

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Answer: The neighbours killed the dog in frustration and anger. They were expecting the dog to help them find a treasure the way the dog helped the old couple find one. But the dog took them to a place where there was a foul-smelling dead kitten.

Question 2. Mark the right item.

(i) The old farmer and his wife loved the dog

(a) because it helped them in their day-to-day work.

(b) as if it was their own baby.

(c) as they were kind to all living beings

Answer: (b) as if it was their own baby.

(ii) When the old couple became rich, they

(a) gave the dog better food.

(b) invited their greedy neighbours to a feast.

(c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

Answer: (c)) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

(iii) The greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make

(a) rice pastry and bean sauce.

(b) magic ash to win rewards.

(c) a pile of gold.

Answer: (c) a pile of gold.

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs?

Answer: The old farmer is a kind person. We find evidence of kindness in various instances in the story. For example, the first paragraph says that the old couple treated the dog as if it were their own child. They used to feed him pieces of fish with their own chopsticks. They used to offer him boiled rice. The second paragraph says that the old man often turned up sod on purpose to give food to the birds.

Question 2. What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?

Answer: To lead the farmer to the hidden gold, the dog came running to the farmer and kept its paws against his legs. It continuously kept directing the old man towards a place behind him. The old man at first

thought that the dog was just playing, but when it kept running and whining, the old man followed it to the place.

Question 3. (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?

(ii) How did it help him next?

Answer: (i) The spirit of the dog appeared in the farmer's dream and instructed him to cut off the pine tree. It also said that the old farmer should make a mortar and hand mill with that. When the farmer followed the instructions of the spirit of the dog, he received heaps of gold. That is how the spirit of the dog helped him first.

(ii) The second time the spirit of the dog appeared in the farmer's dream, it told the old man to collect the ashes of the mortar and the mill from the wicked neighbours and sprinkle it on the dead trees. It said that if the farmer did so, the trees would blossom again. When the farmer followed his instructions and sprinkled the ashes on the cherry tree in front of the daimio, it blossomed, and the old man was rewarded with high-valued gifts.

Question 4. Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Answer: The daimio rewarded the farmer but punished his neighbor for the same act. This is because when the old farmer sprinkled the ash on the withered cherry tree in front of the daimio, it blossomed. The farmer's act of welcoming him pleased the daimio.

But, when the neighbour sprinkled the ashes on the tree in front of the daimio, nothing blossomed. Instead, the same ash fell on the daimio and its fine particles entered his and his wife's eyes. This spoiled the dignity of the procession and irritated the daimio. That is why the neighbour was punished severely.

Working with language

Question 1. Read the following conversation.

RAVI: What are you doing?

MRIDU: I'm reading a book.

RAVI: Who wrote it?

MRIDU: Ruskin Bond.

RAVI: Where did you find it?

MRIDU: In the library.

Notice that 'what', 'who', 'where', are question words.

Questions that require information begin with question words.

Some other question words are 'when', 'why', 'where', 'which' and 'how'.

Remember that

- What asks about actions, things, etc.
- Who asks about people.
- Which asks about people or things.
- Where asks about place.
- When asks about time.

- Why asks about reason or purpose.
- How asks about means, manner or degree.
- Whose asks about possessions.

Read the following paragraph and frame questions on the italicized phrases.

Anil is *in school*. I am in school too. Anil is sitting *in the left row*. He is *reading a book*. Anil's friend is sitting *in the second row*. He is *sharpening his pencil*. *The teacher* is writing on the blackboard. Children are writing in their copybooks. Some children are *looking out of the window*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Answer:

1. Where is Anil?
2. Which row is Anil sitting in?
3. What is he doing?
4. Which row is Anil's friend sitting in?
5. What is his friend doing?
6. Who is writing on the blackboard?
7. What are some of the children doing?

Question 2: Write appropriate question words in the blank spaces in the following dialogue.

NEHA: _____ did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: _____ is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: _____ room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: _____ do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is nearby.

Answer:

NEHA: **When** did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: **Why** is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: **Whose** room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: **How** do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is nearby.

Question 3: Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

how, what, when, where, which

- (i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know _____ to do and _____ to look for it.
- (ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide _____ one to buy.
- (iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman _____ to get there.
- (iv) You should decide soon _____ to start building your house.
- (v) Do you know _____ to ride a bicycle? I don't remember _____ and _____ I learnt it.
- (vi) "You should know _____ to talk and _____ to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Answer:

- (i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know **what** to do and **where** to look for it.
- (ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide **which** one to buy.
- (iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman **how** to get there.
- (iv) You should decide soon **when** to start building your house.
- (v) Do you know **how** to ride a bicycle? I don't remember **when** and **where** I learnt it.
- (vi) "You should know **when** to talk and **when** to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Question 4: Add im- or in- to each of the following words and use them in place of the italicized words in the sentences given below.

patient, proper, possible, sensitive, competent

- (i) The project appears *very difficult* at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.
- (ii) He lacks *competence*. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.
- (iii) "Don't *lose patience*. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.
- (iv) That's *not a proper* remark to make under the circumstances.
- (v) He appears to be *without sensitivity*. In fact, he is very emotional.

Answer:

- (i) The project appears *impossible* at first sight, but it can be completed if we work very hard.
- (ii) He is *incompetent*. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.
- (iii) "Don't *be impatient*. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.
- (iv) That's *an improper* remark to make under the circumstances.
- (v) He appears to be *insensitive*. In fact, he is very emotional.

Question 5. Read the following sentences.

It was a cold morning, and stars still glowed in *the* sky.

An old man was walking along *the* road.

The words in italics are articles. 'A' and 'an' are indefinite articles and 'the' is the definite article. 'A' is used before a singular countable noun. 'An' is used before a word that begins with a vowel.

- a boy • an actor
- a mango • an apple
- a university • an hour

Use 'a', 'an' or 'the' in the blanks:

There was once _____ play which became very successful. _____ famous actor was acting in it. In _____ play his role was that of _____ aristocrat who had been imprisoned in _____ castle for twenty years. In _____ last act of _____ play someone would come on _____ stage with _____ letter which he would hand over to _____ prisoner. Even though _____ aristocrat was not expected to read _____ letter at each performance, he always insisted that _____ letter be written out from beginning to end.

Answer:

There was once **a** play which became very successful. **A** famous actor was acting in it. In **the** play his role was that of **an** aristocrat who had been imprisoned in **a** castle for twenty years. In **the** last act of **the** play someone would come on **the** stage with **a** letter which he would hand over to **the** prisoner. Even though **the** aristocrat was not expected to read **the** letter at each performance, he always insisted that **the** letter be written out from beginning to end.

Question 6. Encircle (underlined here) the correct article.

Nina was looking for (a / the) job. After many interviews she got (a / the) job she was looking for.

A : Would you like (a/an/the) apple or (a/an/the) banana?

B : I'd like (a/an/the) apple, please.

A : Take (a/an/the) red one in (a/an/the) fruit bowl.

You may take (a/an/the) orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : (A/An/The) one beside (a/an/the) banana.

Answer:

A : Would you like (a/an/the) apple or (a/an/the) banana?

B : I'd like (a/an/the) apple, please.

A : Take (a/an/the) red one in (a/an/the) fruit bowl.

You may take (a/an/the) orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : (A/An/The) one beside (a/an/the) banana.

Speaking and Writing

Question 1. Do you remember an anecdote or a story about a greedy or jealous person and the unhappy result of his/her action? Narrate the story to others in your class.

Here is one for you to read.

Seeing an old man planting a fig tree, the king asked why he was doing this. The man replied that he might live to eat the fruit, and, even if he did not, his son would enjoy the figs.

“Well,” said the king, “if you do live to eat the fruit of this tree, please let me know.” The man promised to do so, and sure enough, before too long, the tree grew and bore fruit.

Packing some fine figs in a basket, the old man set out for the palace to meet the king.

The king accepted the gift and gave orders that the old man’s basket be filled with gold.

Now, next door to the old man, there lived a greedy old man jealous of his neighbour’s good fortune. He also packed some figs in a basket and took them to the palace in the hope of getting gold.

The king, on learning the man’s motive, ordered him to stand in the compound and had him pelted with figs.

The old man returned home and told his wife the sad story. She consoled him by saying, “You should be thankful that our neighbour did not grow coconuts.”

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 2. Put each of the following in the correct order. Then use them appropriately to fill in the blanks in the paragraph that follows. Use correct punctuation marks.

- English and Hindi/both/in/he writes
- and only/a few short stories/many books in English/ in Hindi
- is/my Hindi/than my English/much better

Ravi Kant is a writer, and _____. Of course, he is much happier writing in English than in Hindi. He has written _____. I find his books a little hard to understand. _____.

Answer:

Ravi Kant is a writer, and **he writes both in English and Hindi**. Of course, he is much happier writing in English than in Hindi. He has written **many books in English and only a few short stories in Hindi**. I find his books a little hard to understand. **My Hindi is much better than my English**.

Question 3. Are you fond of reading stories? Did you read one last month? If not, read one or two and write a paragraph about the story. Use the following hints.

- title of the story
- name of author
- how many characters
- which one you liked
- some details of the story
- main point(s) as you understand it

Tell your friends why they should also read it.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Chivvy

Working with the Poem

Question 1: Discuss these questions in small groups before you answer them.

(i) When is a grown-up likely to say this?

Don't talk with your mouth full.

Answer: The grown-ups are likely to say this when kids are eating and have their mouths full, and are trying to speak simultaneously.

(ii) When are you likely to be told this?

Say thank you.

Answer: Grown-ups instruct kids to say thank you when someone offers them something or when someone helps them.

(iii) When do you think an adult would say this?

No one thinks you are funny.

Answer: Adults would say this when children are told to perform some activity and they are feeling shy.

Question 2: The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. What is the adult now asking the child to do? Do you think the poet is suggesting that this is unreasonable? Why?

Answer: The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. Instead, the last two lines pose an irony.

In these lines, the adult asks the children to take independent decisions.

Yes, the poet suggests that this is unreasonable because, at all times, the grown-ups expect children to listen and follow the instructions of adults blindly. And suddenly, they want them to take their decisions.

Question 3: Why do you think grown-ups say the kind of things mentioned in the poem? Is it important that they teach children good manners, and how to behave in public?

Answer: I think the grown-ups say the kind of things mentioned in the poem in order to teach children decent and proper ways of doing things. Yes, it is important that adults teach children good manners and how to behave in public because they have experienced and learnt these things. But sometimes adults become so strict with children that they lose their innocence and playfulness.

Question 4: If you had to make some rules for grown-ups to follow, what would you say? Make at least five such rules. Arrange the lines as in a poem.

Answer: Don't shout at children.

Don't beat them.

Don't use your mobile while eating.

Don't use abusive language for anyone.

Spend more time with pets and children.

Don't stop children from playing.

The Cop and the Anthem

Exercises

Question 1. What are some of the signs of approaching winter referred to in the text?

Answer: Birds begin to fly south. People want new warm coats. Dead leaves fall on the ground. These were some of the signs of approaching winter referred to in the text.

Question 2. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following.

- (i) Soapy did not want to go to prison. ____
- (ii) Soapy had been to prison several times. ____
- (iii) It was not possible for Soapy to survive in the city through the winter. ____
- (iv) Soapy hated to answer questions of a personal nature. ____

Answer:

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) False
- (iv) True

Question 3. What was Soapy's first plan? Why did it not work?

Answer: Soapy's first plan was to eat at an expensive restaurant and say that he did not have money to pay for that. They would call the cops, and the cops would take him to jail.

The plan did not work because he was stopped at the door of the restaurant by the head waiter. He turned Soapy around and made him leave the place quickly and quietly.

Question 4. "But the cop's mind would not consider Soapy". What did the cop not consider, and why?

Answer: Cop did not consider Soapy as the person who threw the stone at the window glass because no criminal would stand after doing so and talk to the cop.

Question 5. "We have orders to let them shout". What is the policeman referring to?

Answer: The policeman was referring to the orders for not arresting the shouting college students.

Question 6. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following.

- (i) Soapy stole a man's umbrella. ____
- (ii) The owner of the umbrella offered to give it to Soapy. ____
- (iii) The man had stolen the umbrella that was now Soapy's. ____
- (iv) Soapy threw away the umbrella. ____

Answer: (i) True

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) True

Question 7. "There was a sudden and wonderful change in his soul". What brought about the change in Soapy?

Answer: Soapy stood in front of the house where he had spent his childhood. He was reminded of his mother, the sweet music he used to enjoy in his room and the decent life he used to have back then. He decided that he would work and become somebody in life.

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. Suppose no cop came at the end. What would Soapy's life be like through the winter?

Answer: Soapy's life would have been very difficult in the winter. He did not have a house or food. He would have had a bad winter. However, if he had been determined to work and lead a decent life once again, he could have achieved it gradually.

Question 2. Retell an episode in the story which is a good example of irony in a situation.

Answer: When Soapy felt that winter was approaching, he decided that he would spend the next three months in jail. For that, he decided that he would have to do some petty crime. But even after trying multiple times, he was not caught by the cops.

When he decided to work and lead a decent life, he was arrested by a cop. This is a good example of irony in a situation.



Quality

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. What was the author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a bootmaker?

Answer: The author was highly impressed with the work of Mr Gessler as a bootmaker. The boots made by Mr Gessler used to have an exceptional fit. They were made only on order and had the best materials. They lasted so long.

Question 2. Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?

Answer: The author visited the shop so infrequently because the boots made by Mr Gessler used to stay quite long.

Question 3. What was the effect on Mr Gessler of the author's remark about a certain pair of boots?

Answer: On hearing the author's remark about a certain pair of boots, Mr Gessler looked at the author for a while as if expecting him to take back his words. Then he said that maybe the author had got them wet. He told the author to bring the boots back to him so that he would either repair or adjust the price of the boots in the bills.

Question 4. What was Mr Gessler's complaint against "big firms"?

Answer: Mr Gessler complained that the big firms were making money by attracting customers through advertisements. They were not earning because of the quality of their work but because of the marketing. And, because of them, small shops had to suffer the loss of customers.

Question 5. Why did the author order so many pairs of boots? Did he really need them?

Answer: No, the author did not really need so many pairs of boots. He ordered so many of them because he wanted to help the bootmaker financially.

Working with language

Question 1. Study the following phrases and their meanings. Use them appropriately to complete the sentences that follow.

look after: take care of

look down on: disapprove or regard as inferior

look in (on someone): make a short visit

look into: investigate

look out: be careful

look up to: improve

look up to: admire

(i) After a very long spell of heat, the weather is _____ at last.

(ii) We have no right to _____ people who do small jobs.

- (iii) Nitin has always _____ his uncle, who is a self-made man.
 (iv) The police are _____ the matter thoroughly.
 (v) If you want to go out, I will _____ the children for you.
 (vi) I promise to _____ on your brother when I visit Lucknow next.
 (vi) _____ when you are crossing the main road.

Answer:

- (i) After a very long spell of heat, the weather is **looking up** at last.
 (ii) We have no right to **look down on** people who do small jobs.
 (iii) Nitin has always **looked up to** his uncle, who is a self-made man.
 (iv) The police are **looking into** the matter thoroughly.
 (v) If you want to go out, I will **look after** the children for you.
 (vi) I promise to **look in** on your brother when I visit Lucknow next.
 (vi) **Look out** when you are crossing the main road.

Question 2: Read the following sets of words loudly and clearly.

cot – coat

cost – coast

tossed – toast

got – goat

rot – rote

blot – bloat

knot – note

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 3:

Each of the following words contains the sound 'sh' (as in shine) in the beginning or in the middle or at the end. First speak out all the words clearly. Then arrange the words in three groups in the table on page 80.

sheep trash marsh fashion

anxious shriek shore fish

portion ashes sure nation

shoe pushing polish moustache

Initial	Medial	Final

Answer:

Initial	Medial	Final
Sheep	Fashion	Trash
Shriek	Anxious	Marsh
Shore	Ashes	Fish
Sure	Nation	Polish
Shoe	Pushing	
	Moustache	

Question 4: In each of the following words 'ch' represents the same consonant sound as in 'chair'. The words on the left have this sound initially. Those on the right have it finally.

Speak each word clearly.

choose bench

child march

cheese peach

chair wretch

charming research

Underline the letters representing this sound in each of the following words.

(i) feature (iv) reaching (vii) riches

(ii) archery (v) nature (viii) batch

(iii) picture (vi) matches (ix) church

Answer:

- (i) feature (iv) reaching (vii) riches
(ii) archery (v) nature (viii) batch
(iii) picture (vi) matches (ix) church

Speaking

Question 1. Do you think Mr Gessler was a failure as a bootmaker or as a competitive businessman?

Answer: Mr Gessler was an amazing bootmaker. His customers were highly satisfied with the quality of boots he made.

He was a failure as a competitive businessman. He did not have much money to spend on advertisements. Whatever he earned went into the raw materials and rent.

Question 2. What is the significance of the title? To whom or to what does it refer?

Answer: The title "Quality" refers to the great quality of boots made by Mr Gessler. He was proficient at it. He would not let others even touch the boots until they got ready. He was a true perfectionist who believed in quality. He was losing business but still never compromised on the quality of the boots he made.

Quality is not much of a concern for the big firms. They rely on their advertisements to attract customers.

Question 3 • Notice the way Mr Gessler speaks English. His English is influenced by his mother tongue. He speaks English with an accent.

• When Mr Gessler speaks, p,t,k, sound like b,d,g. Can you say these words as Mr Gessler would say them?
It comes and never stops. Does it bother me? Not at all. Ask my brother, please.

Answer: Mr Gessler would have said the above statement like:

Id gomes and never sdobs. Does id bodder me? Not ad all. Asg my brudder blease.

Question 4. Speak to five adults in your neighbourhood. Ask them the following questions (in any language they are comfortable with). Then come back and share your findings with the class.

(i) Do they buy their provisions packed in plastic packets at a big store, or loose, from a smaller store near their house?

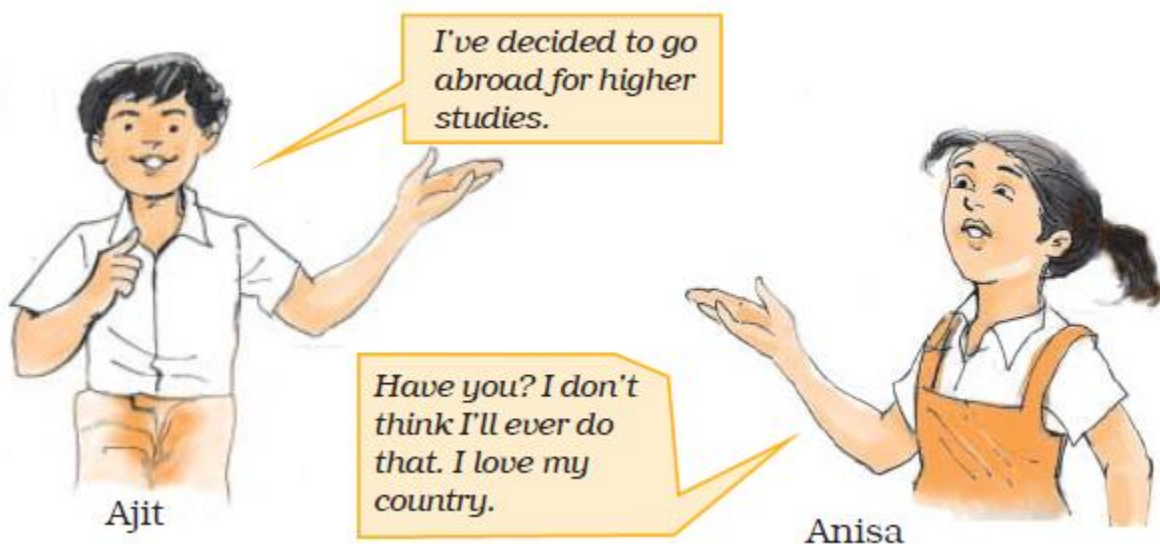
(ii) Where do they buy their footwear? Do they buy branded footwear, or footwear made locally? What reasons do they have for their preference?

(iii) Do they buy ready-made clothes, or buy cloth and get their clothes stitched by a tailor? Which do they think is better?

Answer:

- (i) They buy their provisions packed loose from a smaller store near their house.
(ii) They buy footwear made locally. They prefer the local ones because the branded ones are too expensive, and they don't like to spend too much on regular footwear.
(iii) They buy both – the ready-made as well as the ones that are stitched by a tailor. If they want any customized stitch, then they prefer the one that is stitched by a tailor.

Question 5. Look at the picture.



Let pairs of students talk to each other about leaving the country. One student repeats Ajit's statement. The other gives a reason for not agreeing with Ajit. The sentence openings given below should be used.

- If I leave this country, I'll miss...
- There are some things which you can get only here, for example...
- There are some special days I'll miss, particularly...
- Most of all I'll miss...because...
- I think it's impossible for me to leave my country because...
- How can you leave your own country except when...?
- Depends on one's intention. I can't leave for good because...
- Maybe for a couple of years...

Answer:

Ajit: I've decided to go abroad for higher studies.

Anisa: Have you? I don't think I'll ever do that. I love my country.

- If I leave this country, I'll miss my friends with whom I've played and spent so much time.
- There are some things which you can get only here, for example, snacks that are particularly prepared here, our traditions, festivals, etc.
- There are some special days I'll miss, particularly festivals like Holi, Deepawali, etc.
- Most of all, I'll miss my younger brother because we spent almost the entire day together.
- I think it's impossible for me to leave my country because I can't go away from my family and friends, and I can't go so far from them.
- How can you leave your own country except when there is truly no way you can stay here?

- Depends on one's situation. I can't leave for good because I can't even wonder how I will survive so far from my close ones.
- Maybe for a couple of years, I can stay this far from home.

Writing

Question 1. Based on the following points write a story.

- Your aunt has gone to her mother's house.
- Your uncle does his cooking.
- He is absent-minded.
- He puts vegetables on the stove.
- He begins to clean his bicycle outside.
- The neighbor calls out saying something is burning.
- Your uncle rushes to the kitchen.
- To save vegetables, he puts some oil on them.
- Unfortunately, it's machine oil, not cooking oil.
- What do you think happens to the vegetables?

Begin like this:

Last month my aunt decided to visit her parents...

Answer:

Last month my aunt decided to visit her parents. My uncle was alone at home, and so he used to cook for himself. He was a little absent-minded. Once it so happened that he put vegetables on the stove and went outside to clean his bicycle. After some time, the neighbour called him out, saying that something was burning. Uncle rushed inside. To save the vegetables, he put some oil on them. Unfortunately, it was machine oil and not cooking oil. The vegetables were not fit to be eaten now. Uncle had to throw it all away.

Trees

Working with the Poem

Question 1. What are the games or human activities which use trees, or in which trees also 'participate'?

Answer: The games or human activities which use trees or in which trees also participate are the following:

- Trees are used by children to hide while playing hide and seek.
- Children make tree houses to play in.
- Adults have their tea parties under the shade of the trees.
- Adults also use them as a scene to paint.

Question 2: (i) "Trees are to make no shade in winter." What does this mean? (Contrast this line with the line immediately before it.)

(ii) "Trees are for apples to grow on, or pears." Do you agree that one purpose of a tree is to have fruit on it? Or do you think this line is humorous?

Answer: (i) Trees provide shade during the scorching summer. During winter, trees shed their leaves as people enjoy the sun during winters. Hence, trees are to make no shade in winter.

(ii) Yes, I agree that one purpose of a tree is to provide fruits and eatables. Humans receive a lot of eatables from trees.

Question 3: With the help of your partner, try to rewrite some lines in the poem or add new ones of your own, as in the following examples.

Trees are for birds to build nests in.

Trees are for people to sit under.

Now try to compose a similar poem about water, or air.

Answer: Air is for people to breathe in.

Air is for kites to fly high in the sky.

Golu Grows A Nose

Exercises

Question 1. Whom does Golu ask, “Why don’t you ever fly like other birds?”

Answer: Golu asks the given question to the ostrich.

Question 2. Which uncle of Golu had red eyes?

Answer: Hippopotamus, Golu’s huge uncle, had red eyes.

Question 3. Golu’s relatives did not answer his questions because

- (i) they were shy.
- (ii) the questions were too difficult.
- (iii) Golu was a naughty baby.

Answer: (ii) the questions were too difficult.

Question 4. Who advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River?

Answer: The mynah bird advised Golu to go to the Limpopo River.

Question 5. Why did Golu go to the river?

Answer: Golu went to the river because he wanted to know what a crocodile looks like and what he eats for dinner.

Question 6. The crocodile lay on the bank of the Limpopo River. Golu thought it was

- (i) a living crocodile.
- (ii) a dead crocodile.
- (iii) a log of wood.

Answer: (iii) a log of wood.

Question 7. What did the crocodile do to show that it was a real crocodile?

Answer: The crocodile shed “crocodile tears” to show that it was a real crocodile.

Question 8. “Come here, little one, and I’ll whisper the answer to you.”

The crocodile said this because

- (i) he couldn’t stand up.
- (ii) he wanted to eat Golu.
- (iii) Golu was deaf.

Answer: (ii) he wanted to eat Golu.

Question 9. Who helped Golu on the bank of the river?

Answer: The python helped Golu on the bank of the river.

Question 10. Name two things the elephant can do with his trunk and two he cannot.

Answer: The elephant can do the following things with his trunk:

- He can pluck fruits and leaves from the tree with his trunk.
- He can keep away the insects.

The elephant cannot do the following things with his trunk:

- He cannot use it as his legs.
- He cannot see with the help of his trunk.



Expert Detectives

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. What did Nishad give Mr Nath? Why?

Answer: Nishad gave a bar of chocolate to Mr Nath. He did so because of the lean appearance of Mr Nath, which suggested that he was starving.

Question 2. What is “strange” about Mr Nath’s Sundays?

Answer: The strange thing about Mr Nath’s Sundays is that there was a particular visitor who used to visit every Sunday, and both of them used to have lunch together.

Question 3: Why did Nishad and Maya get a holiday?

Answer: Nishad and Maya got a holiday because of the bad weather. It was raining heavily, and the streets of the city were flooded with the downpour.

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. What does Nishad find out about Mr Nath from Ramesh?

Arrange the information as suggested below.

- What he eats
- When he eats
- What he drinks, and when
- How he pays

Answer: Nishad finds out the following about Mr. Nath from Ramesh:

- He is not very particular about what he eats. He eats two chapattis, dal and a vegetable.
- He eats in the morning and evening.
- He drinks two cups of tea, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.
- He pays in cash and also gives tips to Ramesh.

Question 2. Why does Maya think Mr Nath is a crook? Who does she say the Sunday visitor is?

Answer: Maya thinks that Mr Nath is a crook because he does not have any friends even after spending more than a year at the place. Also, he does not talk to anyone and does not have any visitors at any time except for the visitor who meets him on Sundays.

She says that the Sunday visitor is his partner in crime and visits him on Sundays to give him his share of money.

Question 3. Does Nishad agree with Maya about Mr Nath? How does he feel about him?

Answer: No, Nishad does not agree with Maya about Mr Nath. He thinks that Mr Nath is a lonely and poor person who is starving. He thinks that Mr Nath is a kind person who, despite having less money for himself, gives tips to Ramesh.

Working with language

Question 1. The word 'tip' has only three letters but many meanings.

Match the word with its meanings below.

- (i) finger tips – be about to say something
- (ii) the tip of your nose – make the boat overturn
- (iii) tip the water out of the bucket – the ends of one's fingers
- (iv) have something on the tip of your tongue – give a rupee to him, to thank him
- (v) tip the boat over – empty a bucket by tilting it
- (vi) tip him a rupee – the pointed end of your nose
- (vii) the tip of the bat – if you take this advice
- (viii) the police were tipped off – the bat lightly touched the ball
- (ix) if you take my tip – the end of the bat
- (x) the bat tipped the ball – the police were told, or warned

Answer:

- (i) finger tips – the ends of one's fingers
- (ii) the tip of your nose – the pointed end of your nose
- (iii) tip the water out of the bucket – empty a bucket by tilting it
- (iv) have something on the tip of your tongue – be about to say something
- (v) tip the boat over – make the boat overturn
- (vi) tip him a rupee – give a rupee to him, to thank him
- (vii) the tip of the bat – the end of the bat
- (viii) the police were tipped off – the police were told, or warned
- (ix) if you take my tip – if you take this advice
- (x) the bat tipped the ball – the bat lightly touched the ball

Question 2: The words helper, companion, partner, and accomplice have very similar meanings, but each word is typically used in certain phrases. Can you fill in the blanks below with the most commonly used words? A dictionary may help you.

- (i) business _____
- (ii) my _____ on the journey

- (iii) I'm mother's little _____.
- (iv) a faithful _____ such as a dog
- (v) the thief's _____
- (vi) find a good _____
- (vii) tennis/ golf / bridge _____
- (viii) his _____ in his criminal activities

Answer: (i) business **partner**

- (ii) my **companion** on the journey
- (iii) I'm mother's little **helper**
- (iv) a faithful **companion** such as a dog
- (v) the thief's **accomplice**
- (vi) find a good **helper**
- (vii) tennis/ golf / bridge **partner**
- (viii) his **accomplice** in his criminal activities

Question 3: Now let us look at the uses of the word break. Match the word with its meanings below. Try to find at least three other ways in which to use the word.

- (i) The storm broke – could not speak; was too sad to speak
- (ii) daybreak – this kind of weather ended
- (iii) His voice is beginning to break – it began or burst into activity
- (iv) Her voice broke and she cried – the beginning of daylight
- (v) The heat wave broke – changing as he grows up
- (vi) broke the bad news – end it by making the workers submit
- (vii) break a strike – gently told someone the bad news
- (viii) (Find your own expression – Give its meaning here.)

Answer:

- (i) The storm broke – it began or burst into activity
- (ii) daybreak – the beginning of daylight
- (iii) His voice is beginning to break – changing as he grows up
- (iv) Her voice broke and she cried – could not speak; was too sad to speak
- (v) The heat wave broke – this kind of weather ended
- (vi) broke the bad news – gently told someone the bad news
- (vii) break a strike – end it by making the workers submit

(viii) the machine broke down – the machine underwent a sudden physical damage

Speaking

Question 1. Play detectives with each other. Find a person in your class (or some other acquaintance) to speak to. Find out the answers to the questions given below. Be careful to ask your questions in a polite and inoffensive way. Do not force the person to answer you. Then allow the person to ask you the same questions.

- (i) Name?
- (ii) What newspapers or magazines does the person read?
- (iii) How long has the person lived at the current address?
- (iv) What does she/he do during the day, i.e. the daily routine?
- (v) What do neighbors and friends say about the person?
- (vi) Who are his/her visitors and what are his/her eating habits? (You can ask a few others about this.)
- (vii) What do you think about the person?

Answer: Do it yourself.

Writing

Question 1. Who do you think Mr Nath is? Write a paragraph or two about him.

Answer: I think Mr Nath is just an ordinary man who is probably not eating well. He might be an introvert which is why he does not have friends and visitors. He might enjoy being alone more than having the company of many others.

He is very lean because he does not take meals properly. He is not even particular about the food he eats. He just needs two chapattis, dal and a vegetable. He consults Nishad's mother, who is a doctor. This means that he has some ailment. That can be another reason why he prefers to be alone.

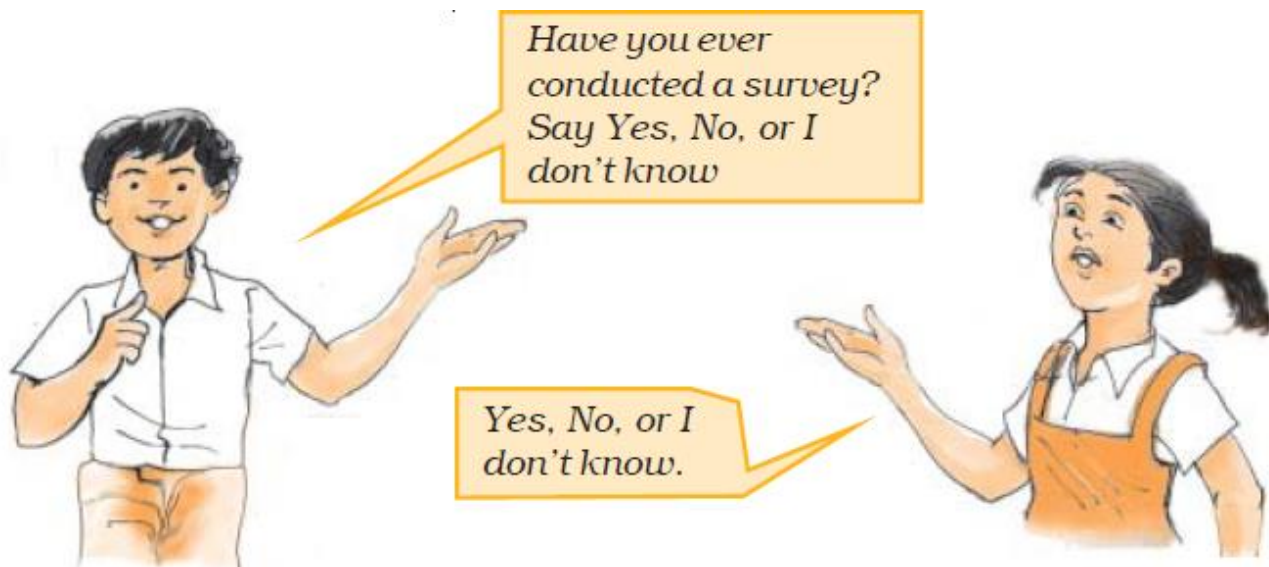
He also has scars on his face, making people think he is a crook. But, the scars might be from some accident. The visitor who comes every Sunday might be a family member who ensures that Mr Nath is keeping well.

Question 2. What else do you think Nishad and Maya will find out about him? How? Will they ever be friends? Think about these questions and write a paragraph or two to continue the story.

Answer: I think Nishad and Maya will find out that Mr Nath is a good person and an introvert. They might even get to know that Mr Nath is working from home because he does not keep well. That is the reason he prefers being at home and not having visitors.

They might become friends later, especially Nishad can be a good friend to him because he was in his favour from the beginning. Maya would have regretted to have doubted him to be a criminal.

Question 3. Conducting a Survey



Step I: Study the following questionnaire and discuss the points in small groups.

A home is a place where

- you feel secure and happy.
- you can be alone.
- you can keep all your things.
- you can bring up a family.
- you can invite friends/relatives.
- you can make a noise if you want to.
- you can do whatever you like.
- you are at peace.
- you can look after your parents.
- you receive and give love.

Yes	No	Don't know

Step II: Collect information. Contact people in the school/your locality and put these questions to them.

Tick-mark (X) their answers in the relevant column.

Step III: Analyze the results in the group by asking

- How many people think that a home is a place where you feel secure and happy?
- How many people think that a home isn't a place where you feel secure and happy?
- How many people don't know about it?

Step IV: Present a brief oral report on the result of your survey. Use phrases such as the following

- Most people think that...
- Few people think that...
- Hardly anyone thinks that...
- No one thinks that...

Answer: Do it yourself.



Mystery of the Talking Fan

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Fans don't talk, but it is possible to imagine that they do. What is it, then, that sounds like the fan's chatter?

Answer: The noise produced by the fan's motor with less oil sounds like the fan's chatter.

Question 2: Complete the following sentences.

(i) The chatter is electrical because _____.

(ii) It is mysterious because _____.

Answer: (i) The chatter is electrical because the noise is being produced by the electrical motor of the fan.

(ii) It is mysterious because we cannot understand what the fan is speaking.

Question 3: What do you think the talking fan was demanding?

Answer: The talking fan was demanding some oil. It was seeking the attention of the people at home to put oil into the motors. Once it got oiling, it became silent.

Question 4: How does an electric fan manage to throw so much air when it is switched on?

Answer: An electric fan manages to throw so much air when it is switched on as it has an electric motor which rotates and makes the three blades of the fan move round and round at a specified speed.

Question 5: Is there a 'talking fan' in your house? Create a dialogue between the fan and a mechanic.

Answer: Mechanic: Hey! I just realized that you are a talking fan.

Fan: Oh thank God! Yes, I do talk. It's just that people don't listen.

Mechanic: Alright, so tell me. What is the matter?

Fan: I need some oiling. My motor is struggling to rotate.

Mechanic: Oh. I will put oil in the motor now.

Fan: Thank you so much!

I Want Something in a Cage

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following statements.

- (i) Mr Purcell sold birds, cats, dogs and monkeys.
- (ii) He was very concerned about the well-being of the birds and animals in his shop.
- (iii) He was impressed by the customer who bought the two doves.
- (iv) He was a successful shop owner, though insensitive and cold as a person.

Answer:

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) False
- (iv) True

Question 2. Why is Mr Purcell compared to an owl?

Answer: Mr Purcell is compared to an owl because of the large glasses which magnify his eyes like an owl's eyes.

Question 3. From the third paragraph pick out

- (i) words associated with cries of birds,
- (ii) words associated with noise,
- (iii) words suggestive of confusion and fear.

Answer: (i) words associated with cries of birds: whispered, squeal, cheeps, twitter, squeaks

(ii) words associated with noise: rustling, stir, scampered

(iii) words suggestive of confusion and fear: blindly seeking, bewildered

Question 4. "...Mr Purcell heard it no more than he would have heard the monotonous ticking of a familiar clock." (Read para beginning with "It was a rough day...")

- (i) What does 'it' refer to?
- (ii) Why does Mr Purcell not hear 'it' clearly?

Answer: (i) 'It' refers to the noise produced by the birds around him.

(ii) Mr Purcell doesn't hear 'it' clearly because he was so used to hearing those sounds that it was normal to him like a clock's ticking.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Do you think the atmosphere of Mr Purcell's shop was cheerful or depressing? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: I think the atmosphere of Mr Purcell's shop was depressing. It was lifeless. It was full of strange sounds made by the birds chirping and moving. Mr Purcell was used to the sound, but the customers used to wonder how he put up with such disturbing noises.

Question 2. Describe the stranger who came to the pet shop. What did he want?

Answer: The stranger who came to the shop was wearing a cheap new suit. He was a prisoner earlier. He came to Mr Purcell's shop and asked for "something in a cage". He wasn't clear about what he exactly wanted but said it should have wings and should be in a cage.

Question 3. (i) The man insisted on buying the doves because he was fond of birds. Do you agree?

(ii) How had he earned the five dollars he had?

Answer: (i) No, the man insisted on buying the doves, not because he was fond of birds. He just wanted birds in a cage.

(ii) He earned those five dollars in a prison where he had to work very hard. He used to get only 50 cents per year.

Question 4. Was the customer interested in the care and feeding of the doves he had bought? If not, why not?

Answer: No, the customer was not interested in the care and feeding of the doves he had bought because he did not want to actually keep them as pets. He did not even listen to what Mr Purcell was saying about feeding the doves. He spent his hard-earned money on the doves just to set them free from their cages.

Exercises

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. Why, in your opinion, did the man set the doves free?

Answer: The man set the doves free because, being a prisoner earlier, he understood what it feels like to be caged. He knew the value of freedom. He spent all his 10 years' hard-earned money on buying two doves and then he set them free into the sky.

Question 2. Why did it make Mr Purcell feel "vaguely insulted"?

Answer: It made Mr Purcell feel "vaguely insulted" because he reduced the price of the doves only because he could still earn a profit, whereas the stranger, who only had that money, spent it all just to set the two birds free from the cage.

The Invention of Vita-Wonk

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Choose the right answer.

(i) Mr Willy Wonka is

(a) a cook (b) an inventor (c) a manager.

Answer: (b) an inventor

(ii) Wonka-Vite makes people

(a) older (b) younger.

Answer: younger

(iii) Mr Wonka wants to invent a new thing which will make people

(a) younger (b) older.

Answer: (b) older

Question 2. Can anyone's age be a minus number? What does "minus 87" mean?

Answer: No, someone's age cannot be a minus number. It is calculated from the day we are born.

Minus 87 means that the person will have to wait for 87 years to take birth.

Question 3: Mr Wonka begins by asking himself two questions. What are they?

(i) What is _____?

(ii) What lives _____?

Answer: Mr Wonka begins by asking himself two questions. They are:

(i) What is the oldest living thing in the world?

(ii) What lives longer than anything else?

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. (i) What trees does Mr Wonka mention? Which tree does he say lives the longest?

(ii) How long does this tree live? Where can you find it?

Answer: (i) Mr Wonka mentions the following trees:

- Douglas fir
- Oak
- Cedar

- Bristlecone pine

He says that the Bristlecone pine lives the longest.

(ii) This tree has lived for over 4000 years. It can be found upon the slopes of Wheeler Peak in Nevada, U.S.A.

Question 2. How many of the oldest living things can you remember from Mr Wonka's list? (Don't look back at the story!) Do you think all these things really exist, or are some of them purely imaginary?

Answer: Here are the oldest living things that are enlisted by Mr Wonka:

A 4000-year-old bristlecone pine

A 168-year-old Russian farmer

A 200-year-old tortoise

A 51-year-old horse

A 36-year-old cat

A 207-year-old giant rat

A 97-year-old grimalkin

A 700-year-old cattalo

A 36-year-old-flea

I think most of them exist, while some might be purely imaginary.

Question 3. Why does Mr Wonka collect items from the oldest things? Do you think this is the right way to begin his invention?

Answer: Mr Wonka collects items from the oldest things because he had to invent an item that can make people older.

I think researching the oldest things is still a good idea as it can give him an insight into what might be the reason behind their long life. But, collecting little things from such species is not a great idea to begin his invention.

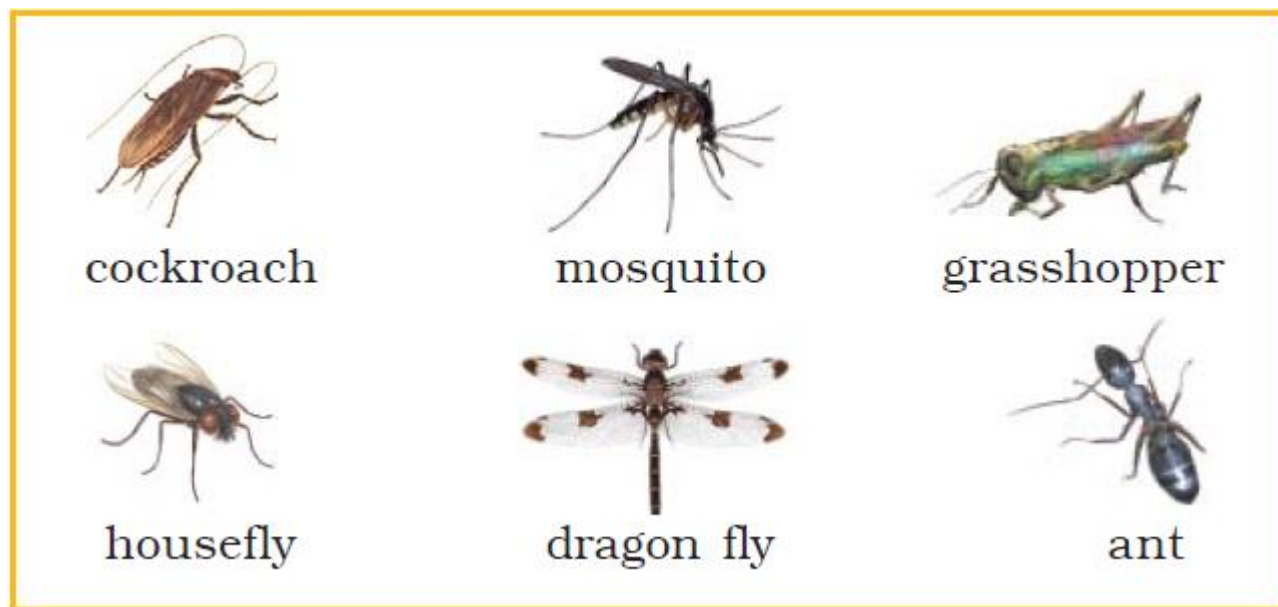
Question 4. What happens to the volunteer who swallows four drops of the new invention? What is the name of the invention?

Answer: The volunteer began to wrinkle and shrivel up all over. His hair started to drop off and his teeth started to fall out. He suddenly became a seventy-five year-old man!

The name of the invention was Vita-Wonk.

Working with language

Question 1. What do you call these insects in your language?



Add to this list the names of some insects common in your area.

Answer: (Write the names of these insects as spoken in your language.)

Some other insects that are found commonly in our area are: bee, spider, lizard, etc.

Question 2: Fill in the blanks in the recipe given below with words from the box.

shred cooker times tomatoes half onion oil

Easy Palak-Dal

INGREDIENTS

- One _____
- One cup dal
- Two thin green chillies
- _____ a teaspoon red chilli powder
- Eight small bunches of palak
- Two _____
- Salt to taste

Wash and cut the vegetables; _____ the palak. Put everything in a pressure _____. Let the cooker whistle three _____, then switch it off. Fry a few cumin seeds in _____ and add to the palak-dal.

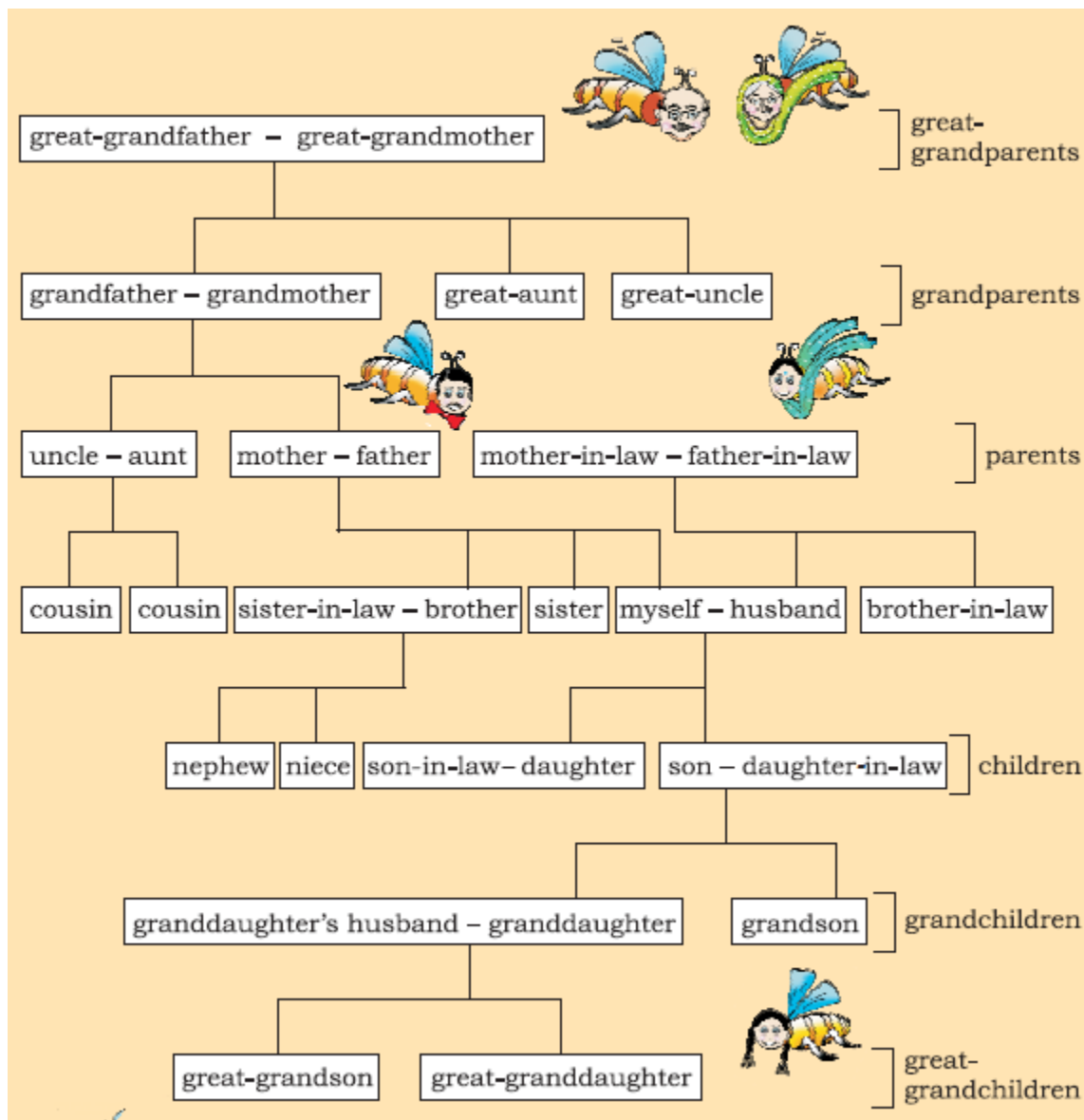
Answer:

- One **onion**
- One cup dal
- Two thin green chillies

- **Half** a teaspoon red chilli powder
- Eight small bunches of palak
- Two **tomatoes**
- Salt to taste

Wash and cut the vegetables; **shred** the palak. Put everything in a pressure **cooker**. Let the cooker whistle three **times**, then switch it off. Fry a few cumin seeds in **oil** and add to the palak-dal.

Question 3: A 'family tree' is a diagram that shows the relationship between the different members of a family. Fill in the family tree below with names, ages, and other details you think are relevant (you may even stick photographs, if you have them). Put your family trees up in the class.



Answer: Do it yourself.

Speaking

Question 1. Using Do for Emphasis

Charlie asks, "What did happen?"

This is a way of asking the question "What happened?" with emphasis.

Given below are a few emphatic utterances. Say them to your partner. Let your partner repeat your utterance without the emphasis. Your partner may also add something to show she/he disagrees with you.

YOU: I did study.

PARTNER: You studied? I don't believe you. Look at your marks!

YOU: I did go there.

PARTNER: You went there? Then...

YOU: I do play games.

PARTNER: ...

YOU: He does read his books.

PARTNER: ...

YOU: You do say the most unbelievable things!

PARTNER: ...

YOU: The earth does spin around.

PARTNER: ...

YOU: We all do want you to come with us.

PARTNER: ...

YOU: Who does know how to cook?

PARTNER: ...

YOU: I do believe that man is a thief.

PARTNER: ...

Answer: YOU: I did go there.

PARTNER: You went there? Then how was I unable to find you there?

YOU: I do play games.

PARTNER: You play games? Then why don't you participate in them in the school?

YOU: He does read his books.

PARTNER: He reads his books? But he is never able to answer the questions correctly.

YOU: You do say the most unbelievable things!

PARTNER: I say the most unbelievable things? Why do you feel so?

YOU: The earth does spin around.

PARTNER: The earth spins around? How can you be so sure?

YOU: We all do want you to come with us.

PARTNER: You want me to come with you? Then why did not you guys call me earlier?

YOU: Who does know how to cook?

PARTNER: I do not. But can't say about my elder sister. I think she knows how to cook.

YOU: I do believe that man is a thief.

PARTNER: You believe that man is a thief? What makes you think so?

Writing

Question 1. (i) Make a list of the trees Mr Wonka mentions. Where do these trees grow? Try to find out from an encyclopedia. Write a short paragraph about two or three of these trees.

(ii) Name some large trees commonly found in your area. Find out something about them (How old are they? Who planted them? Do birds eat their fruit?), and write two or three sentences about each one of them.

Answer: (i) Mr Wonka mentions the following trees:

- Douglas fir
- Oak
- Cedar
- Bristlecone pine

Douglas fir is found in coastal regions from west-central British Columbia southward to central California.

Oak is found in cool temperate to tropical latitudes in Asia and America.

We can find Cedar in the mountains of the western Himalayas and the Mediterranean region.

Bristlecone Pines are found in the higher mountains of the southwest United States. There are such bristlecone pine trees which are over 4000 years old.

(ii) Some large trees found around my area are:

Eucalyptus trees, Neem trees, Peepal trees and Banyan trees.

Eucalyptus trees are largely found in my area. They are used to prepare eucalyptus oil that has medicinal uses.

Peepal and Banyan are worshipped. Some of them have existed for more than 150 years.

The Neem tree in front of my house was planted by my grandmother 50 years back. It is a huge tree now.

Question 2. Find out something interesting about age, or growing old, and write a paragraph about it. Following are a few topics, suggested as examples.

- The age profile of a country's population — does it have more young people than old people or vice versa? What are the consequences of this?
- How can we tell how old a tree, a horse, or a rock is?
- What is the 'life expectancy' of various living things and various populations (how long can they reasonably expect to live)?

Answer: The age of any living thing is calculated from the day it is born. It determines how much it has lived till date. There are some countries where more people are of old age rather than young.

For instance, in countries like Italy where there are more old people rather than young people, whereas India is a country where the number of youth is higher.

The age of a tree can be calculated by counting the number of rings in its trunk. The carbon dating process can be used to find the age of a horse, a rock, etc.



Dad and the Cat and the Tree

Working with the Poem

Question 1: Why was Dad sure he wouldn't fall?

Answer: Dad was sure that he wouldn't fall because he thought that he was a great climber.

Question 2: Which phrase in the poem expresses Dad's self-confidence best?

Answer: The phrase in the poem that expresses Dad's self-confidence best is:

"Easy as winking to a climber like me."

Question 3: Describe Plan A and its consequences.

Answer: Plan A was to climb the tree with the help of a ladder. Although the ladder slipped and Dad fell on the ground.

Question 4: Plan C was a success. What went wrong, then?

Answer: Plan C was a success. Dad reached the place where the cat was stuck. But, the moment he reached the place, the cat jumped onto the ground.

Question 5: The cat was very happy to be on the ground. Pick out the phrase used to express this idea.

Answer: The phrase that expresses the idea that 'the cat was very happy to be on the ground' is:

"Smiling and smirking".

Question 6: Describe the Cat and Dad situation in the beginning and at the end of the poem.

Answer: In the beginning, the cat was stuck on the tree, and Dad was looking at it from the ground. In the end, Dad got stuck on the tree, and the cat was free on the ground.

Question 7: Why and when did Dad say each of the following?

(i) Fall?

(ii) Never mind

(iii) Funny joke

(iv) Rubbish

Answer: (i) Fall?: As his wife warned him against falling, Dad said "fall?", showing an expression of confidence that a climber like him can never fall.

(ii) Never mind: As Dad fell from the tree, he said, "Never mind" while brushing the dirt off his clothes.

(iii) Funny joke: As his wife warned him again, he said "funny joke," boasting about his climbing skills again.

(iv) Rubbish: Dad said this as he was yet again warned by his wife when he fell after trying plan B too.

Question 8: Do you find the poem humorous? Read aloud lines which make you laugh.

Answer: Yes, the poem is humorous. Lines that made me laugh are:

"Then he swung himself up

On a branch. It broke.”

“The cat gave a yell

And sprang to the ground,”



Chandni

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Why did Abbu Khan's goats want to run away? What happened to them in the hills?

Answer: Abbu Khan's goats wanted to run away because they wanted freedom to go to the beautiful hills and enjoy eating the fresh green grass. A wolf used to kill and eat them in the hills.

Question 2. Abbu Khan said, "No more goats in my house ever again." Then he changed his mind. Why?

Answer: Abbu Khan said, "No more goats in my house ever again." Then he changed his mind because he felt very lonely.

Question 3. Why did he buy a young goat?

Answer: He bought a young goat with the thought that the young goat would stay with him for a longer time and would not leave him for freedom.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Why did Chandni hate the rope round her neck?

Answer: Chandni hated the rope around her neck because it pulled her back from going to the beautiful hills. She wanted to be free of it, knowing the possible consequences.

Question 2. "Now Abbu Khan understood Chandni's problem..." What was Chandni's problem?

Answer: Chandni's problem was that, in spite of knowing the consequences, she wanted to go to the hills. She chose freedom over life. She thought that it was better to face the wolf while being free than to stay chained forever.

Question 3. Abbu Khan pushed Chandni into a small hut. This shows that he

(i) was cruel.

(ii) loved her and wanted to save her life.

(iii) was selfish.

Answer: (ii) loved her and wanted to save her life.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Why did Chandni refuse to join the group of wild goats?

Answer: Chandni refused to join the group of wild goats because she wanted to enjoy her freedom entirely.

Question 2. Chandni fought the wolf because she

(i) was stronger than the wolf.

(ii) hated the wolf.

(iii) had to retain her freedom at all costs.

Answer: (iii) had to retain her freedom at all costs.

Exercises

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. Why did the wise old bird say, “Chandni is the winner”?

Answer: The wise old bird said, “Chandni is the winner” because she faced her fear like a warrior. She did not stay chained just to be alive. On the contrary, she fought for her freedom. She did not lose her freedom.

Question 2. “Death in an open field is better than life in a small hut,” Chandni said to herself. Was it the right decision? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer: “Death in an open field is better than life in a small hut,” Chandni said to herself.

Although it was a tough and brave decision, I think that one’s own life should not be the cost one pays for one’s own freedom. Chandni could have listened to Abbu Khan and stayed with him happily.

Question 3. Freedom is life. Discuss this with reference to ‘Chandni’ and ‘I Want Something in a Cage’.

Answer: Freedom is life. In the lesson “I Want Something in a Cage”, the strange man frees two doves from the cage. They were set free to enjoy freedom. The strange man, who had spent ten years in jail, knew the value of freedom.

In the chapter “Chandni” too, the struggle is for Chandni the goat’s freedom, but it is at the cost of her own life.



Fire: Friend and Foe

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Mark the correct answer in each of the following.

- (i) Early man was frightened of
(a) lightning and volcanoes.
(b) the damage caused by them.
(c) fire.

Answer: (c) fire

- (ii) (a) Fire is energy.
(b) Fire is heat and light.
(c) Fire is the result of a chemical reaction.

Choose the right answer.

Answer: (c) Fire is the result of a chemical reaction.

Question 2. From the boxes given below, choose the one with the correct order of the following sentences.

- (i) That is fire.
(ii) A chemical reaction takes place.
(iii) Energy in the form of heat and light is released.
(iv) Oxygen combines with carbon and hydrogen.

- a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) b. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
c. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) d. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Answer: d. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. What do you understand by the 'flash point' of a fuel?

Answer: Every fuel has a specific temperature at which it starts to burn. This specific temperature is called the flash point or kindling temperature of the fuel.

Question 2. (i) What are some common uses of fire?

(ii) In what sense is it a "bad master"?

Answer: (i) Some common uses of fire are:

- It is used to produce electricity
- It is used for cooking.
- It is also used to heat our home in winter.

(ii) Fire is a “bad master” because if it is not under control, it can create huge damage to lives, properties, forests, etc.

Question 3. Match items in Column A with those in Column B.

A	B
(i) fuel	Lighted matchstick
(ii) oxygen	Air
(iii) heat	Coal
	Burning coal
	Wood
	Smouldering paper
	Cooking gas

Answer:

A	B
(i) fuel	Smouldering paper
	Cooking gas

	Coal
	Wood
(ii) oxygen	Air
(iii) heat	Lighted matchstick
	Burning coal

Question 4. What are the three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out?

Answer: Three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out are the following:

1. Stop the supply of the fuel
2. Bring down the heat
3. Stop the supply of oxygen

Question 5. Match the items in Box A with those in Box B

A

- (i) To burn paper or a piece of wood,
- (ii) Small fires can be put out
- (iii) When water is spread on fire,
- (iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing
- (v) Space left between buildings

B

- it absorbs heat from the burning material and lowers the temperature.
- reduces the risk of fire.
- with a damp blanket.
- we heat it before it catches fire.
- to put out an electrical fire.

Answer:

(i) To burn paper or a piece of wood,	we heat it before it catches fire.
(ii) Small fires can be put out	with a damp blanket.
(iii) When water is spread on fire,	it absorbs heat from the burning material and lowers the temperature.
(iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing	to put out an electrical fire.
(v) Space left between buildings	reduces the risk of fire.

Question 6. Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it?

Answer: A burning candle goes out when you blow on it because when we blow air, we remove the hot air around the flame bringing down its temperature below the flash point.

Question 7. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire. Why not?

Answer: Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electric fire. This is because, if water is sprayed on an oil fire, oil will come on the top layer of water and will still burn. As water flows quickly, it can take oil with it and thus increase the area where the fire can spread.

If water is sprayed on an electric fire, the person might get an electric shock and get killed.

Question 8. What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school?

Answer: In order to prevent a fire at home and in the school, the following things can be done:

1. All electrical appliances must be kept far from flammable things like furniture, etc.
2. Turn off the gas supply of the stove after use.

(Students can add more points to this list by thinking about what measures can be taken to prevent fire at home and in the school)

Working with language

Question 1. Read the following sentences.

To burn paper or a piece of wood, we *heat* it before it *catches* fire. We generally *do* it with a lighted match. Every fuel *has* a particular temperature at which it *burns*.

The verbs in italics are in the simple present tense. When we use it, we are not thinking only about the present. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general.

Find ten examples of verbs in the simple present tense in the text 'Fire: Friend and Foe' and write them down here. Do not include any passive verbs.

Answer: 1...fire is the result of a chemical reaction.

2. Energy in the form of heat and light is released in this process.

3. When the oxygen in the air combines with carbon and hydrogen in a fuel, a chemical reaction takes place.

4. Oxygen comes from the air.

5. Every fuel has a particular temperature at which it begins to burn.

6. For instance, we use it for cooking our food, warming our homes in winter and generating electricity.

7. If fire gets out of control, it can be very dangerous.

8. Vast areas of forest are also destroyed, and hundreds of people are killed or injured.

9. It absorbs heat from the burning fuel and lowers the temperature.

10. The blanket of water also cuts off the supply of oxygen, and the fire is extinguished.

Question 2: Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with words from the box. You may use a word more than once.

carbon cause fire smother

(i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the _____ of justice and fair play.

(ii) Have you insured your house against _____?

(iii) Diamond is nothing but _____ in its pure form.

(iv) If you put too much coal on the fire at once you will _____ it.

(v) Smoking is said to be the main _____ of heart disease.

(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put some _____ into his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".

(vii) She is a _____ copy of her mother.

(viii) It is often difficult to _____ a yawn when you listen to a long speech on the value of time.

Answer: (i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the **cause** of justice and fair play.

(ii) Have you insured your house against **fire**?

(iii) Diamond is nothing but **carbon** in its pure form.

(iv) If you put too much coal on the fire at once you will **smother** it.

(v) Smoking is said to be the main **cause** of heart disease.

(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put some **fire** into his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".

(vii) She is a **carbon** copy of her mother.

(viii) It is often difficult to **smother** a yawn when you listen to a long speech on the value of time.

Question 3: One word is italicized in each sentence. Find its opposite in the box and fill in the blanks.

spending shut destroy subtract increase

(i) You were required to keep all the doors *open*, not _____.

(ii) PUPIL: What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test?

TEACHER: You got what you get when you *add* five and five and _____ ten from the total.

(iii) Run four kilometres a day to *preserve* your health. Run a lot more to _____ it.

(iv) If a doctor advises a lean and lanky patient to *reduce* his weight further, be sure he is doing it to _____ his income.

(v) The world is too much with us; late and soon. *Getting* and _____ we lay waste our powers.

Answer: (i) You were required to keep all the doors *open*, not **shut**.

(ii) PUPIL: What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test?

TEACHER: You got what you get when you *add* five and five and **subtract** ten from the total.

(iii) Run four kilometres a day to *preserve* your health. Run a lot more to **destroy** it.

(iv) If a doctor advises a lean and lanky patient to *reduce* his weight further, be sure he is doing it to **increase** his income.

(v) The world is too much with us; late and soon. *Getting* and **spending** we lay waste our powers.

Question 4: Use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

across along past through

(i) The cat chased the mouse _____ the lawn.

(ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove _____ it as far as we could and came back happy.

(iii) The horse went _____ the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty.

(iv) It is not difficult to see _____ your plan. Anyone can see your motive.

(v) Go _____ the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.

Answer:

(i) The cat chased the mouse **across** the lawn.

(ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove **along** it as far as we could and came back happy.

(iii) The horse went **past** the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty.

(iv) It is not difficult to see **through** your plan. Anyone can see your motive.

(v) Go **along** the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.

Speaking and Writing

Question 1. Look at the following three units. First re-order the items in each unit to make a meaningful sentence. Next, re-order the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.

Use correct punctuation marks in the paragraph.

- (i) and eighteen fire tenders struggled/the fire began on Monday/to douse the blaze till morning
- (ii) in a major fire/over 25 shops/were gutted
- (iii) but property/was destroyed/worth several lakhs/no casualties were reported.

Answer:

- (i) The fire began on Monday and eighteen fire tenders struggled to douse the blaze till morning.
- (ii) Over 25 shops were gutted in a major fire.
- (iii) No casualties were reported but property worth several lakhs was destroyed.

Question 2. Read the following newspaper report given in the box below.

Fire Station Goes Up in Flames

A fire chief was embarrassed when a station without a smoke alarm went up in flames. The building and a fire engine were destroyed in the blaze. Nobody was injured in the fire that was tackled by 30 firefighters in six fire engines from neighboring towns.

Answer: Do it yourself.



Meadow Surprises

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Read the lines in which the following phrases occur. Then discuss with your partner the meaning of each phrase in its context.

- (i) velvet grass
- (ii) drinking straws
- (iii) meadow houses
- (iv) amazing mound
- (v) fuzzy head

Answer:

- (i) velvet grass indicates that the grass is as soft as velvet.
- (ii) drinking straws means the butterflies which drink the nectar from the flowers seem as if they are drinking it with straws.
- (iii) meadow houses refer to the houses of rabbits, i.e. the burrows of ants, i.e. anthills and nests.
- (iv) amazing mound means the mounds created by the ants for dwelling.
- (v) fuzzy head indicates the flowers of the dandelion, which now floats in the air when we blow it.

Question 2: Which line in the poem suggests that you need a keen eye and a sharp ear to enjoy a meadow? Read aloud the stanza that contains this line.

Answer: The line that suggests that you need a keen eye and a sharp ear to enjoy a meadow is:

"You may discover these yourself, if you look and listen well."

Question 3: Find pictures of the kinds of birds, insects and scenes mentioned in the poem.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 4: Watch a tree or a plant, or walk across a field or park at the same time every day for a week. Keep a diary of what you see and hear. At the end of the week, write a short paragraph or a poem about your experiences. Put your writing up on the class bulletin board.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 5: Read the following poem about the world of nature, which is as busy as the world of human beings.

Busy World

Bees are buzzing, frogs are hopping,
Moles are digging. There's no stopping
Vines from climbing, grass from growing,
Birds from singing, winds from blowing,

Buds from blooming. Bees are humming,
Sunbeams dancing, raindrops drumming.
All the world is whirling, dizzy,
Summertime is very busy!

Answer: Do it yourself.



The Bear Story

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. Where did the lady find the bear cub? How did she bring it up?

Answer: The lady found the bear cub in the forest, half dead of hunger. It was very small. The lady had to bring it up on a bottle with the help of the cook.

Question 2. The bear grew up, but “he was a most amiable bear”. Give three examples to prove this.

Answer: The three examples that prove that he indeed was a most amiable bear are:

- He used to watch the cattle grazing in a friendly way.
- The three dogs used to play with him, pull his ears and tease him.
- Children used to ride his back.

Question 3. What did the bear eat? There were two things he was not allowed to do. What were they?

Answer: The bear ate the food the same as the dogs – porridge, bread, cabbage, potato, and turnip. He liked fruits.

He was not allowed to do the following:

- Pluck apples from the apple tree.
- Harm the beehives on the tree.

Question 4. When was the bear tied up with a chain? Why?

Answer: The bear was tied up on Sundays because his mistress used to go for a visit to her sister.

Question 5. What happened one Sunday when the lady was going to her sister’s house? What did the lady do? What was the bear’s reaction?

Answer: One Sunday, when the lady was going to her sister’s house, she heard the sound of cracking branches behind her. She saw the bear. She was angry at him for having left the room. She hit him with her parasol. The bear turned around and began to walk back.

Question 6. Why was the bear looking sorry for himself in the evening? Why did the cook get angry with her mistress?

Answer: The bear was looking very sorry for himself in the evening because he did not like to stay locked in the room and instead wanted to join his mistress on the walk.

The cook got angry with her mistress because the mistress was scolding the bear for following her to the forest. The cook told her that he did not leave the room anytime and had been sitting there gently all day long.

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. Most people keep dogs and cats as pets. Can you think of some unusual pets that people keep?

Answer: Most people keep dogs and cats as pets. Some unusual pets that people keep are:

– snakes such as python

- bears
- tigers
- wolves

Question 2. The second bear did not attack the lady because he was afraid of her. Do you agree?

Answer: Yes, I agree that the second bear did not attack the lady because he was afraid of her. Usually, people get scared when they see a bear around. But the bear saw that the lady was confident and was even scolding him. This frightened the bear.



A Bicycle in Good Repair

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions:

Question 1. "I got up early, for me." It implies that

- (i) he was an early riser.
- (ii) he was a late riser.
- (iii) he got up late that morning.

Mark the correct answer.

Answer: (ii) he was a late riser.

Question 2. The bicycle "goes easily enough in the morning and a little stiffly after lunch." The remark is _____.

- (i) humorous.
- (ii) inaccurate.
- (iii) sarcastic.
- (iv) enjoyable.
- (v) meaningless.

Mark your choice(s).

Answer: (i) humorous

Question 3. The friend shook the bicycle violently. Find two or three sentences in the text which express the author's disapproval of it.

Answer: The sentences in the text which express the author's disapproval of it are:

"Don't do that; you'll hurt it."

"It doesn't if you don't wobble it."

"Don't you trouble about it anymore"

Question 4. "...if not, it would make a serious difference to the machine." What does 'it' refer to?

Answer: "...if not, it would make a serious difference to the machine."

It refers to the ball bearings of the bicycle.

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. Did the front wheel really wobble? What is your opinion? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: No, the front wheel did not wobble much. We can say so because the author says "It didn't wobble, as a matter of fact—nothing worth calling a wobble."

Question 2. In what condition did the author find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?

Answer: When the author returned from the tool shed, he saw that his friend was sitting on the ground with the front wheel of the bicycle between his legs. He was playing with it, twiddling it round between his fingers, and the rest was lying on the gravel path beside him.

Question 3. “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case.” Comment on or continue this sentence in light of what actually happens.

Answer: The author’s friend says, “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case.”

The author warns him that he had heard from one of his experienced friends that, “If anything goes wrong with your gear-case, sell the machine and buy a new one; it comes cheaper.”

The author’s friend doesn’t take it seriously and continues to take off the gear-case. Later, he struggles and is unable to put back the gear-case in its proper place.

Question 4. What special treatment did the chain receive?

Answer: The author’s friend tightened the chain so much that it stopped moving completely. Then he began to loosen it. He loosened it until it became twice as loose as it was before.

Question 5. The friend has two qualities — he knows what he is doing and is absolutely sure it is good. Find the two phrases in the text which mean the same.

Answer: The two phrases in the text which mean the same are:

- Cheery confidence
- Inexplicable hopefulness

Question 6. Describe ‘the fight’ between the man and the machine. Find the relevant sentences in the text and write them.

Answer: The author’s bicycle did not need any treatment. It was in good condition, but the friend of the author made it a big deal and messed it up. He actually made it such that now it would need a lot of repairs.

The fight between the man and the machine can be understood by the following paragraph in the text:

One moment the bicycle would be on the gravel path, and he on top of it; the next, the position would be reversed—he on the gravel path, the bicycle on him. Now he would be standing flushed with victory, the bicycle firmly fixed between his legs. But his triumph would be short-lived. By a sudden, quick movement, it would free itself and, turning upon him, hit him sharply over the head with one of its handles.

Working with language

Question 1. Read the following sentences.

- We *should* go for a long bicycle ride.
- I *ought to* have been firm.
- We *mustn’t* lose any of them.
- I suggested that he *should* hold the fork, and that I *should* handle the wheel.

The words in italics are modal auxiliaries. Modal auxiliaries are used with verbs to express notions such as possibility, permission, willingness, obligation, necessity, etc. ‘Should,’ ‘must’ and ‘ought to’ generally express moral obligation, necessity and desirability.

Look at the following.

- We should go on a holiday. (Suggestion: It is a good idea for us to go on a holiday.)
- He is not too well these days. He must see a doctor before he becomes worse. (Compulsion or necessity: It is absolutely essential or necessary for him to see a doctor.)
- You ought to listen to me. I am well over a decade older than you. (more emphatic than 'should': Since I am older than you, it is advisable that you listen to me.)

Note: 'Should' and 'ought to' are often used interchangeably.

Rewrite each of the following sentences using should/ ought to/must in place of the italicized words. Make other changes wherever necessary.

- (i) You are obliged to do your duty irrespective of consequences.
- (ii) You will do well to study at least for an hour every day.
- (iii) The doctor says it is necessary for her to sleep eight hours every night.
- (iv) It is right that you show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.
- (v) If you want to stay healthy, exercise regularly.
- (vi) It is good for you to take a walk every morning.
- (vii) It is strongly advised that you don't stand on your head.
- (viii) As he has a cold, it is better for him to go to bed.

Answer:

- (i) You **must** do your duty irrespective of consequences.
- (ii) You **should** study at least for an hour every day.
- (iii) The doctor says it is **a must** for her to sleep eight hours every night.
- (iv) You **ought to** show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.
- (v) If you want to stay healthy, you **must** exercise regularly.
- (vi) You **should** take a walk every morning.
- (vii) You **must not** stand on your head.
- (viii) As he has a cold, he **should** go to bed.

Question 2: Use should/must/ought to appropriately in the following sentences.

- (i) People who live in glass houses _____ not throw stones.
- (ii) You _____ wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.
- (iii) You _____ do what the teacher tells you.
- (iv) The pupils were told that they _____ write more neatly.
- (v) Sign in front of a park: You _____ not walk on the grass.
- (vi) You _____ be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.

(vii) He left home at 9 o'clock. He _____ be here any minute.

(viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"

"How _____ I know? I have just arrived.

Answer:

(i) People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones.

(ii) You **must** wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.

(iii) You **must** do what the teacher tells you.

(iv) The pupils were told that they **should** write more neatly.

(v) Sign in front of a park: You **must** not walk on the grass.

(vi) You **ought to** be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.

(vii) He left home at 9 o'clock. He **should** be here any minute.

(viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"

"How **should** I know? I have just arrived.

Question 3: Two or more single sentences can be combined to form a single sentence.

Read the following.

I made an effort, and was pleased with myself.

This sentence is in fact a combination of two sentences.

- I made an effort.
- I was pleased with myself.

Now read this sentence.

I did not see why he should shake it.

This is also a combination of two sentences.

- I did not see (it).
- Why should he shake it?

Divide each of the following sentences into its parts. Write meaningful parts. If necessary, supply a word or two to make each part meaningful.

(i) I went to the tool shed to see what I could find. (3 parts)

(ii) When I came back he was sitting on the ground. (2 parts)

(iii) We may as well see what's the matter with it, now it is out. (3 parts)

(iv) He said he hoped we had got them all. (3 parts)

(v) I had to confess he was right. (2 parts)

Answer:

(i) I went to the tool shed to see what I could find. (3 parts)

I went to the tool shed.

I went (there) to see.

What I could find.

(ii) When I came back he was sitting on the ground. (2 parts)

I came back.

He was sitting on the ground.

(iii) We may as well see what's the matter with it, now it is out. (3 parts)

We may as well see.

What is the matter with it.

Now it is out.

(iv) He said he hoped we had got them all. (3 parts)

He said.

He hoped.

We had got them all.

(v) I had to confess he was right. (2 parts)

I had to confess.

He was right.

Question 4: 'en' acts as a prefix (put at the beginning) or as a suffix (put at the end) to form new words.

en + courage = encourage

weak + en = weaken

'en' at the beginning or at the end of a word is not always a prefix or a suffix. It is then an integral part of the word.

ending

barren

(i) Now arrange the words given in the box under the three headings – prefix, suffix and part of the word.

encourage dampen listen

barren endanger soften

fasten enclose weaken

even enable enclave

en (prefix) en (suffix) en (part of word)

(ii) Find new words in your textbook and put them under the same headings.

Answer:

(i)

en (prefix) en (suffix) en (part of word)

encourage dampen listen

endanger soften barren

enable weaken even

enclose fasten enclave

(ii) evening garden enough when between dozen tighten loosen end ten open forgotten sudden

en (prefix): endangered, enact, entrap.

en (suffix): tighten, loosed, forgotten.

en (part of word): evening, garden, enough, when, dozen, end, ten, open, sudden.



Garden Snake

Working with the Poem

Question 1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Pick out the line that suggests that the child is afraid of snakes.
- (ii) Which line shows a complete change of the child's attitude towards snakes? Read it aloud.
- (iii) "But mother says that kind is good..." What is mother referring to?

Answer: (i) The line that suggests that the child is afraid of snakes is:

"I saw a snake and ran away..."

(ii) The line that shows a complete change of child's attitude towards snakes is:

"I'll stand aside and watch him pass,"

(iii) The mother is referring to the "garden snakes".

Question 2: Find the word that refers to the snake's movements in the grass.

Answer: "Wiggles" is the word that refers to the snake's movements in the grass.

Question 3: There are four pairs of rhyming words in the poem. Say them aloud.

Answer: The four pairs of rhyming words in the poem are:

Away-say

Good-food

Grass-pass

Mistake-snake

Question 4: A snake has no legs or feet, but it moves very fast. Can you guess how? Discuss in the group.

Answer: A snake wiggles, and that's how it moves very fast, although it does not have legs or feet.

Question 5: Can you recall the word used for a cobra's long sharp teeth? Where did you come across this word first?

Answer: The word used for cobra's long sharp teeth is "fangs". I have heard this word while watching the Discovery channel.

A Tiger in the House

Comprehension Check

Question 1. "He had the distinction of being the only member of the party *to have bagged any game...*"

The phrase in italics means

- (i) Grandfather was the most distinguished member of the party.
- (ii) Grandfather was the only sportsman in the party.
- (iii) Grandfather was the only successful member of the hunting party.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: (iii) Grandfather was the only successful member of the hunting party.

Question 2. Complete the following sentences.

- (i) Toto climbed up the curtains when -----
- (ii) -----, I became one of the tiger's favorites.
- (iii) Timothy had clean habits, -----

Answer:

- (i) Toto climbed up the curtains when **Timothy lost his temper.**
- (ii) **When I came to live with my grandfather,** I became one of the tiger's favorites.
- (iii) Timothy had clean habits, **and would scrub his face with his paws exactly like a cat.**

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Grandmother's prophecy was that the tiger

- (i) would prefer Mahmoud's bed to sleep in.
- (ii) and the cook would disappear together from the house.
- (iii) would one day make a meal of Mahmoud.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: (iii) would one day make a meal of Mahmoud.

Question 2. When Timothy was about six months old, *a change came over him.*

The phrase in italics means that

- (i) Timothy had grown to his full size.
- (ii) Timothy grew more friendly.
- (iii) Timothy grew less friendly, in fact more dangerous

Answer: (iii) Timothy grew less friendly, in fact more dangerous

Question 3. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following statements.

- (i) Timothy and Grandfather went to Lucknow in a special compartment. _____
- (ii) The compartment in which Grandfather and Timothy travelled had no other passenger. _____
- (iii) Timothy and Grandfather travelled in a first class compartment. _____
- (vi) All passengers in the compartment thought that Timothy was a well-fed and civilized tiger. _____

Answer: (i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

Question 4. Grandfather suggested that Timothy should be put in another cage.

The reason was that

- (i) the tiger had become very bad-tempered.
- (ii) a leopard in the next cage would constantly rush at Timothy.
- (iii) the cage was too small for a full-grown tiger.

Answer: (ii) a leopard in the next cage would constantly rush at Timothy.

Question 5. The tiger was still licking his arm, *with increasing relish*. The phrase in italics suggests that Timothy

- (i) was good natured.
- (ii) recognized an old friend.
- (iii) smelt fresh food.

Answer: (ii) recognized an old friend.

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. Where was the tiger cub hiding when Grandfather found him?

Answer: The tiger cub was hiding in the roots of a banyan tree in the Tarai jungle near Dehra when Grandfather found him.

Question 2. (i) What did Toto do to entertain Timothy?

(ii) What did he do when Timothy lost his temper?

Answer: (i) Toto would pull Timothy by the tail to entertain him.

(ii) He would climb up the curtain when Timothy lost his temper.

Question 3. "I became one of the tiger's favorites". Who is 'I' in the statement? Why did he think so?

Answer: In the statement, 'I' is the author. He thought so because Timothy would creep closer to the author. He would then make a dash for the author's feet and roll over on his back. He would kick with delight and pretend to bite the author's ankles.

Question 4. Where was Timothy most comfortable during the day? Where was he during the night?

Answer: Timothy was most comfortable on the sofa during the day. In the night, he would sleep in the cook's quarter.

Question 5. What was Grandmother's prophecy about the cook? Did it come true?

Answer: Grandmother's prophecy about the cook was that one day Timothy would eat him. No, it did not come true.

Question 6. What made Grandfather decide to transfer Timothy to the zoo?

Answer: Timothy had begun to be less friendly. He seemed to follow Mahmoud with wrong intentions. He would eat birds. This made Grandfather decide to transfer Timothy to the zoo.

Question 7. Why did Grandfather want Timothy to be put in another enclosure?

Answer: Grandfather wanted Timothy to be put in another enclosure because a leopard in the neighbouring cave was bothering and frightening him.

Question 8. What shocked Grandfather in the end?

Answer: Grandfather was shocked to hear from the keeper that Timothy was dead two months ago and the tiger he was caressing was very dangerous.

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. Shoot animals with a camera, not with a gun.

Answer: Poaching is a crime. It's certain that not all animals can be made pets. But, that does not mean that wild animals should be killed or shot. All living beings balance the ecosystem. To kill animals for pleasure is cruel. Thus, shoot animals with a camera, know their life, but don't shoot them with a gun.

Question 2. Keeping pets helps us become more loving and tolerant. It also helps us respect life in any form. Do you agree?

Answer: Yes, I do agree that keeping pets helps us become more loving and tolerant. When we have pets, we care for the animals more, and we understand them better. It increases our tolerance of being around animals, as we are less fearful. It also helps us respect the various life forms. We get to know that every living being should be taken care of and loved.

Question 3. Have you heard of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)? What do they do?

Answer: Yes, I have heard of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). This is an organization that works towards the safeguarding of animals. It protects them from man's cruel acts and poaching.

The Story of Cricket

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Cricket is originally a/an

- (i) Indian game.
- (ii) British game.
- (iii) international game.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: (ii) British game.

Question 2. "There is a historical reason behind both these oddities." In the preceding two paragraphs, find two words/phrases that mean the same as 'oddities'.

Answer: The two words/phrases that mean the same as 'oddities' are:

- peculiarities
- curious characteristic

Question 3. How is a cricket bat different from a hockey stick?

Answer: A cricket bat is made flat and thick in shape, whereas a hockey stick is designed to be bent at its bottom.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Write True or False against each of the following sentences.

- (i) India joined the world of Test cricket before Independence.
- (ii) The colonizers did nothing to encourage the Parsis in playing cricket.
- (iii) Palwankar Baloo was India's first Test captain.
- (iv) Australia played its first Test against England as a sovereign nation.

Answer: (i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

(iv) False

Comprehension Check

Question 1. A 'professional' cricket player is one who makes a living by playing cricket. Find the opposite of 'professional' in the last paragraph.

Answer: The opposite of 'professional' given in the last paragraph is 'amateur'.

Question 2. In "the triumph of the one-day game", 'triumph' means the one-day game's

- (i) superiority to Test cricket.

- (ii) inferiority to Test cricket.
- (iii) achievement and success over Test cricket.
- (iv) popularity among viewers.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: (iv) popularity among viewers.

Question 3. "...the men for whom the world is a stage".

- (i) It refers to the famous cricket fields in the world.
- (ii) It means that there are many cricket playing countries in the world.
- (iii) It implies that cricketers are like actors and every cricket ground is like a stage on which the drama of cricket is enacted the world over.

Mark the right answer.

Answer: (iii) It implies that cricketers are like actors and every cricket ground is like a stage on which the drama of cricket is enacted the world over.

Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

Question 1. Name some stick-and-ball games that you have witnessed or heard of.

Answer: Apart from Cricket and Hockey, some of the stick-and-ball games that I have witnessed or heard of are:

- Golf
- Squash
- Polo

Question 2. The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. Why?

Answer: The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. It was because of their interest in trade with the British.

Question 3. The rivalry between the Parsis and the Bombay Gymkhana had a happy ending for the former. What does 'a happy ending' refer to?

Answer: A happy ending refers to the victory of the Parsi Cricket Team over the Bombay Gymkhana in 1889, four years after the formation of the Indian National Congress.

Question 4. Do you think cricket owes its present popularity to television? Justify your answer.

Answer: Yes, I think cricket owes its present popularity to television. The information about how it is played and the interest of kids and youths in cricket is largely because of television and media. Young kids and youths from various parts of the country see, appreciate and dream of becoming a cricketer. All because of the media and television.

Question 5. Why has cricket a large viewership in India, not in China or Russia?

Answer: Cricket has a large viewership in India, but not in countries like China or Russia. This is because they were never colonized by the British. India is one of those countries which has been playing cricket from almost its inception.

Question 6. What do you understand by the game's (cricket) 'equipment'?

Answer: Game's (cricket) 'equipment' means various accessories used during the game. For instance, in cricket, the equipment are: bat, ball, stumps, etc. There are also protective equipment such as gloves, helmet, pads, etc.

Question 7. How is Test cricket a unique game in many ways?

Answer: Test cricket is a unique game in many ways. It can be played for 5 days and still end with a draw! Other games do not take this much time. A football match usually gets over in an hour-and-a-half.

Question 8. How is cricket different from other team games?

Answer: Cricket is different from other team games because of many reasons. For instance, the length of the cricket pitch is defined to be 22 yards. But the shape is not. It can be an oval pitch or a circular one. In most of the other games, the pitch dimensions are specified.

Question 9. How have advances in technology affected the game of cricket?

Answer: Cricket has become safer with technology. The protective equipment has become better. The cricket helmets are now made up of metal and synthetic materials that are easier to carry. Pads and gloves are made of vulcanized rubber.

Question 10. Explain how cricket changed with changing times and yet remained unchanged in some ways.

Answer: Cricket has changed with changing times. With the advent of technology, it has become safer. With the media and television around, it gained increasing popularity. Also, new formats such as T20 have been introduced.

Yet it remained unchanged in some ways. For instance, the rules and regulations continue to be the same. The way it is played is still the same.

Working with language

Question 1. Wordsearch

- Twelve words associated with cricket are hidden in this grid.
- Six can be found horizontally and the remaining six vertically.
- Two words have been found for you.

Clues to the hidden words are given below.

Horizontal: six deliveries, four runs, attacked while out of arena, no result, stumps, fielder to the off side of the wicketkeeper

Vertical: stumps flying, back to the pavilion, a lofty one, mid-air mishap, not even one out of six, goes with bat

A	O	V	E	R	D	C	Q	A	M
Z	B	S	M	F	C	X	E	P	A
B	O	U	N	D	A	R	Y	N	I
A	W	O	S	T	U	M	P	E	D
L	L	U	I	P	G	L	J	R	E
L	E	T	X	L	H	K	A	Z	N
X	D	R	A	W	T	Y	P	F	D
W	I	C	K	E	T	S	L	I	P

Answer:

A	O	V	E	R	D	C	Q	A	M
Z	B	S	M	F	C	X	E	P	A
B	O	U	N	D	A	R	Y	N	I
A	W	O	S	T	U	M	P	E	D
L	L	U	I	P	G	L	J	R	E
L	E	T	X	L	H	K	A	Z	N
X	D	R	A	W	T	Y	P	F	D
W	I	C	K	E	T	S	L	I	P

Question 2: Add -ly to the italicized word in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence using the new word.

See the examples first.

- He runs between wickets as if his legs were stiff.

He runs between wickets stiffly.

- Why did the batsman swing the bat in such a violent manner?

Why did the batsman swing the bat so violently?

- (i) It is obvious that the work has not been done in a proper way.
- (ii) He made the statement in a firm manner.
- (iii) The job can be completed within a week in an easy way.
- (iv) You did not play in a serious manner, or else you would have won the match.
- (v) She recited the poem in a cheerful manner.

Answer:

- (i) It is obvious that the work has not been done properly.
- (ii) He made the statement firmly.
- (iii) The job can be completed within a week easily.
- (iv) You did not play seriously, or else you would have won the match.
- (v) She recited the poem cheerfully.

Question 3: Use the following phrases appropriately in place of the italicized words in the sentences given below.

as a matter of fact, we had better, see to it, by accident, as well

- (i) Actually, I didn't intend to come to your place. I reached here *without planning*.
- (ii) Sunil, there's a letter for you in today's post. There's one for me *also*.
- (iii) Everybody thought I had composed the poem. *The truth is* my younger sister did it.
- (iv) The doctor told the patient *to make sure* that he took his pills on time.
- (v) *It will be better for us* to plan our trip before setting out.

Answer:

- (i) Actually, I didn't intend to come to your place. I reached here **by accident**.
- (ii) Sunil, there's a letter for you in today's post. There's one for me **as well**.
- (iii) Everybody thought I had composed the poem. **As a matter of fact** my younger sister did it.
- (iv) The doctor told the patient **see to it** that he took his pills on time.
- (v) **We had better** plan our trip before setting out.

Speaking and Writing

Question 1: Complete each of the following words using gh, ff or f.

Then say each word clearly after your teacher.

- (i) e___ort (vii) scru___
(ii) ___act (viii) rou___
(iii) con___ess (ix) sti___ly
(iv) lau___ing (x) di___erence
(v) enou___ (xi) sa___ety
(vi) hal___ (xii) ___lush

Answer:

- (i) effort (vii) scruff
(ii) fact (viii) rough
(iii) confess (ix) stiffly
(iv) laughing (x) difference
(v) enough (xi) safety
(vi) half (xii) flush

Question 2: Write two paragraphs describing a bus ride to watch a cricket match in a village. Use the following points. Add some of your own.

- two-hour journey by bus
- an old and crowded bus
- friendly passengers
- visit to a village fair where the match is to be played
- the match between two village teams
- makeshift stumps, rough pitch and a rubber ball
- the match was enjoyable, but the trip was tiring

Answer: Last weekend, I went on a trip to watch a cricket match in a village. It was a two-hour journey by bus. I was quite excited about the match. It was the first time I was going to be in a live audience. The bus was an old and crowded one, but the passengers were friendly.

It was a visit to a village fair where the cricket match was to be played. The match was to be fought between two village teams. The accessories were makeshift stumps, a rubber ball, bat, etc. The pitch was quite rough. It was a great match. Both the teams played so well. We all enjoyed it thoroughly. We returned by night. The match was truly enjoyable, but the trip was tiring.

An Alien Hand

Comprehension Check

Question 1. How does Tilloo manage to find his way to the 'forbidden passage'?

Answer: Tilloo managed to find his way to the 'forbidden passage' one day while his father was taking a nap. He used his father's security card to enter the passage.

Question 2. What did Tilloo hope to see once he emerged from his underground home?

Answer: Tilloo had hoped that he would be able to see the sun (if it was day) or stars (if it was night) once he emerged from his underground home.

Question 3. Why did Tilloo's father advise him not to try to reach the surface of the planet?

Answer: Tilloo's father advised him not to try to reach the surface of the planet because the surface had very thin air, which was hard to breathe, and it had a very low temperature, which Tilloo would not be able to withstand.

Question 4. What changes had occurred that forced people to live in underground homes?

Answer: The sun became way too cold and hostile. The birds became extinct. Then the animals and fish followed too. The air grew thinner, and the temperature fell extremely low. These were the changes that occurred that forced people to live in underground houses.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. Why was everyone in the Control Room greatly excited?

Answer: Everyone in the Control Room was greatly excited because they got to know that two spacecraft were approaching their planet.

Question 2. Was the spacecraft manned or unmanned? How do you know it?

Answer: As per the reports of the Central Bureau, the spacecraft was unmanned. It only had instruments.

Question 3. What did Number One and Number Two suggest should be done about the alien spacecraft?

Answer: Number One suggested that they should let the spacecraft land, and then it would be easy for them to make it ineffective.

Number Two suggested that they just wait and watch, as it would not be wise to reveal their existence. Fortunately, the surface of their planet gave no signs of life anyway.

Comprehension Check

Question 1. What do you think the mechanical hand was trying to do?

Answer: The mechanical hand was trying to collect soil samples of Mars in order to understand if there was life on the planet.

Question 2. Tilloo pressed the red button, and "the damage was done". What was the damage?

Answer: The damage was that due to the press of the red button, the mechanical hand stopped working, and it became inactive.

Question 3. Where had the spacecraft come from?

Answer: The spacecraft had come from the planet Earth.

Question 4. On which planet do Tilloo and his parents live?

Answer: Tilloo and his parents lived underground on the planet Mars.

Exercises

Discuss the following topics in groups.

Question 1. If you had to live in a home like Tilloo's, what parts of life would you find most difficult? What compensations might there be?

Answer: The parts of life that I would find most difficult are that there would be no fresh air to breathe, no stars or sun or moon in the sky, no rain, no winter, no summer, no animals, no plants and no natural environment. It would be so dull and artificial.

The compensation that might be there would be the controlled temperature and air.

Question 2. What, if anything, might drive mankind to make their homes underground?

Answer: If the conditions on the surface of the planet are not good enough to survive, mankind might get driven to make their homes underground.

Question 3. Do you think there is life on other planets? Can you guess what kind of people there may be on them? In what ways are they likely to be different from us?

Answer: I think there might be life on other planets. There is a lot of research to find out if there is life on other planets. Space scientists from various countries are continuously trying to search for any such evidence. Spacecraft have been sent to the moon and Mars.

If there is any life form on other planets, that would be entirely different from us as they would have been exposed to different environmental conditions. They would have adapted accordingly.

