

# Key to Navjeevan Practice Book

Standard  
**6**

**Teacher's Copy**

**English Balbharati**

  
**NAVJEEVAN**  
**PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD.**  
MUMBAI ★ PUNE

1

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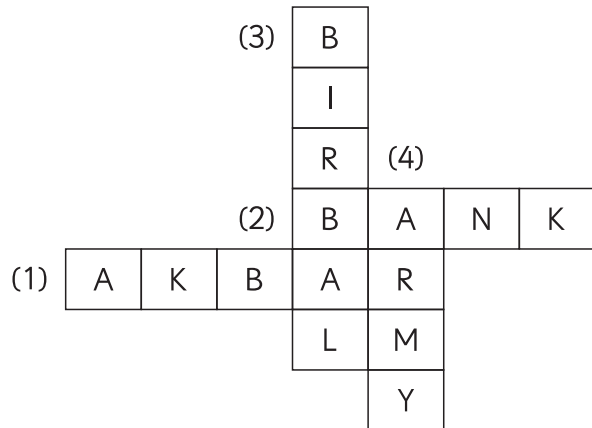
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- (2) Akbar wanted to know what should be the punishment for someone who pulled his moustache.
- (3) Only the Emperor's grandson would be so bold as to pull the Emperor's moustache.
- (4) The Almighty cannot banish anyone from his kingdom because his kingdom extends everywhere.
- (5) Akbar was not a fool because he did not care for false praise.
- (6) Akbar was so pleased with Birbal's answer that he forgave the courtiers for their stupidity.
- (7) The courtiers wanted to shower praises on Emperor Akbar to get some favours from him.
- (8) Akbar told his courtiers to tell him at least one thing that he could do that Almighty God could not do or else they would all incur the royal displeasure.
- (9) Akbar could throw a person out of his kingdom, but since God's kingdom extended everywhere, the Almighty could not banish anyone from his kingdom.

Q.5.



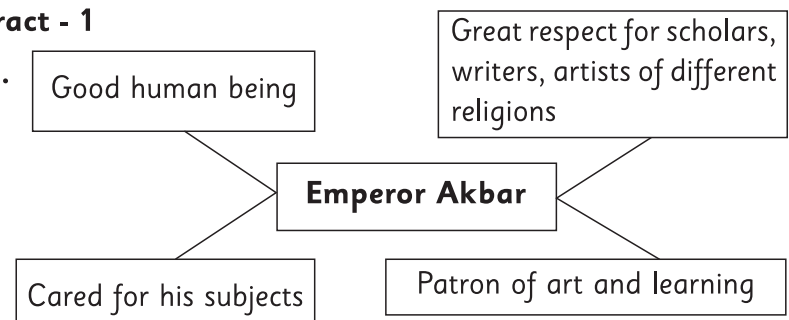
Q.6. Emperor Akbar or Akbar the Great is known as one of the greatest rulers in the world. He is known thus, not because he had a vast empire, a very strong army and untold

wealth, but because he was a very good human being. Emperor Akbar cared for his subjects and had great respect for scholars, writers, poets and artists belonging to different religions. Emperor Akbar was a patron of art and culture.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

Q.1.



Q.2. (1) - (d), (2) - (a), (3) - (c), (4) - (b).

Q.3. (1) Akbar loved to pose interesting questions or problems in his court.

(2) He had great respect for scholars, writers, poets and artists belonging to different religions.

(3) Emperor Akbar wanted to know, what should be the punishment for someone who pulled his moustache.

(4) Birbal was the closest to the Emperor's heart.

Q.4. (1) subjects - common noun

(2) Emperor Akbar had vast empire, hadn't he ?

(3) (a) failure (b) interest

(c) belief (d) seriousness

#### Extract - 2

Q.1. (1) (a) with a smile. (b) another look

(c) royal displeasure. (d) the God Almighty!

(2) (a) Birbal (b) courtiers (c) thing

- Q.2.** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (b), (4) - (a).
- Q.3.** (a) True, (b) False - Birbal stepped forward and bowed low  
(c) True, (d) False - The courtiers did not know the answer to Akbar's question.
- Q.4.** (1) (a) banishment (b) punishment  
(c) thought (d) curiosity  
(2) (a) They were in a proper fix, weren't they?  
(b) The Almighty cannot banish anyone from his kingdom, can he?
- Q.5.** Birbal told Emperor Akbar in front of the entire court that the Emperor could throw someone out of his kingdom, and that even God could not do so. Birbal explained that Emperor Akbar could banish anyone from his kingdom but God could not do that since God's kingdom extended everywhere. This saved the courtiers and brought a smile on Akbar's face.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** (1) weak (2) poverty (3) uninteresting  
(4) farthest (5) true (6) pleasure
- Q.2.** (1) respect - abstract noun; scholars - common noun  
(2) army - collective noun; wealth - common noun  
(3) jail - common noun; food, water - material noun  
(4) Birbal - proper noun; explanation - abstract noun
- Q.3.** (1) The court was stunned!  
(2) "Flog him! Give him fifty lashes of the whip!" exclaimed the nobleman.  
(3) "What do you say Birbal?"
- Q.4.** (1) The king was renowned as a great patron of art and culture.

- (2) My friends and I burst out laughing at the joke made by the comedian.
- Q.5.** (1) false - adjective of quality  
(2) next - adjective of time  
(3) one - adjective of number  
(4) proper - adjective of quality
- Q.6.** (1) from (2) for (3) in
- Q.7.** (1) rain, nail, certain, cane  
(2) thought, ought, full, tough
- Q.8.** (1) Looking at Birbal thoughtfully, Akbar asked him what that one thing was.  
(2) Akbar's face lit up with a smile when he exclaimed to Birbal that it was very clever of him.
- Q.9.** (1) enormous wealth  
(2) very dear to the Emperor  
(3) throw out of the kingdom  
(4) serious crime
- Q.10.** (1) live (2) wood (3) herd (4) forewood

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### Topic - 1.3 Autobiography of A Great Indian Bustard

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) The Great Indian Bustard has a black cap on its head.  
(2) The egg looks like a stone.  
(3) Only 200 Great Indian Bustards are left in the world today.  
(4) The Great Indian Bustards live on grasslands and in deserts.  
(5) Resonating sound. (6) The ground.

(7) Dr. Salim Ali.           (8) Ten.           (9) Air.

- Q.2.** The Great Indian Bustard gulps air in the special feathery pouch attached below its neck. This pouch helps it to produce a resonating sound similar to the 'Hooooom' sound produced by the cow. The Bustard dances in joy with puffed out feathers, cocked up tail and dropped down wings.
- Q.3.** Sadly the number of Great Indian Bustards is dropping. The growing population of humans has pushed these birds away from more than 90 percent of their home regions. They are afraid of hunters that kill them for fun. They die due to shocks from electric power-lines. They are losing their homes.
- Q.4.** (1) Hello Sir, we have heard so much about you. We are so excited to see you. Do you like being with humans?
- (2) How are you treated by other birds and animals?
- (3) Did you feel hurt when your beautiful relative the peacock was chosen as the National Bird of India?
- (4) Were you happy to be chosen as the State Bird of Rajasthan?
- (5) What do you have to say about Dr. Salim Ali, your great human friend?
- (6) Do you think, the humans are going to help your species?
- (7) What do you have to say about your population decreasing?
- (8) Why do you have to impress your soul mate with your dance?
- (9) What are your favourite food items?
- (10) Do you think human beings will give you their support and love to survive?

**Q.5.** 25, Rose Villa,  
Byculla,  
Mumbai 400 010.  
25<sup>th</sup> March,2016.

Dear Rachel,

I must tell you how we enjoyed ourselves at the Bustard Sanctuary in Talegaon. You were supposed to join us but unfortunately, you fell ill and could not make it.

The Great Indian Bustard is magnificent to look at. It has a long white neck, brown wings, tall yellow legs and a black cap on its head.

It dances with joy when it begins to rain. Its dance is very much like that of the peacock, who actually is the Bustard's relative.

Unfortunately, the Bustard will soon become extinct, since at the moment, there are only 200 of them left in the world. Hunters are killing them and overpopulation is getting the better of these birds.

We need to help this species by not allowing builders to take away their land space, by not allowing electric wires on high poles and by prohibiting hunting completely.

Let us get together and gather friends and supporters to help us.

I shall see what I can do and let you know how you and your friends can help.

See you soon. Love to all at home

Your friend,  
Sarah

- Q.6.** (1) yes      (2) yes      (3) no      (4) no  
 (5) yes      (6) yes      (7) no      (8) yes

**Q.7.** I am a parrot. I was born five years ago. I live with my parents and grandparents in the greenery of the forest on a branch of a banyan tree. There are many other parrots living on the banyan tree. The whole day we play, eat and enjoy ourselves together. We fly together in the forest and enjoy the greenery and fresh air. Sometimes we fly together to the city.

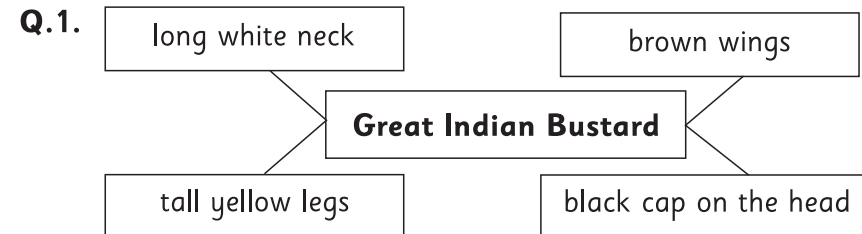
I was brought into the world in these woods. My parents nurtured me with love and care. They taught me to fly and perform various other gymnastics while flying. Sometimes, as a family, we go around looking for food. On our way we eat apples from trees that belong to humans. My mom and dad taste the apple first and then it gets distributed among me and my siblings.

One day as I was flying with my friends we flew too far. I was then trapped in a net and was taken home by a family who loved my colour. This was the first time I came in contact with humans. Since that day, I never saw my parents but I wished to see them. The family I was living with took good care of me. They kept serving me throughout the day. They taught me to speak and helped me to identify between many fruits. They taught me even how to greet people. That is the reason, I learned some good manners.

But amidst all the good that my human family gave me; I still miss the greenery of the forest and my home on a branch of a banyan tree. But there's just one message I want to give humans that please do not destroy the forest as trees are our homes and we love living freely in the greenery. We feel free to fly. I appreciate the life of being a bird and would like to be free.

## Comprehension

### Extract - 1



- Q.2.** (1) 30 (2) smaller, slimmer (3) healthy
- Q.3.** (1) The friends are Chinkara, blackbuck and larks.  
 (2) The Bustard's food includes snakes, lizards, small fruits, berries, all sorts of insects, etc.  
 (3) Grasshoppers and beetles are the Bustard's favourite food.
- Q.4.** (1) grasslands, deserts - common nouns.  
 (2) I eat everything, don't I?  
 (3) heaviest - Superlative degree.  
 (4) healthy - adjective of quality.
- Q.5.** The Great Indian Bustard is the heaviest bird in India. It can weigh up to 18 kilos and can stand up to four feet in height. It has a long white neck, brown wings, tall yellow legs and a black cap on its head. It looks very impressive.

### Extract - 2

- Q.1.** (1) - (c), (2) - (b), (3) - (d), (4) - (a)
- Q.2.** (1) Rajasthan (2) Peacock  
 (3) growing population of man (4) support, love
- Q.3.** (1) Dr. Salim Ali suggested that the Great Indian Bustard should be given the status of 'National Bird' of our country.

(2) The Bustards are afraid of hunters who kill them for fun.

(3) The Bustards need human love and support in order to survive.

**Q.4.** (1) about (2) ten - Adjective of number.

(3) sadly - Adverb of manner down - Adverb of place.

**Q.5.** It makes me feel very sad that today only two hundred Great Indian Bustards are left in the world. My friends and I can write letters to our MLAs and officers and make an appeal for help. We can visit the bird in the sanctuary. It is in our hands to help this bird and we have to try our level best to give it more space in Maharashtra and to stop hunters from killing them.

#### Grammar / Language study

**Q.1.** (1) lightest (2) humble (3) unimpressive

(4) stale (5) ugly (6) unafraid

**Q.2.** (1) diverse (2) cheerful (3) house (4) live

**Q.3.** (1) long, white, brown – Adjectives of quality

(2) no - Adjectives of quantity

(3) plenty - Adjectives of quantity

(4) ten - Adjectives of number

(5) your - Possessive adjective

**Q.4.** (1) up to, in (2) on (3) in (4) from (5) for

**Q.5.** (1) Nouns-bird, friends, grasslands, humans.

(2) Verbs-gather, helps, protect, arrive.

(3) Adjectives-wonderful, healthy, happy, afraid.

(4) Adverbs-directly, together, away, slowly.

(5) Pronouns-we, I, you, us.

#### Topic - 1.4 Children are going to school...

#### Answer the following

**Q.1.** (1) waves his hands.

(2) like a mother's heart.

(3) bows his head in respect.

(4) smiles on one side of the road.

(5) their songs of blessings.

(6) is a - gleam.

**Q.2.** (1) Time is seated on an old roof.

(2) The sun is wearing his golden muslin turban.

(3) The main theme of the poem is that the whole world is happy because children are going to school.

**Q.3.** (1) The sky bows his head with respect for the children going to school.

(2) The sun waits and smiles on one side of the road.

(3) Breezes sing songs of blessings.

(4) Fragrant flowers awaken the sleepy roads.

(5) The Peepal waves his hands for the children.

(6) Every particle of the earth throbs like a mother's heart.

(7) Time sits on an old roof and flies pigeons in the sky.

**Q.4.** Every member of my family helps me to get ready to go to school. School starts at seven o'clock in the morning. My mother wakes up early, wakes me up, prepares my breakfast and my recess tiffin, packs everything and keeps my bag ready. My father reaches me to school every morning. My brother and sister help me with my studies. Without my family members help, life would be very difficult.

**Q.5.** My parents feel very happy when they send me to school because they are sure that I am going to learn a lot in school. Besides my studies, I am also going to learn good manners and discipline. My parents know that the school and the teachers in school are going to help me to become a good person.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) The morning light spreads over the earth.  
(2) The sun is waiting on one side of the road.  
(3) The sky bows its head in respect to the children going to school.  
(4) The breeze is singing the song of blessings.

**Q.2.** (1) - (b), (2) - (c), (3) - (a).

**Teacher's Note :** The word heart was printed mistakenly in column 'B' (c). Kindly replace it with the word greenery.

**Q.3.** The whole world is happy to see children going to school because children are the future of the country and the world. Education will make these children wise and smart. These children will grow up and become great men and women and help the world to prosper.

- Q.4.** (1) Personification - The sky is spoken of as a person.  
(2) Personification - The sun is given human qualities.  
(3) Personification - Breezes are given human qualities.  
Alliteration - Sound 's' is repeated for poetic effect.

#### Extract - 2

- Q.1.** (1) in his lush deep foliage (2) a-gleam, this hour  
(3) like a mother's heart (4) flies pigeons in the sky.

**Q.2.** If children didn't go to school, we would end up having illiterate and uneducated people in this world. These children would not know how to behave and conduct themselves at home, as well as in public places. There would be chaos, noise and ill-mannered people everywhere. There would be no progress as children are the future.

- Q.3.** (1) Personification - Peepal is given human qualities.  
(2) Simile - Particles throbbing is compared to a mother's heart.  
(3) Personification - Time is given human qualities.

### Grammar / Language Study

- Q.1.** (1) frowns (2) disrespect  
(3) shallow (4) darkness

- Q.2.** (1) (a) Morning light spreads.....  
(b) The Sun, after his morning dip in the river.....  
(2) (a) Breezes sing their songs of blessings.  
(b) Fragrant flowers awaken the sleepy roads.....

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### Topic - 1.5 A Kabaddi Match

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) strong players in their team  
(2) clapped and boosted the morale of both the teams  
(3) India (4) 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi'  
(5) raiders, midline
- Q.2.** (1) Govind. (2) Ravi (3) Mangesh  
(4) The raider (5) Bonus points
- Q.3.** (1) The spectators clapped and boosted the morale of both the Kabaddi teams.



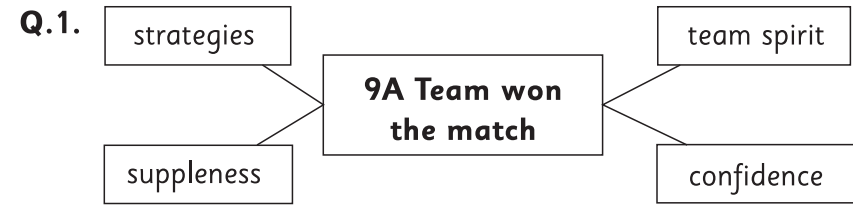
- (2) With great determination and without losing his breath, Mangesh successfully touched the midline and besides saving himself, he also got Ravi, Mohan and Ajinkya out.
- (3) Class 9A managed to get three more bonus points of 'lona'. This was the icing on the cake.
- (4) Their team spirit, confidence, strategies, swiftness and suppleness helped Class 9A to beat Class 9B.
- (5) The game requires good health, muscular strength, strategic skills, a lot of practice and above all, great determination.
- (6) Sanjeevani, Gaminee, Amar are some Kabaddi styles.

- Q.4. (1)** Class 9A - Govind, Mangesh, Sohan, Vivek.  
Class 9B - Suresh, Ravi, Mohan, Vinod, Ajinkya, Mihir.
- (2) 9A team won the toss and sent their raider Govind who touched Suresh from Class 9B and won a point. Ravi from 9B team was an ace player. Mangesh from 9A was a strong player. Mangesh was caught by the opponents, but he crawled towards the midline without losing his breath and scored three points, since Ravi, Mohan and Ajinkya, were declared out, as they were holding him. Vivek was a great player. He touched the midline with the anti-raiders hanging on to him and got all of them out. These were bonus points.
  - (3) In the second half, the players of Class 9A team were full of confidence. Mohan, Ravi and Ajinkya were caught. 9A team outplayed Class 9B team.

**Q.5.** raid, raiders, anti-raiders, tag, lona, midline.

## Comprehension

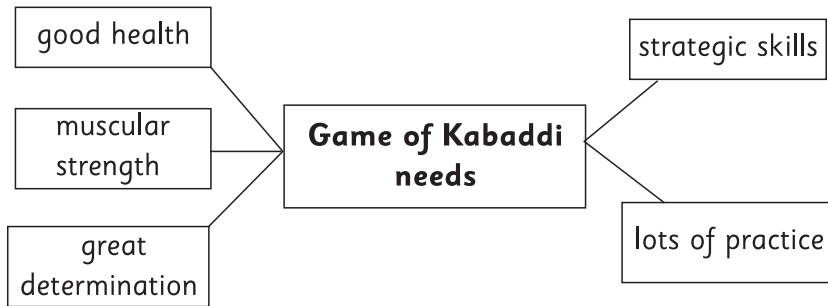
### Extract - 1



- Q.2.** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (b), (4) - (a).
- Q.3. (1)** The Class 9B team began to play cautiously.
- (2) The three more bonus points of 'lona' was the icing on the cake.
  - (3) The 9A team star players were full of confidence after the half time break.
  - (4) The 9A team caught hold of the ace raiders Mohan, Ajinkya and Ravi.
- Q.4. (1)** Mihir even managed to tag Sohan, didn't he?
- (2) He never failed to play with strategies.
  - (3) The heads were set reeling by it.
- Q.5.** Kabaddi originated in India. It is a very ancient sport. Today this sport has become popular in many countries. There are two teams of seven members each standing face to face in a rectangular court divided by a midline. Each team sends raiders across the midline to get the members of the other team out. The raider must not stop saying the word 'Kabaddi - Kabaddi' continuously. If all the seven players are out, the winning team gets bonus points. This is a lovely game depending on stamina.

## Extract - 2

Q.1.



- Q.2. (1) The Kabaddi styles are Sanjeevani, Gaminee, Amar, etc.  
(2) Kabaddi has two teams. Each team consists of seven members.  
(3) The 'raider' tries to tag the opponents and run back to his side, all in one breath.  
(4) The 'raider' proves this by chanting 'Kabaddi', 'Kabaddi' all the time.
- Q.3. (1) excelled at Kabaddi (2) popular, many countries  
(3) exchange their sides in the court  
(4) maximum, wins
- Q.4. (1) Kabaddi is an ancient sport, isn't it?  
(2) two, seven - adjectives of number.  
(3) team - collective noun; points - common noun  
(4) he, he
- Q.5. It is very necessary to have good health, muscular strength, strategic skills, a lot of practice and above all, great determination to excel at Kabaddi.

It is necessary to keep our bodies fit with exercise and good wholesome diet. I would see to it that I eat wholesome food,

exercise, learn how to attack the raider and excel at the game. For this, practice and determination are very necessary.

## Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. (1) weak (2) lost (3) possible  
(4) beatable (5) tensed (6) minimum
- Q.2. (1) Outstanding (2) anti-raiders (3) Oneself
- Q.3. (1) (a) started, clapped (b) proved  
(c) had won (d) proved  
(2) (a) Ravi - proper noun; player - common noun.  
(b) defeat - abstract noun.  
(c) team - collective noun.
- Q.4. (1) He - pronoun ; cautiously - adverb.  
(2) slowly, back - adverb; towards - preposition.  
(3) maximum - adjective ; wins - verb; match - noun.  
(4) usually - adverb ; in - preposition.
- Q.5. (1) The princess was as beautiful as her sister. (Positive)  
(2) The princess was more beautiful than her sister. (Comparative)  
(3) The princess was the most beautiful amongst all the young girls. (Superlative)
- Q.6. good, bad - positive; better, worse - comparative; best, worst - superlative.

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## Topic - 1.6 The Peacock and the Crane

### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1) The Peacock scoffed at the Crane's colourless and dull feathers.

- (2) He boasted that its feathers had all the colours of the rainbow and that he was dressed like a king.
- (3) The Crane could fly high above, among the clouds and the stars.
- (4) The moral of this lesson is 'Fine feathers don't make fine birds.'

**Q.2.** Dear Crane, I would like you to see my colourful tail. I am proud of it but I also know that though I have a gorgeous tail, I cannot use it to fly in the sky. You dear Crane are really simple, but God has blessed you and you can fly so high and enjoy the view of the beautiful earth from up there in the sky. Both of us must be thankful to God for what he has blessed us with.

**Q.3.** An example which shows that beautiful appearance is not enough is when the crane says, "but I can fly above, among the clouds and the stars and I can see all the beauty of the earth in all its glory."

**Q.4.** A friendly and good-natured peacock would greet the crane politely. It would say, "Hi crane! How are you? How was your day?" Your feather, long legs, neck and bill makes you look very beautiful. Many consider you as the world's tallest flying bird. We all are born unique and have some beautiful features. We should be grateful of what we have. Bye crane. Let's keep meeting.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1)** conceited, gorgeous, colourful.
- (2)** Colourless, dull.
- Q.2. (1)** The Peacock has colourful feathers, while the Crane has colourless and dull feathers.

- (2) The Crane can fly very high among the clouds and stars while the Peacock cannot fly.
- (3) A fable is a story having animals or birds as characters and it gives us a moral.

**Q.3.** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b).

**Q.4. (1)** conceited, gorgeous - adjectives of quality

**(2)** immediately **(3)** beauty and glory - abstract nouns

**Q.5.** I would not like the Peacock's conceit. The Peacock has too much of attitude and ego which is not good for us. I would not like its boastful attitude of showing everyone its feathers and making fun of someone else's feathers. I would not like its attitude of thinking that it is the best bird on earth.

### Grammar / Language study

**Q.1. (1)** tale **(2)** see **(3)** hear **(4)** know

**Q.2. (1)** The Peacock's tail was more beautiful than any bird's.

**(2)** Something that looks beautiful may not really be useful.

**Q.3.** Adjectives - conceited, gorgeous, colourless, dull, colourful.

Nouns - Peacock, Crane, feathers, tail, rainbow, king, stars, clouds, birds.

**Q.4. (1)** 'ful' - colourful, beautiful, cheerful, peaceful, wonderful.

**(2)** 'less' - useless, colourless, senseless, careless, fearless.

#### Antonyms -

**(a) colourful** × colourless;

**beautiful** × ugly;

**cheerful** × dull;

**peaceful** × tense;

**wonderful** × average/ ordinary.

- (b) **useless** × useful;
- colourless** × colourful;
- senseless** × sensible;
- careless** × careful;
- fearless** × coward.

- Q.5. (1)** Proverb: Birds of the same feather flock together.  
 Meaning: People with similar characteristics always end up being together.
- (2)** Proverb: Make hay when the sun shines  
 Meaning: Making use of a given opportunity.

### Topic - 1.7 Param Vir Chakra : Our Heroes

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military decoration. It is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self sacrifice.
- (2)** On the obverse, the PVC medal has the Indian national emblem at the centre, surrounding by four replicas of 'Indra's Vajra'.  
 On the reverse, the words Param Vir Chakra are engraved in Hindi and English with two lotus flowers in between.
- (3)** The Param Vir Chakra medal was designed by Savitribai Khanolkar.
- (4)** Sage Dadhichi had bones of such extraordinary power that nothing could affect them. He was a noble person. He laid down his life and gave his bones to help the people, Indra vajra, Indra's weapon of thunderbolts was fashioned from these bones to defeat any demons.

- (5)** It has been awarded 21 times. Fourteen of these awards were given posthumously.
- (6)** On this day, the Srinagar airfield was attacked by a wave of six enemy Sabre aircrafts.
- (7)** Flying Officer Nirmal Singh could not take off immediately because of the clouds of dust raised by another aircraft.
- (8)** Flying Officer Sekhon displayed great flying skills and determination in the face of certain death. He showed unmatched heroism above and beyond the call of duty.
- (9)** Savitribai married Vikram Khanolkar, an Indian Army Officer.

- Q.2.** Long long ago, a demon had stolen all the water in the world. Innocent people began to suffer due to this. It was discovered that the demon could not be brought under control since no ordinary weapon could harm him. The people soon learnt that a sage named Dadhichi was blessed with extraordinary bones. But how could the people ask this living sage for his bones?

Sage Dadhichi was a noble man. He laid down his life and gave his bones to help the people.

#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1)** vajra, thunderbolt                      **(2)** Dadhichi
- Q.2. (1)** Indra's vajra is also known as thunderbolt.  
**(2)** The sage Dadhichi sacrificed his life to help the people.  
**(3)** The Indian military derives its strength and power from the sacrifice of the bravest of brave.
- Q.3. Teacher's Note:** The words given in the term book are mistakenly printed. Apologies for the same. Request you to

ask children to change as per the following.

**Give one word for:**

- (1) causing death - \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) very brave - \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) too powerful - \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans.** (1) fatal (2) gallant (3) invincible

**Q.4.** (1) extraordinary (2) dishonored (3) weakness

- Q.5.** (1) sacrifice - simple present tense  
(2) derived - simple past tense  
(3) had stolen - past perfect tense

**Extract - 2**

**Q.1.** (1) unmatched heroism (2) enemy, overhead  
(3) fled, scene

- Q.2.** (1) It was attacked on the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 1971.  
(2) Flying Officer displayed great flying skill and determination in the face of certain death.  
(3) Flying Officer Nirmal is called the 'bravest of the brave'.

**Q.3.** (1) - (b), (2) - (c), (3) - (d), (4) - (a)

- Q.4.** (1) Great flying skill was displayed by Flying Officer Sekhon.  
(2) The enemy aircraft fled from the scene, didn't it ?  
(3) had been killed. - past perfect.

**Q.5.** Six enemy Sabre aircrafts attacked Srinagar Airfield on the 14<sup>th</sup> of December, 1971. Just at that time, Flying Officer Sekhon was on readiness duty. He wanted to take off, but could not do so, since there were clouds of smoke and dust. By the time the runway was clear, the enemy aircrafts were

overhead, attacking the airfield. The Flying Officer attacked the enemy aircrafts till they fled, but his aircraft unfortunately crashed and this brave Flying Officer lost his life trying to save lives.

**Grammar / Language study**

**Q.1.** (1) extraordinary (2) weakness (3) reverse  
(4) lowest (5) dishonoured

**Q.2.** (1) - (c), (2) - (a), (3) - (d), (4) - (e), (5) - (b)

- Q.3.** (1) (a) Sacrifice - simple present tense.  
(b) fitted - simple past tense.  
(c) derived - simple past tense.  
(d) saved - simple past tense.  
(e) defeated - simple past tense.  
(2) (a) Savitribai designed the Param Vir Chakra medal  
(b) simple - adjective of quality  
(c) Param Vir Chakra - proper noun  
honour - abstract noun
- Q.4.** (1) Mohammed Rafi's singing was legendary.  
(2) The opposite team seems invincible in battle.  
(3) The gallant judge gave justice to the right.

## Unit - II

### Topic 2.1 : The Clothesline

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** The clothes hanging out to dry on the clothesline are described in the poem.
- (2)** The clothes are compared to restive horses that caper and prance.  
They are also compared to fairy-tale witches who dance wildly.
- (3)** Restive horses caper and prance about.
- (4)** Fairy-tale witches dance wildly.
- (5)** One of them danced in an excited manner and struggled so wildly that it got free from the pegs binding it to the clothesline.
- (6)** The one who flew away could be hiding in a ditch or could be drowned in the sea. Actually she was the handkerchief of the poetess.

#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1)** The clothes are compared to fairy-tale witches because they are wildly dancing on the clothesline.
- (2)** The handkerchief is compared to a flying bird.
- (3)** Words such as flipping and flapping and flopping are used to show that the handkerchief is having fun.
- Q.2.** Clothes here are compared to living things to make us feel that they too can dance and jump like us. The wind blows with such force, that we can see the clothes moving to and fro, fluttering around and trying to get free from the pegs that are binding them to the clothes- line. The poetess uses

words like 'caper' and 'prance' and 'wildly dance' to show us how much wind is blowing around the clothes.

- Q.3. (1) 1<sup>st</sup> verse** - row - fro; go - snow  
**4<sup>th</sup> verse** - sun - fun; be - sea
- (2)** The rhyme scheme is aabb.
- (3)** The last two lines rhyme with each other, they are known as a couplet.
- (4)** (1) - b, (2) - c, (3) a.

#### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1** Eye rhymes : none-shone; shut-put; imply-simply; laughter-daughter.
- Q.2.** (i) Hither and thither (ii) to and fro (iii) Flip ! Flap ! Flop ! and away they go (iv) caper and prance (v) shiver and skip (vi) leaving pegs and clothesline (vii) flipping and flapping and flopping for fun
- Q.3. (1) (a)** snow                      **(b)** a leaf                      **(c)** blood  
**(d)** sky                                  **(e)** tar                                  **(f)** sun
- (2) (a)** Whiter than snow                      **(b)** Greener than leaves  
**(c)** Redder than blood                      **(d)** Bluer than the sky  
**(e)** Blacker than tar                      **(f)** Brighter than stars
- (3)** Feathers whiter than snow  
Emeralds greener than leaves  
Cherry redder than blood  
Water bluer than the sky.  
Coal blacker than tar  
Sun brighter than stars
- Q.4. (1) Repetition** - 'hand' is repeated for poetic effect.

- (2) **Antithesis** - Hither and thither, to and fro are words having opposite meanings.
- (3) **Alliteration** - Sound 'f' is repeated for poetic effect.
- (4) **Simile** - the white colour of clothes is compared to the white snow.
- (5) **Simile** - The flying clothes are compared to restive horses.
- Tautology** - Two words 'caper' and 'prance' have similar meanings.
- (6) **Personification** - The handkerchief is addressed as a female.
- Simile** - The flying handkerchief is compared to a bird.

### Topic 2.2 : The Worth of a Fabric

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** Thiruvalluvar was a great Tamil Saint-poet, who lived more than two thousand years ago.
- (2) Thiruvalluvar was a textile weaver who wove beautiful fabrics and saris and sold them in the market.
- (3) The youth was taken aback because, though he kept tearing the fabric and reduced it to rags, the Saint did not lose his temper.
- (4) When the young man destroyed the fabric, he destroyed all the love and labour that had gone into making the fabric.
- (5) "I can weave another fabric like this, but our life is also like fabric. If you tear apart with hasty thoughtless actions, your life will be destroyed. And you will not get it back again." These words of Thiruvalluvar opened the young man's eyes.

- Q.2. (1)** Thiruvalluvar was a great Tamil Saint-poet, who lived more than two thousand years ago. 'Thirukkural' is the book of his teachings. It is greatly loved and respected even today. Thiruvalluvar was a textile weaver. He wove beautiful fabrics and saris. He was polite and never got angry. Thiruvalluvar always spoke softly and his words touched the hearts and opened eyes of many.
- (2) The rich young man lived in the same village as Thiruvalluvar. He was arrogant and proud of his riches. He wasted his time by roaming with his friends and making fun of people.
- (3) The fabric was made from cotton spun into long uniform threads. The threads were dyed carefully with lovely colours. They were then woven together, putting in beautiful designs.

- Q.3. (1)** Thirukkural      **(2)** textile weaver, fabrics, saris  
**(3)** unfolded, tore      **(4)** impatient, agitated      **(5)** rags

#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1)** fabric      **(2)** carded, spun      **(3)** idleness, bad habits
- Q.2. (1)** Finally, the fabric was reduced to rags.  
**(2)** The young man was proud of his riches.  
**(3)** The farmer, carder, spinner and weaver, his wife and the dyer, toiled to make the fabric.
- Q.3. (1)** - d,      **(2)** - a,      **(3)** - b,      **(4)** - c.
- Q.4. (1)** Many people have toiled to make it, haven't they?  
**(2)** Now, really.  
**(3)** carefully - adverb      these, lovely - adjectives.

- Q.5. (1)** (1) - g, (2) - f, (3) - e, (4) - a, (5) - b, (6) - c, (7) - d.  
**(2) (a)** soft      **(b)** short      **(c)** hate      **(d)** sad  
**(3) (a)** decide      **(b)** quiet  
**(4) (a)** You can roam around this market place for artificial jewellery.  
**(b)** We always bring something back on visiting our village.

**Q.6.** Thiruvalluvar the Saint explained to the young man that reducing the fabric to rags made it worthless. The young man was informed that the fabric was not made in a day. When the young man destroyed the fabric, he destroyed all the love and labour that went into it.

The saint explained that our lives are also like the fabric, if we tear it apart with hasty, thoughtless actions, it will be destroyed.

These words opened the young man's eyes and he decided to give up his idleness and bad habits.

### Grammar & Language study

- Q.1. (1)** impolitely      **(2)** impatiently      **(3)** loudly  
**(4)** carelessly      **(5)** disrespect      **(6)** patient
- Q.2. (i)** aloof      **(ii)** contact      **(iii)** anxious      **(iv)** aroused
- Q.3. (i)** too/ to      **(ii)** hole      **(iii)** prize      **(iv)** own
- Q.4. (a) Positive** - great, beautiful, quiet, happy  
**Negative** - arrogant, impatient, worthless, proud, thoughtless, hasty.  
**(b) Positive** - answered, offered, smiled, toiled, grew, dyed, rewarded.  
**Negative** - shouted at, wasted, refused, destroyed.
- Q.5. (1)** ago - lived      **(2)** greatly - loved

- (3)** today - loved and respected      **(4)** politely - answered  
**(5)** calmly - went on      **(6)** hard - worked

**Q.6. Comparative** : more beautiful, worse, younger, greater  
**Superlative** : most beautiful, worst, youngest, greatest

### Topic - 2.3 A Wall Magazine for your Class !

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** The sections included in a magazine are stories, poems, puzzles, riddles, craft ideas, informative articles, jokes, book reviews, quizzes, health tips, etc.
- Q.2.** The person who does the artwork for the magazine is called an illustrator or artist.

#### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. (1)** Wouldn't it  
**(2)** A prominent place was fixed to display the magazine.  
 (Students are expected to do this activity on their own.)

### Topic - 2.4 Anak Krakatoa

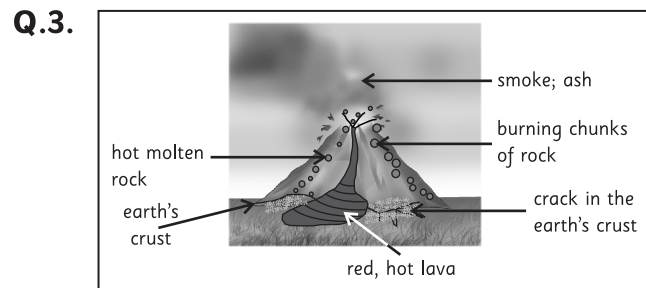
#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** Krakatoa is an island in the Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra in Indonesia.
- (2)** The worst eruption of Krakatoa took place in August, 1883 when it erupted with such a loud boom that it was heard more than 3500 kms away in Australia.
- (3)** It caused giant waves or tsunamis in the sea near the island. Two thirds of the island of Krakatoa was destroyed.

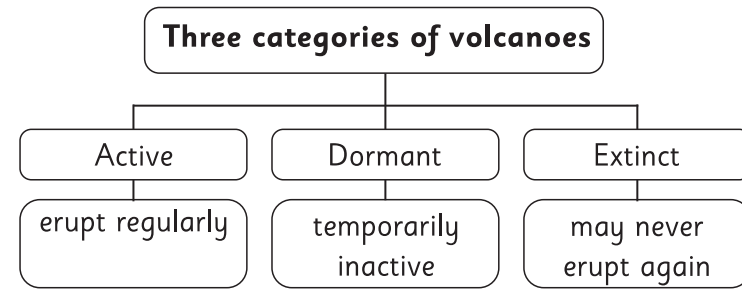


- (4) Lava started flowing out of the crater at a fast rate. This volcanic material was not all taken away by the waves, and a new mountain began to grow till it was seen above the water. This is 'Anak Krakatoa' or 'Child of Krakatoa'.
- (5) Since 1950, the island has grown at an average rate of five inches per week.
- (6) The scientist found just one spider on the island.
- (7) The western coast of Java was greatly affected. Very few human beings were left there. Wild animals and plants grew in numbers, since there were no human beings to interfere with their life.
- (8) A great volcanic eruption can change the landforms in an area.
- (9) Big, glowing, burning chunks of rocks and red hot lava are thrown out of the crack in the earth.

- Q.2.** (1) Krakatoa      (2) landforms      (3) extinct  
 (4) plume of smoke    (5) Anak Krakatoa    (6) Rakata  
 (7) Active volcanoes    (8) volcano



**Q.4.**



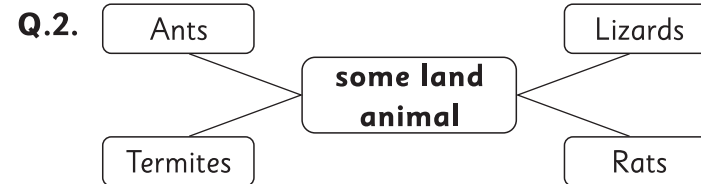
**Q.5.** The Krakatoa volcano is an active volcano. It has erupted several times causing terrible havoc. The worst eruption was in August 1883 when the volcano erupted with such a loud boom that it was heard 3500 kms away in Australia. The island collapsed on itself. The dust rose 80 kms high up in the sky and later settled in different parts of the world.

**Comprehension**

**Extract - 1**

**Q.1.** Eruptions caused giant waves or tsunamis. → Two thirds of the island of Krakatoa collapsed, creating a volcanic crater. → If 1927 big eruption. Underwater volcano threw up ash, rock and lava.

New mountain began to grow and kept growing. → This was soon seen above water. This was named as the Anak Krakatoa.



**Q.3.** (1) Small animals like ants, termites etc., travelled to the island on plants floating in the sea.

- (2) The western coast of Java was greatly affected by Krakatoa's eruption.
- (3) Wild life grew naturally on this island since there were no human beings to interfere with it.
- (4) This island is growing at an average rate of five inches per week.

**Q.4. (1)** Giant - adjective; waves - noun.

(2) It did not fail to collapse beneath the surface of the sea.

(3) It was followed by another eruption, wasn't it?

**Q.5. (1)** The living world on Rakata was not lost forever after Krakatoa's eruption in 1883. The wind and sea brought seeds of plants to the island. Some birds brought seeds. Plants and animals that live in the sea came to the coasts again. Termites, ants, lizards came on plants floating in the sea and soon one edge of the island was teeming with plants and animals.

(2) The 1883 eruption was a terrible eruption. The volcano erupted with a sound that could be heard 3500 kms away in Australia. The volcanic mountain collapsed on itself. The dust thrown up rose to about 80 kms in the sky. This eruption caused tsunamis in the sea near the island and destroyed 165 villages and towns. It destroyed two thirds of the island of Krakatoa. After this eruption all the surrounding islands and coasts were covered with hot ash.

### Grammar / Language study

**Q.1. (1)** irregularly                      **(2)** active  
**(3)** unpopularly                      **(4)** slower

**Q.2. (i)** great, very big                      **(ii)** shine brightly

**(iii)** huge pieces                      **(iv)** not active for a long time  
**(v)** may never erupt

**Q.3. (i)** whole **(ii)** weak **(iii)** see **(iv)** knew

**Q.4.** (1) - e, (2) - d, (3) - a, (4) - c, (5) - b.

**Q.5. volcano** - broke  
**molten rock** - rises  
**volcanic mountain** - collapsed  
**dust** - thrown up  
**165 villages and towns** - destroy  
**the wind and sea** - drought  
**seeds** - came  
**birds** - flew

**Q.6. (1)** Active - Adjective of quality.  
Many - Adjective of quantity - indefinite number.  
**(2)** was thrown up - past tense  
**(3)** rises - Simple present tense.  
**(4)** Big, burning, glowing - Adjectives of quality.

### Topic - 2.5 The Silver House

#### Answer the following

**Q.1. (1)** He calls the moon 'A silver house'.  
**(2)** It takes two weeks or a fortnight for the moon to slowly develop from new moon, to crescent, to half moon and then to full moon-waxing moon. It takes two weeks or a fortnight for the full moon to slowly move to the new moon stage - waning moon.  
**(3) (a) crown** - old English coin.  
**(b) round** - circular in shape.

- (c) **draw** - close, draw the blinds.
- (d) **blind** - curtain.
- (a) **crown** - tiara, covering for the heads of kings and queens.
- (b) **round** - part of the match or of the game.
- (c) **draw** - do a picture of, take out.
- (d) **blind** - unable to see.

- (4) You will find the man in the moon when there is a full moon in the sky.
- (5) The man lives a lonely life, no one knows what his name is. He cannot be seen if the moon is in the new moon stage.

- Q.2. (1)** In this sentence, 'silver house' actually implies the moon in the sky.
- (2)** In this sentence, 'two weeks to built it up' implies the journey of the moon to complete its 'new moon phase' to 'full moon phase'.
- (3)** In this sentence, 'two to pull it down' implies the number of weeks taken by the moon to change from the 'full moon phrase' to the 'new moon phase'.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

**Q.1.** (1) - b    (2) - c    (3) - d    (4) - a

**Q.2.** The man in the moon lives in the silver, round house in the sky which is the moon. He lives a lonely life. No one knows who he is, or what his name is. In the night, only when the moon is shining brightly, you will be able to see the man in the moon. He cannot be seen if the sky is dark and if there is no moon in the sky.

- Q.3. (a)** Metaphor - hidden comparison, the moon is called a silver house.
- (b)** Simile - The round shape of the moon is compared to the shape of the round coin.
- (c)** Inversion - Words are not written in proper grammatical order.
- (d)** Repetition - The word 'two' is repeated for stress.
- Q.4.** crown - down; way - say; blind - find; bare - there.
- Q.5.** The rhyme scheme is ab cb.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. Rhyming words** - crown - down; way - say; blind - find; bare - there.
- Q.2.** The sound of the letter 's' is used repeatedly.  
The sound of the letter 'a' in the word 'as' is used repeatedly.  
The sound of the letter 't' is used repeatedly in the words 'two' and 'to'.  
The sound of the letter 'p' is used repeatedly in the words 'up' and 'pull'.

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### Topic - 2.6 Ad'wise' Customers

#### PART - I

- Q.1. (1)** The 'ad' tells us that whether a happy or a sad occasion/mood we should have Krispy Krunchy.
- (2)** Krispy krunchy name is repeated nine times in the ad.
- (3)** I don't think anything would have happened if I never ate Krispy Krunchy, as it is not good for health.
- (4)** If I ate proper meals like rice and dal or dal-roti my body would be healthy.

(5) If I never ate fruits and vegetables my body would lack nutrients and vitamins. Also, I would fall sick often.

**Q.2.** Bournvita has come up with its new nutritional chocolate drink 'Bournvita Lil' Champ's for 2 to 5 year olds and has launched its latest TVC featuring the actress and mother, Kajol. The young mother is shown identifying the needs of parents to provide their children with adequate nutrition to develop their young minds. The commercial has been created by Ogilvy & Mather India.

The commercial stresses on the brain development that takes place before the age of five. As the actor speaks to the audience, there is some delightful comments between the mother and her inquisitive son. She tell the facts about the shape of the moon and colour of the sky. After her research through books and the Internet, she ultimately finds out that "aasman mein anginit tare hai". Overjoyed she approaches her son with her answer, but faces by a different mind boggling query: "February mein 28 days kyun hote hai?" To conclude with, the lively mom tells all young parents: "Thodi mehnat to aapko bhi karni padegi."

### PART - II

- Q.1. (1)** Didi says 'No party for me!' because she feels she does not look beautiful because of her dark skin.
- (2)** No, we cannot become fair in five days.
- (3)** The effect of the cream will last until we wash our face.
- (4)** No. I will love my brother or sister irrespective of their colour.
- (5)** No. I like them because of their caring and loving nature, their politeness and intelligence.

**Q.2.** The company that manufacture the goods benefits.

**Q.3.** Yes I have.

**Q.4.** (To be done by students with teacher's help.)

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### Topic - 2.7 Yonamine and Bushi

#### Answer the following

**Q.1. (1) Yonamine Chiru :** Yonamine Chiru was the most admired girl in Okinawa. She was intelligent, strong, tall, big, and beautiful. She was so well trained in karate that no one could beat her. She decided that she would marry a man who could beat her in a fair fight.

**(2) Kojo :** Kojo was bigger and stronger than Yonamine. He was tall and well built and his hands were like shovels and his legs like tree trunks. In order to marry Yonamine, he played foul. As she was bowing to him in the customary sign of respect, he threw a punch at her and broke the rules of the game.

**(3) Bushi Kiyo -** Had trained under the karate master Sakugawa. He was an expert, hence he was recruited by ShoKo, the king of Okinawa, to be his personal guard. He was tall and slim and seemed unshakable. He had dark piercing eyes that showed he was fearless and straightforward.

**Q.2. (1)** Yonamine wanted to marry a man who could beat her in a fair fight.

**(2)** At a crucial moment the Bushi brought her down with a swift punch.

**(3)** Bushi told Yonamine, not to travel at night because there were bandits about and it was just not safe for a woman to go out alone after it became dark.

(4) Bushi, disguised as a bandit, jumped out from behind the trees and tried to attack Yonamine. She was swift and sharp. She kicked him with force and he fell down unconscious. She tied him to a tree with her sash.

(5) Bushi learnt a lesson that he should never underestimate anybody, not even a woman.

**Q.3. (1)** Yonamine's father was a rich merchant. He wanted her to be happy and well cared for. Yonamine was beautiful and would inherit a fortune from him. He was wondering where he would find a man to come forward and marry a woman who was stronger than, he was.

(2) Bushi wanted to show his wife Yonamine that she was not unbeatable. He wanted her to realise that there were bandits about and it was not safe for a woman to travel alone. This is the reason he disguised himself as a bandit, so that she would not recognise him and yet learn a lesson.

**Q.4. (1)** fortune      (2) heap, limp      (3) delicate, fragile  
(4) splendid ceremony      (5) bandits

**Q.5. (1)** Intelligent, strong, big, beautiful.

(2) Kojo limped away, defeated.

(3) He was asking himself who would marry a girl who enjoyed wrestling.

(4) Yonamine wanted to marry a man who could beat her in a fair fight.

(5) Kojo was big and strong. His hands were like shovels and his legs resembled tree trunks. As Yonamine was bowing to Kojo in the customary sign of respect to one's opponent before the match began, Kojo threw a

punch at Yonamine. Thus, in fact, Kojo broke the rules of the game.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

**Q.1. (1)** swift, sharp      (2) 'bandit'  
(3) fork      (4) unconscious

**Q.2. (1)** She tied him up with her sash.  
(2) Bushi disguised himself as a bandit.  
(3) Yonamine was swift and sharp in her reaction.  
(4) The lesson was never to underestimate anybody.

**Q.3. (1)** (1) - b, (2) - c, (3) - d, (4) - a.  
(2) (a) forget, laughter, lesson, pocket  
(b) approach, attack, disguise, fork

**Q.4. (1)** Swift, sharp - Adverbs of manner.  
(2) No sooner did she depart, than Bushi disguised himself.  
(3) Dragging him, Yonamine tied him to a tree.  
(4) (1) departure      (2) overconfidence  
(3) swiftness      (4) forgiveness

**Q.5.** As soon as Yonamine left home for her father's house, Bushi disguised himself as a bandit with dark coloured shabby clothes and a scarf covering his face and hid behind a clump of trees at the fork where Yonamine would be taking a turn. When Yonamine crossed the clump of trees, Bushi jumped out and tried to attack her. However, Yonamine was swift and sharp. She kicked her attacker and tied him to a tree.

### Grammar / Language study

**Q.1. (1)** weaker      (2) non-customary  
(3) obese / fat      (4) disadvantage

- Q.2.** (1) a large amount of money, property, etc.  
 (2) to look like  
 (3) usual  
 (4) not sportive

<b>Q.3.</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
(1)	stronger	strongest
(2)	bigger	biggest
(3)	richer	richest
(4)	more important	most important
(5)	more intelligent	most intelligent

- Q.4.** (1) Yonamine had her own ideas about marriage, hadn't she? / didn't she?  
 (2) Didn't many young men pick up the challenge?  
 (3) began - verb; to worry - infinitive.  
 (4) Her father was in despair.

## Unit - III

### Topic 3.1 : It Can Be Done

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) The man who says "it can't be done" misses all the fun.  
 (2) The title of the poem says that things can be done.  
 (3) This man stands aloof in solemn pride and greets every dangerous task with criticism.  
 (4) He misses all the fun because he believes that dangerous tasks can not be done.  
 (5) If he had the power to do it, this man, would have effaced the history of the human race.  
 (6) The poet has mentioned cars, electric lamps, telegraph and telephone.  
 (7) If man wants to make progress he has to say, "I can do it".

- Q.2.** (1) play football (2) play the piano (3) plant trees daily

#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) misses all the fun  
 (2) men who say "It can't be done".  
 (3) the history of the human race  
 (4) Here, it means 'looking very serious, grand and important'.  
 (5) linger in the Age of Stone
- Q.2.** (1) venture (2) reproof (3) linger
- Q.3.** Man has managed to progress in life because man has taken the initiative to look into things and discover ways and means of changing things for the better. Man has believed in inventions and has taken the trouble to invent new machines,

modes of travel, audio and visual apparatus, medical inventions, etc. If the telephone, telegraph, radio, motor cars, etc., had not been invented, man would still have been in the Stone Age.

- Q.4.** (1) Alliteration - sound 'h' is repeated for poetic effect.  
(2) Metaphor - lamps are called electric stars.  
(Hidden or implied comparison)  
(3) Personification - world is given human quality of sleeping.  
(4) Alliteration - sound 't' is repeated for poetic stress.
- Q.5.** These are called 'couplets' since each set is made up of just two rhyming lines.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** aloof - reproof, efface - race, cars - stars, telephone - stone, run - done, fun - done.
- Q.2.** (1) I will visit the moon one day.  
(2) She can solve the toughest problems in mathematics.  
(3) Sam hoped that he could be gifted a laptop.  
(4) He must leave before midnight.  
(5) May I use your cell phone.

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### Topic 3.2 : Seven Sisters

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) Arunachal Pradesh is called the Land of the Rising Sun - the Land of the Dawn Lit Sun.  
(2) It is well known for its 400 year old Buddhist monastery at Tawang, cultural festivals at Ziro, Namdapha tiger project and India's first orchid sanctuary.  
(3) Assam is situated between the beautiful valleys of the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. The state is well known

for its artistic heritage, exotic dance forms and elegant temples and hand woven silk.

- (4) Meghalaya is known as the abode of clouds and its capital city Shillong is called 'Scotland of the East' because of its highlands, fog and scenery.  
(5) The rolling mists, the undulating hills, numerous lakes, waterfalls, caves, sacred forests and exotic flora and fauna are fascinating.  
(6) Krem Liat Prah - longest cave  
Synrang Pamiang - deepest cave  
Cherrapunji / Mawsynram - wettest places on earth.  
(7) Manipur is known as the Jewelled Land and as Kangleipak or Sanaleibak.  
(8) The credit of introducing polo to the Europeans goes to Manipur.  
(9) The Keibul Lamjao National Park that has 17 rare species of mammals is the only floating National Park of the world.  
(10) Champhai in Mizoram is known as the fruit bowl of Mizoram.  
(11) Mizoram is a host to numerous species of birds, wildlife and flora.  
(12) Nagaland is called the Switzerland of the East.  
(13) Nagaland is an ideal place for trekking, rock climbing, jungle camping and exploration.  
(14) People visit Tripura for eco-tourism and archaeological tourism.  
(15) The Kokborok speaking Tripuri people are the major group among tribes and subtribes in Tripura.

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

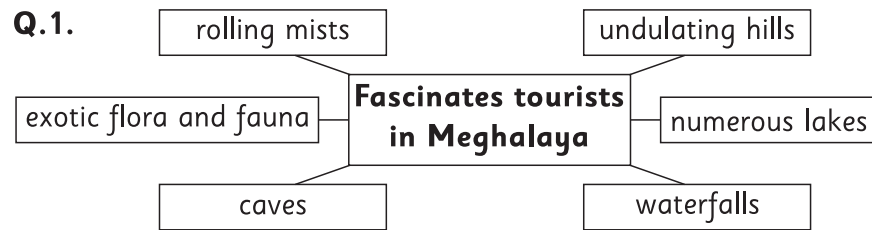
**Q.3.** Meghalaya is known as the abode of clouds. It is very beautiful and everything here is green and alive. Cherrapunji is the wettest place on earth. Meghalaya has many wild life sanctuaries.

Manipur is known as the Jewelled Land. Manipur has the credit of introducing polo to the Europeans. Manipur is blessed with an amazing variety of flora and fauna.

**Q.4.** (1) simple, hospitable (2) Brahmaputra (3) Bihu  
(4) Jhum (5) Imphal

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1



**Q.2.** (1) Cherrapunji / Mawsynram is the wettest place on earth.  
(2) Manipur is also called the Jewelled Land.  
(3) The 'Jhum' or shifting cultivation is practised in Meghalaya.  
(4) The Keibul Lamjao National Park having rare and endangered species of the brow antlered deer is a treat for the eyes in Manipur.

**Q.3.** (1) Manipuri (2) 'Thang Ta', 'Sarit Sarak'  
(3) Bangladesh (4) Shillong

### Grammar / Language study

**Q.1.** (1) (a) I am proud to be the jewel of my mother India.  
(b) My people are simple and hospitable.  
(2) You must make it a point to visit the 400 years old Buddhist monastery.

If you come here you can enjoy the cuisine which has its own distinctive aromas and flavours.

(3) Don't miss the Namdapha tiger project.  
Don't forget to visit the Ahom palaces.

**Q.2.** (1) (a) simplicity (b) greatness  
(c) popularity (d) hospitality  
(2) (a) Indian (b) natural  
(c) silky (d) enjoyable

**Q.3.** (1) differ (2) nationalise  
(3) acclaim (4) cultivate

**Q.4.** (1) hospitable (2) aromatic (3) steamed  
(4) inhabit (5) shimmering  
(6) artifacts (7) falcon

**Q.5.** (1) smallest - superlative degree.  
(2) My land is an ideal place for trekking, isn't it ?

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### Topic 3.3 : Stone Soup

#### Answer the following

**Q.1.** (1) The story takes place in a small village.  
(2) The characters are Motiram, Sonabai, Hirabai, Rupabai and a traveller.

(i) **Motiram** - is very selfish, he does not want to



advertise that his farm has produced well, since this fact may attract guests. According to him uninvited guests are pests.

- (ii) **Sonabai** - Her farm too has delivered good grain. She too does not want uninvited guests.
- (iii) **Hirabai** - She does not believe in wasting food and money on others.
- (iv) **Rupabai** - May be slightly better than the others. She wonders if it is right not to give food to others.
- (v) **Traveller** - He is a poor footsore traveller. He is hungry, but he knows that the people in the village are not going to offer him any food.
- (3) Go away. No food and no rest for anyone here.  
Good. I do not want you to go elsewhere.
- (4) Apart from the stone, some potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, beans, onions, a little ginger and a pinch of salt go into the soup.
- (5) No, there is no such thing as a magic stone. The soup is made with water and vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes, beans, onions and some ginger and a pinch of salt.
- (6) (a) **Motiram** : Motiram told the traveller, that dinner was over and there was nothing left.
- (b) **Sonabai** : She pretended to be deaf and made it seem that the word 'food' was really 'wood'.
- (c) **Hirabai** : Hirabai pretended that she did not understand the language and started speaking gibberish.
- (d) **Rupabai** : Rupabai told the traveller that her larder was empty and that she herself was very hungry, but she had nothing at home.

**Q.2. (1)** Ram : I think we all should have a holiday on Monday.  
Sam : I agree with you.

(2) Rita : Is it true that your brother is an actor?

Seema : Yes, it's true !

(3) Student : Ma'am are cars bad for the environment?

Teacher : Yes, you are right.

(4) Daughter : Can we go to the park on Sunday?

Father : Why not? Sure we can go.

(5) Mother : This book is for you.

Son : Thank you so much mom.

**Q.3.** 'Charity begins at home' means that you should help your family and people close to you, before helping people you don't know.

(1) Sharing is caring.

(2) Kindness is learnt at home and best practised to help the weak.

**Q.4. (1)** Do you think that is right?

(2) Can I please have some food and a place to rest for the night?

(3) Can I have some food and a corner to rest for tonight?

(4) Anyone at home?

(5) Really? A magic stone?

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

**Q.1.** Rupabai : Cooking pot, spoon, water, potatoes, salt and bowls.

Sonabai : tomatoes

Hirabai : carrots

Motiram : Beans, onions and ginger.

- Q.2.** (1) but I'm not sure if she'll share a few with us.  
(2) stone making a magic soup every day.  
(3) forget your generosity?  
(4) the stone? Does it melt away?
- Q.3.** After adding the potatoes, the traveller wants to add carrots and tomatoes because the colour of the dish looks yummy.
- Q.4.** Yes, the villagers believed the stone to be magical.
- Q.5.** (1) wasn't this (2) goodness

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** Hmm...!, Aah!, But alas!, Ah!, Lovely! etc are the interjections used in the lesson.
- Q.2.** What hard luck!  
And I'm so hungry!  
How rude!  
You agree!

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### Topic 3.4 : Sushruta (A Peep into the Past)

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) Sushruta was a bright student of veterinary medicine.  
(2) Shalihotra was Sushruta's teacher, who one day decided to test him.  
(3) Shalihotra asked Sushruta what all he would need to perform a surgery on a wonderful horse.  
(4) Shalihotra gave Sushruta one week to find out the three missing things.  
(5) By observing his teacher carefully and thinking about what he did.

- (6) Emperor Ashoka erected the first known veterinary hospitals of the world.
- (7) Sushruta discovered that the person doing surgery must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart and a mother's touch.
- (8) Indian veterinary medicine is known for its specialised literature, which provides information on ancient methods of preventing and treating diseases of animals.
- (9) Nakula, one of the five Pandavas, was a horse specialist.
- (10) Giving the animals general tonics and stimulants was practised to ensure good health of animals.
- (11) Cleanliness of animals, maintenance of stalls and stables, quality of food and disadvantages of overfeeding were looked after.
- (12) Before operating on the horse, Shalihotra observed every part of the horse.
- (13) While treating the horse, Shalihotra balanced science and compassion equally.
- (14) After the surgery, Shalihotra helped the horse to recover.

- Q.2.** (1) Utilization of animal by-products was done wisely by our ancestors. Conversion of milk into butter, ghee, curd, khoa, etc., was a common practice. Chicken was utilized for its meat, sheep was used for its wool.
- (2) A tradition of veterinary therapy developed very early in India. Indian veterinary medicine is known for its specialised literature. This provides information on ancient methods of preventing and treating diseases of animals. The oldest existing veterinary text from India is 'Asvayurveda Siddhanta' by Shalihotra. Among the best known works of animal literature is 'Asva Cikitsita' written by Nakula. Sushruta, a disciple of Shalihotra, wrote on animal surgery. This made people aware of

surgical methods, dressing of wounds, bandaging of fractures, etc. The great Emperor Ashoka erected the first known veterinary hospitals of the world.

(3) Emperor Ashoka erected the first known veterinary hospitals. He arranged cultivation of herbal medicines for men and animals in his empire and adjoining kingdoms. Animals were given tonics and stimulants for their mental and physical health. Cleanliness of animals, maintenance of stalls and stables quality of food and the disadvantage of overfeeding were also looked after.

- Q.3.** (1) To observe everything very keenly and carefully.  
(2) To treat someone and something as if it were your own. Not to show fright.  
(3) To be loving and kind to the patient and help the patient to recover.
- Q.4.** (1) Who was regarded as father of Indian medicine?  
(2) What is Indian veterinary medicine know for?  
(3) Where did emperor Ashoka cultivate herbal medicines for men and animals?  
(4) When did a tradition veterinary therapy develop in India?  
(5) How was the good mental and physical health of animals ensured?  
(6) Why is veterinary science not chosen by many people in India?

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) Asvayurveda Siddhanta (2) Nakula  
(3) Asva cikitsita (4) veterinarians
- Q.2.** (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(d), (4)-(a).

- Q.3.** (1) Chicken was utilized for its meat.  
(2) Indian veterinary medicine is based on Ayurveda.  
(3) Sushruta wrote on animal surgery.
- Q.4.** Surgical methods, dressing of wounds, bandaging of fractures, herbal medicines.
- Q.5.** (1) survival (2) knowledge  
(3) treatment (4) writing

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** (1) brightness (2) decision  
(3) performance (4) consolation
- Q.2.** (1) equalise (2) brighten  
(3) teach (4) wonder
- Q.3.** (1) (a) subsequently (b) frequently (c) wisely  
(d) immensely (e) beautifully  
(2) (a) happiness, business (b) happier, costlier  
(c) booklet, bracelet (d) careful, cheerful  
(e) attention, mention (f) sunny, funny

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### Topic 3.5 : The Donkey

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) The donkey was just one day old.  
(2) The donkey's head was too big for its neck to support. Its legs were long, loose and shaky. They were of not much use to him, since he moved unsteadily.  
(3) The poet calls the donkey's coat queer. His coat is soft and grey and curled at the neck. It looks very lovely that way.  
(4) The wistful face of the donkey told the poet that he felt that life needed some thinking about.

- (5) After blundering around in some adventurous quest, he got tired and lay flat on the ground to rest.
- (6) The poet prayed for him, because he looked so little and weak and slim. He prayed that the world should be good to the donkey.
- (7) Yes, I have seen a new born young one of a horse. It is called foal.

- Q.2.** (1) hold his neck            (2) attend the meeting  
 (3) mix with the others    (4) enjoy the game  
 (5) attend the party        (6) go out for his morning walk

**Q.3.**

(1)	Pros	Cons
*	Research has helped man to preserve many extinct species are these are kept alive in sanctuaries.	* Man is the largest threat to animals without human beings animals would have lined freely.
*	Certain work requires neither man nor machine. Hence, animals are required.	* Man is disturbing the environment. They are causing trouble to animals and not helping them to survive.

(2)	Pros	Cons
*	Research has helped man to preserve many extinct species are these are kept alive in sanctuaries.	* Man is the largest threat to animals without human beings animals would have lined freely.
*	Man has many times helped wounded and fragile animals.	* Man is disturbing the environment. They are causing trouble to animals and not helping them to survive.

**Q.4.** Students are expected to attempt this question on their own.

- Q.5.** (1) foal                      (6) lamb                      (11) owlet  
 (2) colt/foal                (7) lambkin                (12) cygnet  
 (3) cub                        (8) calf                      (13) eaglet  
 (4) cub                        (9) piglet                    (14) duckling  
 (5) calf                        (10) calf                    (15) peachick

**Comprehension**

**Extract - 1**

- Q.1.** (1) The little donkey lay flat on the ground to have some rest from his daring adventurous quest.  
 (2) There was a wistful look on his face.  
 (3) There was a wistful look on the donkey's face because he felt that life needed some thinking.  
 (4) The poet felt that the young donkey looked very little and weak and slim, therefore he prayed that the world would be good to the donkey.

**Q.2.** I would not tolerate anyone abusing an animal. The same God who created us, also created the animals and birds in the world. I would speak to the person slowly and politely and explain that he is doing something wrong by ill-treating the animal. If the person refuses to listen, I would complain to the Animal Welfare Organization.

- Q.3.** (1) about    (2) ground    (3) rest    (4) him

**Grammar / Language study**

- Q.1.** old-hold, loose-use, bit-it, grey-way, doubt-about, round-ground, quest-rest, slim-him.  
**Q.2.** (1) Adjectives are shaky, long and loose.  
 (2) Adjectives are queer, little, soft and grey.

- Q.3.** (1) staggered (2) wistful (3) quest
- Q.4.** (a) Alliteration - sound 'l' is repeated for poetic effect.  
 (b) Alliteration - sound 'h' is repeated for poetic effect.  
 Hyperbole - statement is exaggerated.

### Topic 3.6 : The Merchant of Venice

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) Bassanio chose the lead casket.  
 (2) When Shylock heard that Antonio had lost his ships, he became very happy.  
 (3) Shylock said that if Antonio failed to return the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of Antonio's flesh.  
 (4) The young lawyer requested Shylock to show mercy, since, mercy is a quality of God.
- Q.2.** (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) False (5) True  
 (6) True (7) True (8) True (9) False
- Q.3.** (1) Portia was the only daughter of a wealthy man her father died, leaving her a large estate. Her father prepared a will in which he had written how Portia's husband should be selected. Her suitors had to choose between three caskets. One of gold, one of silver and one of lead. Each had something written on it and a message inside the box. The one who took the right casket, which was made of lead won Portia hand in marriage.  
 (2) Antonio was taken by Shylock to the court to demand and fulfil his strange and cruel condition. If the condition was fulfilled Antonio would lose his life. A young lawyer entered the court and was ready to fight Antonio's case. He requested Shylock to show mercy, though the law was on Shylock's side.

The lawyer pleaded that mercy is a quality of God. He further stated that when a person shows mercy to someone, they are both blessed. He went on, saying, mercy was more valuable than a king's crown. But, all the pleadings of the lawyer did not effect Shylock and he stayed adamant in the want of a pound of Antonio's flesh.

- (3) When Antonio was taken by Shylock to the court to fulfill his strange and cruel condition, the Duke who liked Antonio felt sorry for him. Portia asked Bassanio to pay Shylock twice the amount to save Antonio. But, Shylock refused. Everyone in the court considered Shylock's demand to be inhuman.
- Q.4.** The young lawyer while fighting Antonio's case some said that the law allowed Shylock to take a pound of Antonio's flesh but, while cutting off the flesh not even a drop of Antonio's blood should be shed. The lawyer further said that exactly one pound should be cut - nothing less, nothing more.
- Q.5.** (1) He was a merchant, who lived in Venice. He was a kind man with many friends. Antonio was going through a bad patch, since he had lost his ships. Antonio had asked Bassanio to borrow money from Shylock in his name. The money had to be paid up or Shylock would take a pound of Antonio's flesh.  
 (2) He was Antonio's best friend. He was a young and handsome nobleman, but unfortunately he had no money. He had to travel, to Belmont to try his luck with Portia's caskets. Bassanio won Portia's hand in marriage.  
 (3) Portia was beautiful and intelligent. She was the only daughter of a very wealthy man. The man who would marry Portia had to choose between three caskets, Portia disguised herself as a young lawyer and fought Antonio's case against Shylock and won the case.

- (4) Shylock was a Jewish money lender. He had a lot of money but was not generous at all. He hated Antonio. When Bassanio borrowed money in Antonio's name, Shylock lent it to him on a strange condition that if the money was not returned within three months, he would cut off a pound of Antonio's flesh.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) Bassanio (2) prosperous  
(3) spices, treasures (4) merchandise
- Q.2.** (1)-(c), (2)-(a), (3)-(d), (4)-(b).
- Q.3.** (1) It was written 'Whoever chooses me shall gain what many men desire.'  
(2) Two of Portia's Suitors were the Prince of Morocco and the Prince of Arragon.  
(3) On the casket of lead it was written 'Whoever chooses me must give and hazard all he has.'  
(4) (a) cruel (b) ugly (c) poverty (d) find  
(5) (a) a small decorative box use to keep jewellery  
(b) goods that are bought and sold  
(c) rich and successful  
(d) joining two or more people together
- Q.4.** (1) (a) choice (b) opening  
(c) writing (d) kindness  
(2) Antonio was a merchant living in Venice  
(3) Portia was beautiful and intelligent, wasn't she ?

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** (1) Will (2) Pound (3) Suitor (4) Bond

- Q.2.** Adventurous, prosperous, dangerous, generous. More words are jealous, chivalrous, capricious, advantageous.

- Q.3.** (1) unkind (2) unintelligent (3) disadvantage  
(4) unhappy (5) disallow (6) unsafe

- Q.4.** (1) far/away (2) noble/man (3) who/ever  
(4) money/lender (5) some/times

Ten more words :

- (1) breakfast - break/fast  
(2) afternoon - after/noon  
(3) bedroom - bed/room  
(4) handkerchief - hand/kerchief  
(5) handset - hand/set  
(6) rainbow - rain/bow  
(7) tablecloth - table/cloth  
(8) nobody - no/body  
(9) tablelamp - table/lamp  
(10) everyday - every/day  
(11) brainstorming - brain/storming

- Q.5.** (1) merciful (2) valuable  
(3) fleshy (4) conditional

- Q.6.** (1) "Whoever chooses me must give and hazard all he has."  
must – modal verb  
(2) "Shylock would cut off a pound of Antonio's flesh."  
would – modal verb  
(3) "He was very happy that Antonio would not be able to pay the money."  
would – modal verb

- Q.7. (1)** Shylock was adamant, wasn't he?  
**(2)** rushed - Simple Past Tense      **(3)** Mercy, quality, God

### Topic 3.7 : At the Science Fair

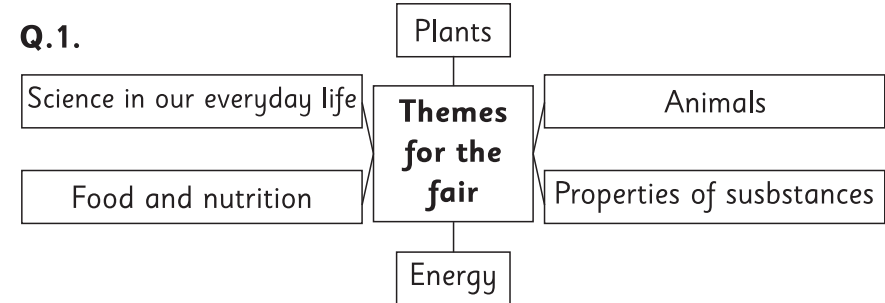
#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** The two basic rules followed were, **(i)** everything should be handled by students and **(ii)** even the entertainment booths and refreshment stalls had to have a scientific base.
- (2)** Preparation for the Science Fair began at least a couple of months in advance.
- (3)** The themes identified by the committee were - Plants, Animals, Properties of Substances, Energy, Science in our Everyday life, Latest News from the World of Science and Food and Nutrition.
- (4)** It was decided to allow 56 stalls in the Fair. Stalls were allotted to as many group of children. Each group selected a topic/ idea from the chosen themes. The young scientists began collecting information about their topic. They shared and discussed their information. They next decided the exact activity for their stall-whether to build and display a model, or give a demonstration or present their project through posters or simply exhibit a collection.
- (5)** Mr. Gizare appreciated the fact that in most of the stalls, visitors could also try out the various scientific experiments and models.
- (6)** Mr. Gizare had introduced the idea of the Science Fair.
- (7)** Mr. Gizare appreciated the fact that in most of the stalls, visitors could also try out the various scientific experiments and models.
- (8)** They did this to spread the message of cleanliness.

- Q.2. (1)** chosen themes      **(2)** brainstorming  
**(3)** representatives      **(4)** scientists  
**(5)** language, appearance, content

#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1



- Q.2. (1)** committee      **(2)** topics, repeated  
**(3)** graphic, oral      **(4)** shared, discussed
- Q.3.** (1)-(b), (2)-(c), (3)-(d), (4)-(a).
- Q.4. (1)** **(a)** contribution      **(b)** selection  
**(c)** consideration      **(d)** announcement
- (2)** **(a)** graphically      **(b)** orally  
**(c)** earnestly      **(d)** simply
- Q.5.** The first step was brainstorming. The Principal invited ideas from students, teachers and parents. Plenty of ideas poured in. Parents contributed ideas and volunteered to help with planning and implementation of the big event. Hence, a committee of parents, teachers and even student representatives was set up to look after all the work of the fair.

#### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. (1)** He was happy to see the stalls, wasn't he?  
**(2)** had been inaugurated - Past Perfect Tense.  
**(3)** disciplined - Adjective of quality, lot - collective noun.

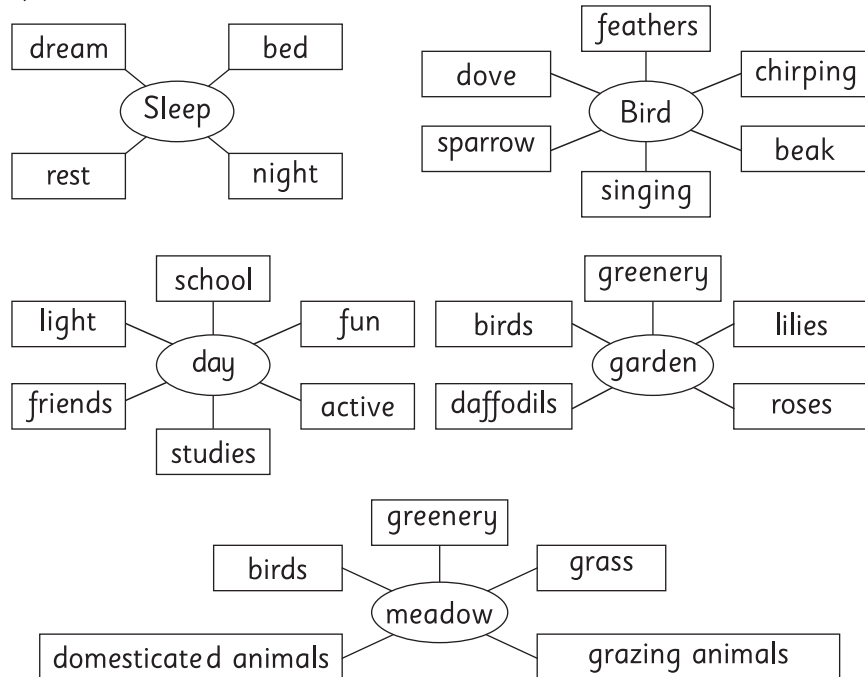
## Unit - IV

### Topic 4.1 : Sleep, My Treasure

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** The mother is the speaker in the poem.  
**(2)** The poem is addressed to the baby.  
**(3)** The first verse is speaking of approach of night.  
 The second verse is dealing with early dawn.  
**(4)** Alight with lilies, daisies, sparrow, starling.
- Q.2. (1)** The garden is still bright with the lilies that are awake.  
**(2)** It has become early morning. This has woken up the starling because it knows it has to be up by dawn.  
**(3)** Some parts of the meadow are still in darkness.

#### Q.3.



## Comprehension

### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1)** The birds have gone to their nests. The daisies are fast asleep.  
**(2)** The starling wakes up at dawn. The sparrow stirs when he sees the dawn.  
**(3)** All the daisies are fast asleep before night sets in.  
**(4)** The entire meadow is in darkness.
- Q.2.** I like the early part of the day because, I feel fresh and agile after my refreshing sleep. I am alert in the morning and am ready to handle anything at home or in school. I believe in going to bed early and waking up early and this is exactly what I do every day. According to me, morning is the best time of the day when one feels fresh and active.
- Q.3. (1)** The rhyming words are treasure - pleasure; creep - asleep; is - lilies.  
**(2)** The rhyming words are darling - starling; break - wake; meadow - shadow.  
**(3)** The rhyme scheme is aabccb.  
**(4) (a) Repetition** - 'Sleep' is repeated for poetic effect.  
**(b) Personification**- Daisies are given human quality of sleeping.  
**(c) Alliteration** - sound 's' is repeated for musical effect.  
**(d) Personification** - The daisies have been given the human quality of 'waking up'.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. (1)** pleasure      **(2)** asleep      **(3)** lilies  
**(4)** starling      **(5)** wake      **(6)** shadow



## Topic 4.2 : The Story of Gautama's Quest

### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1)** He was born two thousand five hundred years ago on the sacred day of Vaishakh Purnima.
- (2)** It had been prophesied at Gautama's birth, that the infant would grow to be either a great 'Chakravarti' (Emperor) or a 'sannyasi' (a renunciate) who would bring comfort to thousands of lost souls.
- (3)** The story of Gautama's quest ends in the illumination and attainment of 'nirvana'.
- (4)** Gautama practised asceticism for six years.
- (5)** Gautama's strong athletic body was reduced to a bag of bones.
- (6)** Born under a tree, the Buddha received illumination also under a tree. To this day, we venerate this tree as the Bodhi tree.
- (7)** The four signs that buddha witnessed are old man, dead man, diseased man and monk.
- (8)** One day Buddha had gone out to see his kingdom and meet his subjects. There he saw what the Buddhist books call 'the four signs'. He saw an old man, a diseased man, a dead man and a monk. He saw the vision of 'dukkha' or world - sorrow in his heart. He wanted to find out how to get out of world - sorrow. This made him renounce worldly life, leave his son and wife and go out in the quest of the Truth.
- Q.2. (1)** The Prince was surrounded by luxury and comfort on all sides. Prince Siddharth lived a secluded and protected life in the beautiful atmosphere of the three magnificent palaces that his father, the king, had for the different seasons. The Prince married Yashodhara,

one of the most beautiful girls of the realm.

- (2)** One day when Prince Siddharth went out to see his kingdom and meet his subjects, he beheld what the Buddhist books call the 'four signs' - witnesses to the impermanence of the world. He saw an old man, a diseased man, a dead man and a monk. This made the Prince think of 'dukkha', the world - sorrow.
- (3)** One day Gautama saw a vision which contained a message for him. It acted as a spiritual stimulant to him. The words of the message were 'Tune the sitar neither low or high. The string overstretched breaks. And the music dies. The string overslack is dumb. And the music dies.'
- This made Gautama realise that he had taken extreme steps by torturing his body, therefore he decided to now follow the middle path.
- (4)** When Gautama was trying to get up to have a bath in the river, he found that he simply could not do so, since he had become very weak. Just then a beautiful girl named Sujata appeared before him, carrying a golden bowl filled with sweetened milk and rice. Sujata offered the bowl to Gautama. He accepted it. This was his first meal after many days. This meal refreshed him and infused new strength in him.

- Q.3. (1)** Prince Siddharth      **(2)** renouncing the world
- (3)** intense asceticism
- (4)** the way to enlightenment and truth
- (5)** the Bodhi tree

- Q.4.** (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (b), (4) - (a).

## Comprehension

### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) illumination, attainment (2) to a bag of bones  
(3) Sujata, golden bowl (4) enlightenment
- Q.2.** (1) - (d), (2) - (c), (3) - (a), (4) - (b).
- Q.3.** (1) Gautama had longed for enlightenment.  
(2) Sujata was carrying a golden bowl filled with sweetened milk and rice.  
(3) The cure is to give up all desires and adopt Right Living.  
(4) Buddha realised that making the body suffer was not the way to enlightenment and truth.
- Q.4.** (1) (a) veneration (b) longing (c) weakness  
(d) sweetness  
(2) (a) illuminate (b) starve (c) stimulate  
(d) intensify  
(3) (a) practice (b) tales  
(4) (a) weak (b) feat (c) fill (d) tell  
(e) at (f) rice (g) seat (h) too  
(5) (a) strong (b) beautiful (c) sorrow  
(d) accept (e) after (f) question
- Q.5.** When Sujata saw that Buddha could not get up to go for his bath, she decided to help him. Sujata was a beautiful girl. She appeared before Buddha carrying a golden bowl filled with sweetened milk and rice and offered him the bowl. Buddha accepted the offering and ate it. It refreshed him and infused a new strength in him. This made the Buddha realise that making the body suffer was not the way to enlightenment and truth.

## Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** old, diseased, dead, monk
- Q.2.** (1) protection (2) birth (3) death (4) repetition
- Q.3.** (1) son (2) sad (3) sea (4) live
- Q.4.** (1) He was the son of a king, wasn't he?  
(2) An old man was seen by him.

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### Topic 4.3 : Mr. Nobody

#### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) He cracks plates, tears books, pulls buttons off the shirts, scatters pins around, spills ink, leaves his boots and finger prints around.  
(2) We learn that Mr Nobody is always up to some mischief or the other. He is a funny person in everyone's house. He goes about cracking plates or tearing books, or pulling buttons from shirts or scattering pins in the house or leaving the blinds open or spilling ink.  
(3) Mr. Nobody actually refers to all of us when we do not want to take the blame for what we have done. We do not want to get the scolding from our parents, therefore we do not own up to the broken plate, or missing button or ink spilled on the floor.  
Mr. Somebody is the person who goes about rectifying the wrongs that we have done and cleaning up or putting in order or repairing the mess we have created.

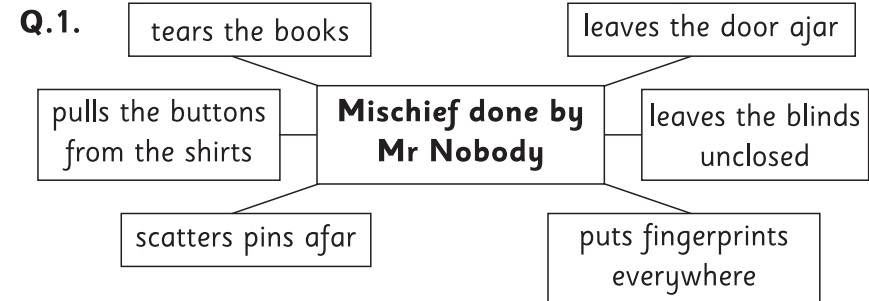
**Q.2.**

	<b>Mr Nobody's actions</b>		<b>Tasks for Mr Somebody</b>
(1)	The plate is broken/ cracked.	(1)	Mend the plate/throw it away carefully.
(2)	The book is torn.	(2)	Get the book bound.
(3)	The door is ajar.	(3)	Shut the door.
(4)	The buttons are pulled from the shirt.	(4)	Sew the buttons back.
(5)	The pins are scattered.	(5)	Pick up or sweep away the pins.
(6)	The door is still squeaking.	(6)	Oil the hinges.
(7)	There are fingermarks on the door.	(7)	Wipe away the marks.
(8)	The ink has spilled over.	(8)	Clean up the place.
(9)	Boots are lying around.	(9)	Put the boots on the shoe rack.
(10)	Cups and plates are unwashed.	(10)	Wash the cups and plates.
(11)	Clothes are thrown everywhere.	(11)	Put the clothes in the proper place.

**Q.3.** (Students are expected to answer this question on their own.)

**Comprehension**

**Extract - 1**



**Q.2.** According to me, Mr. Nobody is all of us, specially children, who make a mess at home and are not willing to own up. We break plates and glasses, tear books, spill ink, leave stains everywhere, lose our buttons, leave the door open and when we are pulled up for our carelessness we try to throw the blame on others, or say that we know nothing of what has happened.

**Q.3. (1)** (1) - (e), (2) - (d), (3) - (c), (4) - (b), (5) - (a).

**(2)** house, see, afar, agree, fade

**(3) (a) Simile** - the little man is compared to a quiet mouse.

**(b) Exclamation** - Exclamation is used for showing stress.

**(c) Onomatopoeia** - the word 'squeaking' brings out the sound.

**Alliteration** - Sound 'S' is repeated for poetic effect.

## Grammar / Language study

Person		Pronouns		
First	I, <b>me</b>	my, <b>our</b>	<b>we</b> , us	mine, ours
Second	you	your	you	yours
Third	<b>he</b> , she, it,	his, <b>her</b> , its	<b>he, her</b> ,	his, hers,
they	<b>their</b>	them	its theirs	

(2) I, me, my, mine.

Q.2. You, yours.

Q.3. She, he, it, his, hers, them, theirs.

Q.4. (a) we all agree that it is a precious stone.

(b) It is he /she who wrote the beautiful poem.

(c) Don't you see your dog is hungry.

(d) None of us are going to Rocky's Party.

### Topic 4.4 : A Mad Tea Party

#### Answer the following

Q.1. (1) The March Hare, the Hatter and the Dormouse were seated under the tree.

(2) She lost her temper at the March Hare because he offered her wine which was not there at the table.

(3) Alice found it very rude when the Hatter made a personal remark about her hair.

(4) The Hatter was asking riddles that had no answers.

(5) There were many tea things kept at the table because it was always teatime and they had no time to wash the tea things between whiles.

(6) (a) "No room! No room!" they cried.

This remark was silly because there was plenty of room.

(b) "There isn't any", said the March Hare.

This remark was silly because the March hare just invited her in an encouraging tone to have wine.

(c) "Have you guessed the riddle... yet?" said the Hatter.

This remark was silly because the Hatter himself did not have the slightest idea to the riddle he asked.

(7) Similarity : Both are smooth to touch.

Differences :

	Raven	Writing desk
(1)	It is a living thing and has life.	It is a non-living thing and has no life.
(2)	It has voice.	It has no voice.
(3)	It has feathers and a beak.	It has neither feathers nor a beak.
(4)	Can walk and fly	Cannot move
(5)	It is black in colour	It can be of any colour.

(8) I know that time and tide wait for no man. But if I had time on my side, I would have spent it playing games, reading books and learning to play musical instruments. I would do these things first because I would be sure that I would still have time for my studies. I would use time for my hobbies as well as for my studies.

Q.2. (1) True (2) False (3) True (4) False

Q.3. (1) Dormouse, Hatter (2) indignantly (3) curiosity

(4) wearily (5) hoarse, feeble voice

## Comprehension

### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) uncomfortable, Dormouse  
(2) encouraging  
(3) cutting
- Q.2.** (1) Alice sat on a large armchair at one end of the table.  
(2) The March Hare offered Alice some wine.  
(3) The March Hare and the Hatter were using the sleeping Dormouse like a cushion, resting their elbows on it.
- Q.3.** (1) - (b), (2) - (c), (3) - (d), (4) - (a).
- Q.4.** (1) (a) indignantly (b) curiously  
(c) uncomfortably (d) angrily  
(2) (a) thought (b) belief  
(c) curiosity (d) comfort  
(3) (a) fast (b) uncomfortably  
(c) plenty (d) anger  
(4) (a) civil (b) plenty
- Q.5.** There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house. The March Hare and the Hatter were sitting there having tea. The Dormouse was also there, but it was fast asleep between the other two. They were using it as a cushion, resting their elbows on it and talking over its head. Though the table was a large one, the three were crowded together at one corner.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1.** (1) weariness (2) contempt (3) brightness (4) slowness  
**Q.2.** (1) feebly (2) hoarsely (3) brightly (4) instantly

## Topic 4.5 : If I can stop one heart from breaking.....

### Answer the following

- Q.1.** (1) The poet wants to stop a heart from breaking. She wants to ease someone's aching. She wants to lessen someone's pain and wants to help a robin back into its nest.  
(2) Actually the poet does not expect anything in return. She just wants to help people and animals and birds because she wants to do so. The poet will feel that she has not lived in vain, that she has done something useful in her life.  
(3) Such phrases are, 'Stop one heart from breaking,' 'ease one life the aching,' 'help one fainting robin.'

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

- Q.1.** (1) The poet wants to stop the heart from breaking.  
(2) The poet wants to ease someone's life from aching.  
(3) The poet wants to help the fainting robin get back into its nest.
- Q.2.** The poet wants to live her life by doing something good. She cannot bear to see pain around her, she cannot see a heart breaking with pain, she wants to ease the pain, "whenever she sees someone suffering." The poet would not only like to help human beings, but also help animals and birds. She would like to help a robin get back into its nest. The poet says that if she can help people around her, she will consider that she has lived a life worth living.
- Q.3.** (1) The rhyme scheme of the extract is ababcbb.  
(2) Repetition - the word 'or' is repeated for poetic effect.

## Grammar / Language study

Q.1. breaking - acting, vain - pain - again.

### Topic 4.6: The Phantom Tollbooth (A Book Review)

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1) 'The Phantom Tollbooth' is the book that is introduced in the passage.
- (2) The story took place in San Francisco.
- (3) Milo is the main character in the story.
- (4) The tollbooth is called a phantom booth because when Milo drove past the booth and looked back, the toll booth had disappeared along with, Milo's room and house. Milo found himself speeding down a highway into unknown territory.
- (5) The book 'The Phantom Tollbooth' was written more than 50 years ago.
- (6) Norman Juster has written the novel.
- (7) Milo was not sure that this new game would turn out to be interesting.
- (8) The name of the novel is "The Phantom Tollbooth".
- (9) The novel was written fifty years ago.
- (10) The book has helped children to look at their school and studies in a new light.
- Q.2. Milo met the Lethargarians in the Doldrums. These people were called Lethargarians because of their laziness and habit of wasting time. They spent all their time in daydreaming and sleeping. They dawdled and delayed. They bided their time and lingered and loitered. They kept putting off for the next day, what could be done on the same day. They loafed and lounged and dillydallied the whole time. To add to it,

they complained that they had such a busy schedule that they had no time left for brooding, lagging, plodding or procrastinating.

- Q.3. (a) Milo met the Lethargarians in the Doldrums. Lethargarians mean people spending their time day dreaming and taking naps.
- (b) Princesses Rhyme and Reason were to be rescued from castles of air.
- Q.4. The Lethargarians daydream and take naps. They dawdle and delay, they bide their time, they linger and loiter, put off for tomorrow what could be done today, loaf and lounge, dilly dally and complain about a busy schedule. They complain that they have a busy schedule that leaves them no time for brooding, lagging or procrastinating. These people can be called "lazy, good-for-nothing."
- Q.5. (1) expensive (2) interested  
(3) Milo, school (4) sender's address  
(5) intrigued, 'lands beyond' (6) tollbooth  
(7) random (8) Lethargarians, Doldrums

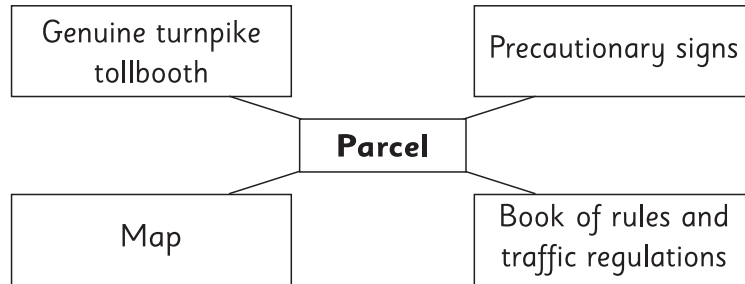
#### Comprehension

##### Extract - 1

- Q.1. (1) - (c), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (b).
- Q.2. (1) Milo was bored because nothing interested him.
- (2) Milo could not return the parcel because there was no sender's address on it.
- (3) It was a proper booth with windows and a roof and a coin box.
- (4) Milo chose the destination at random because he had never heard of any of the places shown on the map.

- (5) T. V., video games, computer, and tollbooth.  
 (6) (a) pay someone back for something (b) actual  
 (7) Tollbooth

Q.3. (1)



- (2) (a) man-made (b) highway

Q.4. (1) (a) honesty (b) expense  
 (c) brightness (d) goodness

- (2) He chose it at random, didn't he?  
 (3) We will refund your wasted time.

Q.5. Milo was a young boy who lived in San Francisco. He lacked for nothing. He was surrounded by all sorts of expensive toys. In school there was nothing he could complain about. In spite of all this Milo was bored. Nothing really interested him. He thought of everything as a waste of time and of school as the greatest waste of time. According to him there was nothing to do, nowhere to go, and nothing worth seeing.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. (1) Milo was unsure about the game being interesting.  
 (2) He was going to rescue the princesses Rhyme and Reasons, wasn't he?
- Q.2. (1) territorial (2) wise (3) interesting (4) complaining

### Topic 4.7 : The Sword in the Stone

#### Answer the following

- Q.1. (1) In the Churchyard of the Great Church of London, the knights saw a large stone and on it an anvil of steel. The anvil held a sword that had no scabbard. It was written in gold, 'Whoso pulleth out this sword is by right of birth King of England.' Many of the knights, fancying themselves as future kings, rushed to the stone to try and draw out the sword. They pulled with all their might, but they did not succeed. They could not even move the sword.
- (2) (a) The Archbishop wanted England to get its king, since sixteen years had passed without a king. He held the tournament on New Year's Day to celebrate the appearance of the magnificent sword and to prepare the knights for their future king. This shows his concern and love for Britain.  
 (b) Arthur was Sir Kay's adopted brother. When Arthur realised that his brother Sir Kay could not participate in the tournament without a sword, he agreed to rush home and get him his sword. Arthur knew that his brother was good with the sword and would win the tournament. This shows his love for his brother.  
 (c) Sir Ector knew that his son Sir Kay was lying to him about the sword. Sir Ector was honest and wanted the rightful heir to sit on the throne of England. He wanted to prove that Sir Kay was not the rightful heir, hence he took him to the churchyard and asked him to put in the sword first. After Arthur put in the sword in the anvil, Sir Ector told Sir Kay to pull out the Sword, which Sir Kay could not do.

(d) When Arthur pulled out the sword easily, it was proved that he was the real heir to the throne of England. Sir Ector realised this and bowed before Arthur to show him and the others around that he was paying respect to the King of England and they too should do the same.

(3) The participants of the great tournament were Counts, Dukes, Earls, Barons and Knights.

Q.2. (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 4 (e) 9 (f) 11 (g) 10  
(h) 1 (i) 8 (j) 6 (k) 5

Q.3. (1) - (b), (2) - (a) (3) - (d) (4) - (c).

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

Q.1. (1) Merlin, crowds (2) Archbishop, churchyard  
(3) Lords, Knights (4) hooded, bright shining eyes

Q.2. (1) King Uther Pendragon was Arthur's real father.  
(2) Suddenly Merlin, a hooded figure with bright shining eyes and a bewitching smile, appeared before the crowd.  
(3) The entire assemblage watched in awe, as Arthur inserted the sword in the anvil and drew it out effortlessly.  
(4) Some of the Lords and Knights also tried to draw the sword, but failed to do so.

Q.3. (1) - (b), (2) - (d), (3) - (a), (4) - (c).

Q.4. (1) (a) silence (b) goodness  
(c) brightness (d) arrangement  
(2) (a) advise (b) highten  
(c) assemble (d) believe

(3) (a) effortlessly (b) entirely  
(c) loyally (d) rightfully

Q.5. Lovingly, Merlin laid his hand on Arthur's head and explained that it was he who had entrusted Arthur when he was a baby to Sir Ector. This was done for Arthur's safety, since both Merlin and his father, king Uther, knew that there was great danger ahead for the kingdom as well as for baby Arthur. It was decided by both king Uther as well as Merlin that Arthur would take his rightful place on the throne of England when it was safe for him to do so.

### Grammar / Language study

Q.1. (1) (a) useless, breathless, sleepless, careless, motionless.  
(b) bravely, merrily, proudly, hastily, luckily, strongly.  
(c) greatness, loneliness, fondness, foolishness, gladness.  
(2) (a) unless, until, untied, unlawful, unfaithful.  
(b) inferior, interior, intelligent, insolent, inspection.

Q.2. (1) bravery (2) wildness (3) poison (4) safety

Q.3. Orphan

Q.4. (1) cowardly (2) faraway (3) insecure (4) discontent

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### Topic 4. 8 : An Autumn Greeting

#### Answer the following

Q.1. (1) The wind invited the little leaves to go with him over the meadows and play there.  
(2) They have to wear dresses of red and gold.  
(3) The leaves cannot have green dresses on, since summer is over. The days are growing cold and the colour of



the leaves will change, hence they will be having red and golden dresses on in autumn.

- (4) The leaves came fluttering down from the branches. They danced and flew over the meadows, singing a soft song that they all knew.
- (5) Winter had called the leaves to settle down on earth and go to sleep.
- (6) The leaves went to sleep in their earthy beds. The snow covered their heads with a soft covering.

### Comprehension

#### Extract - 1

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

Q.2. The wind called to the leaves to leave their branches and go over the meadows to play with it. The leaves had to put on their red and gold dresses and go across the meadow. The leaves fluttered and danced over the meadow, singing little songs. They danced and flew to the ground because they were content and satisfied with their life during the summer months.

- Q.3. (1) (a) went - content; (b) beds - heads
- (2) The rhyme scheme is abcb
- (3) (a) **Metaphor** - Hidden comparison. The earth is called the bed of the leaves.
- (b) **Alliteration** - sound 's' is repeated for poetic effect.
- (c) **Alliteration** - sound 's' is repeated for poetic effect.

### Grammar / Language study

- Q.1. 1<sup>st</sup> verse day - play; gold - cold
- 2<sup>nd</sup> verse call - all; flew - knew

3<sup>rd</sup> verse went - content; beds - heads.

- Q.2. (1) **Personification** - The wind is given human quality of talking.
- (2) **Metaphor** - Hidden comparison.  
The colours of the leaves are called dresses of red and gold.
- (3) **Personification** - Snow and leaves are given human qualities.