

ANSWER KEY-7

HONEYCOMB

1. Three Questions

Comprehension Check (Page 5)

1. The king wanted to know the answers to the three questions because he thought he would never fail in doing his duties as a monarch if he knew these answers.
2. (iv) to announce a reward for those who could answer the questions.

Comprehension Check (Page 9)

1. Many wise men answered the king's questions but their answers were so varied that the king was not satisfied.
2. Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men to help the king act at the right time.
3. Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable and follow it strictly.
4. The king requested the hermit to answer three questions.
5. The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound but the bleeding did not stop.

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. Some people were of the view that certain urgent issues could not wait for the council's decisions. Thus, to determine the correct time to settle these matters, the future should be known. Since only the magicians could foresee the future, they are needed to be consulted.
2. Some people said that those most important to the king were his councillors; some others said they were priests. A few other thought it to be doctors and yet some others said the soldiers were most necessary.
3. The answers to the third question, as to the most important thing to do, were also varied. Some said it was science, others thought it to be fighting battles and some suggested religious worship.
4. No, the wise men could not win any reward because their answers were all different and none satisfied the king.
5. The king washed the man's wound and dressed it. He kept re-dressing the wound with his handkerchief until the bleeding stopped. He then gave him fresh water to drink. The king and the hermit then carried him inside the hut and laid him on the bed.
6. (i) The bearded man was a man who had vowed revenge upon the king for having put his brother to death and for seizing his own property.
(ii) The man asked the king's forgiveness because while he wanted to take revenge by killing the king, the king had cared for him, dressed his wound and saved his life. This made him feel guilty and thus he asked the king's forgiveness.
7. The king demonstrated his forgiveness to the bearded man by arranging for his treatment by his own doctor and servants. He also promised to return the seized property to him.
8. The hermit's answer to the king's first question was : The most important time to act was 'now', for it is the present moment in which we have the power to act—the past is gone; and the future is yet to arrive and unknown.

The hermit's answer to the king's second question was : the most important person is the one who is with you at the moment, for you do not know if you'll meet another in future.

The hermit's answer to the king's third question was : the most important thing to do was to do good to the person who is with you

at the moment, for this is why we are sent into this world.

I like the first answer the most because, only the present is in our control and we can do anything to make the moment worthwhile. If we make our present good by our efforts we build a bright future and also make amends for mistakes that we made in the past.

Working with Language

1.	A	B
(i)	wounded	severely injured
(ii)	awoke	got up from sleep
(iii)	forgive	pardon
(iv)	faithful	loyal
(v)	pity	feel sorry for
(vi)	beds	small patches of ground for plants
(viii)	return	give back

Pity : instead of feeling pity for the beggars, we should help them become able to earn their living.

Forgive : We should forgive others because it enables us and gives us peace.

Awoke : i awoke early this morning since i had to go to the railway station to receive my cousin.

2. (i) The *judge* said that only fresh evidence would make him change his *judgement*.

(ii) I didn't notice any serious *difference* of opinion among the debaters, although they *differed* from one another over small points.

(iii) It's a fairly simple question to *answer*, but will you accept my *answer* as final ?

(iv) It isn't *necessary* that *necessity* should always be the mother of invention.

(v) Hermits are *wise* men. How they acquire their *wisdom* no one can tell.

(vi) The committee has *decided* to make Jagdish captain of the team. The *decision* is likely to please everyone.

(vii) Asking for *forgiveness* is as noble as willingness to *forgive*.

Speaking and Writing

1. who lived in the woods near my capital. I rode my horse and took my bodyguard along. As I neared the wise man's hut, I left my horse a distance away with my bodyguard. I did not want the hermit to recognise me as the king, because I knew he met only ordinary men. I had taken care to dress simply and not in my royal robes. When I walked into the clearing in which the hermit's hut stood, I saw him digging soil in front of the hut. He was old and frail. I could see him breathe heavily from his exertions. He noticed me approach and politely greeted me. I returned his

greeting and asked him the three questions that none in my kingdom had been able to answer to my satisfaction. He listened to me carefully but did not answer. I was a bit disappointed at his silence and a little offended too. I was not used to being ignored and everyone bowed to my wishes. Nevertheless, I was patient and out of kindness, I offered to dig the soil for him. I repeated my questions but again the hermit did not answer. Instead, he asked me to rest and let him continue the digging. I declined and kept digging till sunset. Finally, my patience wore out and I asked him to give the answers if he could, else I would return home. It was then that a sworn enemy of mine came in running. I took care of the man, who was wounded, and being half unconscious soon slept in the hut for the night. I got my answers the next morning in a very revealing and satisfying practical manner. The hermit was truly a very wise man indeed.

2. at the first glance by his regal bearing and confident stride. Ordinary people did not approach me in this manner. I greeted him first, for it was my duty to respect the ruler of the land in which I lived. He was polite and respectful too. He asked me three questions which his messengers had been asking all over the kingdom. Some of the men who visited me earlier had mentioned the king's quest to me. I could have answered him then and there, but I decided to illustrate my answers to him in practice. That way, he would understand better and be satisfied. The questions seemed

simple, but in truth they were the very philosophy of life and its meaning. I first wanted to test his qualities. For it was only a man with kindness in his heart and compassion for his subjects, who was fit to be a good ruler. He pitied my frail state and offered to dig the earth for me. This showed that he was kind and humble. No vain ruler would dig soil for a simple hermit. Then the wounded man came and the king cared for him. This showed him to be a compassionate being who held life precious. It was then that I decided to answer his questions. The next morning, when it turned out that the wounded man was the king's enemy, and the king forgave him for his intention of killing him, I had the answers for the king. I gave him his answers and the king went away as an enlightened man.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the king's view, knowledge about the right time to begin something, the people whom he should listen to, and the most important thing for him to do were necessary for success.
2. The answer to the first question that concerned the king's conduct were that he should be observant of all happenings, avoid meaningless pleasures, and be alert in performance of his duties at that time.
3. The hermit did not go to the king with his answers because he did not want the reward. He also knew, the king himself would eventually come to him, as none other in the

kingdom would be able to answer satisfactorily.

4. It was when the king had spent hours digging the earth, and despite his repeating the questions twice the hermit did not reply, that the king finally lost patience at sunset and demanded answers from the hermit.
5. The king was used to awaken in his royal bed in his palace, with servants in attendance. When he woke up in the strange hut and saw a bearded man lying on the bed, he couldn't immediately recall where he was and how he got there.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The king comes across as a just, kind and humble man, who truly cared for his subjects. He wanted to rule effectively so that the populace could be benefitted the most and in time. That is why he wanted answers to the three questions. He was aware of his duties towards his subjects and encouraged wise men to advise him on how, and when he should act. He showed humility by dressing in ordinary clothes and going on foot to meet the hermit. His kindness and compassion is conveyed by the fact that he cared dedicatedly for the wounded man and also dug the beds for the hermit, seeing his old age and frail physical condition. He respected wisdom, and this made him wait patiently for the hermit to answer his questions. His readiness to forgive, his noble wish to turn his enemies into friends and his sincerity in fulfilling his promises is also sufficiently brought out in the story.

2. The hermit was truly a wise and humble man. He did not go to the king with the answers as he had no use of the reward of a large sum of money. He lived a simple and frugal life in the woods, surviving on what he grew near his hut and on forest produce. He did not have any followers living with him or working for him. He lived by the sweat of his brow. His humility is evident from the fact that he sought no royal patronage, nor did he live comfortably, as he easily could have. His greeting to the king upon the latter's arrival, his concern for the wounded man whom he let sleep on the only bed he had, his respectful conduct towards all guests who came to him convey his kind, humble and simple nature. The answers he gave to the king's questions were not only correct and satisfactory to the king, they were also aptly demonstrated in practice. He interpreted the day's happenings in a very wise and realistic manner—and this shows that the popularity that he enjoyed as a man of great wisdom was truly deserved by him in every way.

• The Squirrel

Exercise

Working with the Poem

1. The poet says so because, when a squirrel sits on its hind legs its tail stands up in the shape of a question mark or an inverted 'S' shape. I would describe its tail as a curved, fuzzy brush or a striped wavy leaf.
2. No, we do not usually say that an animal 'wears a tail'. Instead, we say that an animal 'has a tail'. Also, an animal has a coat, but it looks

as if its fur is like a coat which covers its body like a garment. We use wear in the following ways :

- wear your hair short/long, etc.
 - wear clothes
 - wear a smile/frown/certain expression
 - wear out your shoes / clothes (with use, make them scuffed, ragged)
 - wear a ring /ornaments/watch/ nailpaint/tattoo, etc.
3. The squirrel is teasing the poet by coming towards her and running away to the other side of the tree, when the poet moves towards it.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. 'He' refers to the squirrel. The poet uses the pronoun 'he' in place of 'it' because she wants to portray the squirrel not as an animal, but as a specific personified being with human qualities of playfulness, intelligence and friendliness.
2. The 'overcoat of gray' refers to the squirrel's gray fur which covers its entire body like a garment.
3. The squirrel lives in a tree and plays around it on the ground.
4. The squirrel sits erect when it eats a nut because it holds the nut in its two front paws to eat it.
5. The squirrel is portrayed as being playful, fun-loving, nimble and friendly with humans. It is a cute-looking, beautifully furred creature which lives in a tree and is harmless.

2. A Gift of Chappals

Comprehension Check (Page 19)

1. The secret was that they had kept a kitten in the backyard secretly when they found him outside the gate, mewing piteously.

2. He pretends to be hungry and takes milk in a glass. He then slowly drinks some of it make the elders believe he will drink it himself. As soon as he gets an opportunity, he quickly pours the remaining milk in the coconut shell for the kitten to drink, again pretending to have taken an empty glass out to wash it.

3. He believes the kitten to have descended from the Mahabali-puram Rishi-Cat, which in turn was a descendent of the Egyptian cat-god, Bastet.

I do not believe him, as his theory is quite improbable and far-fetched.

4. I agree with all the statements.
5. The screeching sound coming from Lalli's violin as she played it badly, startled Mridu and frightened Mahendran.

Comprehension Check (Page 28)

1. The sentence is :
The music-master's notes seemed to float up and settle perfectly into the invisible tracks of the melody.
2. No, the beggar had not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time. He had been coming there every day for the past one week. This is evident from the fact that he comes into the garden and settles himself comfortably under the tree as if he was quite familiar with the surroundings. Moreover, Rukku Manni herself reveals this fact when she asks Ravi to send the beggar away. The beggar also admits this when he says. 'I have kept my body and soul together on their generosity for a whole week'.
3. This change in Rukku Manni's features suggests that she was quite annoyed with the children, as she had judged them to be the

culprits behind the missing chappals episode.

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. (i) a train that is derailing repeatedly and going off the track.
(ii) tipped a few chillies over himself.
(iii) stumbled behind him on her violin without much success.
(iv) helped him keep his body and soul together by feeding him for a whole week.
(v) she had seen his chappals.
2. The music teacher sat before Lalli with his back to the window. Thus what Mridu could see of him from the window as his bony appearance and his bald head with a fringe of hair around his ears and an old-fashioned tuft. His neck was thick skinned and he wore a gold chain around it. The hand which played the violin had a ring on it. His big toe was scrawny with which he beat time on the floor.
3. (i) When the beggar pleaded with the children to let him rest a while before leaving, he showed them his feet. The soles were full of peeling blisters from walking barefoot on the roads which sizzled with heat of the blazing afternoon sun. Mridu could thus make out that the beggar didn't have the money to buy a pair of chappals.
(ii) She shows her concern for the beggar by suggesting that they should arrange an old pair of chappals for him.
4. (i) Rukku Manni, in fact wanted to ask the children if they had played a prank and had hidden the chappals somewhere to trouble the music-master.
(ii) She saw that the children

were strangely quiet and guessed that something more serious had happened. This made her change question.

- (iii) She could conclude that the chappals would no longer be recovered and they were no longer in the house.
5. The music-master was quite happy to have been offered an almost new pair of chappals in place of his old, worn out ones. However, he didn't want to show his greed. Thus, while his eyes lit up, he tried not to look pleased and made a show of accepting them reluctantly.
6. The beggar knew that the children had given him the chappals on their own and not with the permission of the elders of the house. He was afraid, the elders would take them back if they found out. This is why, he wore them quickly and vanished.
7. She imagined the look on Gopu Mama's face when he would return home from work and find his slippers missing. He was in the habit of taking off his shoes and putting on the slippers immediately upon his return. This made her laugh.

Working with Language

1. (i) If you tire yourself now, you won't be able to work in the evening.
(ii) If you study regularly, you'll do well in the examination.
(iii) If you work hard, you'll pass the examination in the first division.
(iv) If you are polite to people, they'll also be polite to you.
(v) If you tease the dog, it'll bite you.

2. Today is Sunday. I'm wondering whether I should stay at home or go out. If I *go* out, I *shall miss* the lovely Sunday lunch at home. If I *stay* for lunch, I *shall miss* the Sunday film showing at Archana theatre. I think I'll go out and see the film, only to avoid getting too fat.
3. (i) Don't go to the theatre *if you don't want to*.
 (ii) He'll post your letter *if you want him to*.
 (iii) Please use my pen *if you want to*.
 (iv) He'll lend you his umbrella *if you want him to*.
 (v) My neighbour, Ramesh, will take you to the doctor *if you want him to*.
 (vi) Don't eat it *if you don't want to*.

Speaking and Writing

1. Yes, it would be certainly appropriate to ask our elders before we give away something of our own to the needy. This is so because our elders will be able to judge it better if the person is really needy and if the article should be given away. They could think of a better way perhaps to help the person. Moreover, as it is our elders in the family who provide us our needs, they should have the final say on whether we give our things away or not.
- Yes, I have a cousin who is very expressive and vocal in his thoughts. I do find him interesting since his understanding of animals is quite impressive. Whenever he visits me, we go out for short walks in the neighbouring park which is quite big and well kept by the city administration. My cousin can identify most birds that we see and

explain their feeding habits and the way they nest. He easily befriends stray dogs—even the ones who are quite aggressive—with his gestures and whistles. He is an animal lover who regularly feeds birds and stray animals. I admire him for these qualities.

- What Rukku Manni had done was quite different from the children's deed. She was left with no choice but to provide chappals to the music-master as he had to leave. She couldn't have possibly let him leave barefoot, without his chappals that the children has given away to the beggar without asking her permission. Thus, she had to find a pair which would fit the music-master's feet. So she gave him Gopu mama's slippers without asking his permission, for he was away at work at the moment. On the other hand the children had erred—though for a noble cause of charity—and given away the music-master's slippers to the beggar without consulting their elders present at home. Rukku Manni, thus, was correct in holding the children responsible for the whole unseemly affair and blaming them for their irresponsible and to an extent, wayward conduct which amounted to stealing.

2. (i) What do you enjoy doing after school ?
 I enjoy watching television, particularly the Discovery Channel. I also like to read storybooks and newspaper.
- (ii) What do you like in general ?
 I like good food, though not the fast or junk type. I also love to read books of all kinds and watch television—but selectively.

(iii) Do you play any game ?

I don't like playing outdoor games. However, I play chess and carrom quite well.

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

I wouldn't mind your playing music, but if it is not loud. You can use earphones or keep the volume low.

(v) Will it be all right if I invite my friends over occasionally ?

It's fine with me, but this shouldn't be an everyday affair. Also, it shouldn't make the room untidy or disturb me in my studies or rest.

(vi) Is there anything you dislike, particularly ?

Well, I can't share my personal belongings with anyone. Particularly, my towel, clothes, soap and comb are not to be used by anyone except me.

(vii) Do you like to attend parties?

Oh, I am not much of a social person. Parties do not appeal to me, except when they include my close friends or family.

(viii) Would you say you are happy being alone by yourself most of the time ?

I think that may be true, as I value my privacy and like to spend time by myself. But I do enjoy good company and good conversation with others who share my pursuit of a meaningful leisure time.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mridu had gone there to meet her cousins Lalli, Meena and Ravi.
2. The children kept the kitten secretly because their mother had told them paati would leave for Paddu Mama's house if she found out they had a cat in the house.

3. Mridu was impressed with the kitten's name because it was a real name, used for persons and not animals.

4. Ravi referred to the statue of the Rishi-Cat at Mahabalipuram which he'd seen on a class tour.

5. The kitten tried to hide beneath a tray of red chillies set out to dry in the backyard.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Ravi loves animals, as most children do. He keeps the kitten secretly and feeds it milk with an intelligently devised method, hoodwinking Patti who is suspicious of the presence of an animal in the house. He is quite clever and eloquent, which he demonstrates while explaining the kitten's lineage, So convincingly. He had a remarkable knowledge of history as is evident from the facts he reveals about the Pallavas and the ancient Egyptian civilisation. Ravi is also quite compassionate as he does what he thinks right in giving away the music-master's slippers to the beggar. However, his good qualities are slightly blemished by his brashness, that he exhibits while justifying his slipper act to his mother. He is also a little boastful and shows off his superior intellect, as is natural in young children who are clever and talkative. All in all, Ravi comes across as an interesting character who has a definite view on everything.

2. Rukku Manni immediately guessed that the children sitting quietly under the tree were somehow involved in the 'missing chappals' incident. This shows she's quite perceptive and wise.

She was careful not to scold Ravi too much, for he'd done the deed out of pity for the beggar and not for any ulterior motive. This conveys her essentially kind and compassionate nature. She immediately gives the music-master Gopu Mama's almost new slippers, knowing well that the master's chappals were quite worn out and cheap. This shows her sense of propriety in recompensating any loss to others due to her children. She is also humble enough to ask the master's forgiveness for her son's folly. However, the steel beneath her soft exterior shows through when she dresses down Ravi for his rash act which had caused her embarrassment before the music-master; and also when she conveys her displeasure to the music-master for calling Ravi a monkey. She is compassionate towards the beggar too which she shows by feeding him for a whole week. At the same time, she is practical enough to put down her foot and refuse alms to him when he continues to make it a habit of coming over for alms to her house. Her sense of humour is also a part of her character that she shows at such a distressing moment as the missing chappals one, when she laughs at the thought of Gopu Mama's reaction to his missing slippers.

3. The beggar is a wily man who knows how to elicit pity from his audience. He manages to obtain alms from Rukku Manni's house for an entire week with his pitiful appearance and his even more heart-rending wail. He is no doubt very poor and frail, but is adept in

the art of begging. His moving mix of meek pleading, plentiful praises and blessings, melts the most hardened heart and makes it want to help him. On his last visit, he is refused alms by Rukku Manni who's fed up of his turning up every day at her house. Unwittingly, the beggar shows his blistered soles to the children and requests them to let him rest a while before moving out in the terrible heat. This makes the children pity him and they give him the music-master's slippers to wear. The beggar is clever enough to understand that the moment an elder sees those slippers, he'll have to go away empty-handed. He puts them on and vanishes quickly, content with what he'd received. The beggar also knew when to stop persisting for alms. This, he shows when he does not repeat his plea upon hearing Rukku Manni's refusal for alms, and readies to leave uncomplainingly. Had he persisted, Rukku Manni would have come out herself and driven him out. Then, he wouldn't have received the gift of chappals that he perhaps needed more than he needed food.

• The Rebel

Exercise

Working with the Poem

1. (i) The teacher will surely scold the student who does not wear the uniform to school. For one, it is against the rules of the school, and secondly it goes against the concept that all students are equal in school, however different their regional, cultural, economic status might be.

(ii) The rebel longs for rains and clouds when everyone else wants a clear sky.

(iii) If a rebel has a pet dog, everyone else will be having cats as pets in all likelihood, since a rebel always does the exact opposite of the general trend.

(iv) Rebels have a very different view of things in life. Their ideas are not copied, and are thus original. Positive changes in society are mostly brought about by rebels who go against the usually trodden path. This builds a progressive society. That is the reason rebels are needed in any society.

(v) It is not good to be a rebel oneself because being a rebel presents many obstacles and problems, since society does not like changes.

(vi) Being a rebel is not an easy and comfortable existence. One must have the courage and conviction become a true rebel. A rebel must be prepared to face social sanctions and criticism. This is why one may not find it desirable to be a rebel, since living by set rules is much easier, if unexciting.

Yes, I certainly would like to be a rebel. There are many traditions in our society that need to be challenged and changed. I would like to contribute to this positive change, moreover, easy or difficult— a rebel's life is always bound to be exciting.

2. (i) short (ii) cut (iii) disturbance (iv) fantastic (v) found
3. (i) The rebel lets his hair grow long.
(ii) The rebel expresses his preference for cats.

(iii) The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.

(iv) The rebel regrets the absence of sun.

(v) the rebel creates a disturbance.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The rebel keeps quiet in class when everyone else is making a noise, talking to one another.
2. The rebel disturbs the class in some way when everyone is being attentive and quiet.
3. The rebel dresses up flashily when all others wear regular uniform.
4. The rebel is most likely an animal lover, even if he keeps changing his choice of pets. He changes his choices only as a reaction to what all others choose as pets.
5. No, the rebel is not ungrateful or impolite when he refuses something which all others accept. He merely does the exact opposite of what all others do, without meaning any disregard to the giver.

3. Gopal and the Hilsa-fish

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. The king was tired of hearing about the hilsa-fish as everyone was talking about it all the time. Fed up, the king wanted this to be talked about no more.
2. The king asked Gopal to bring a hilsa-fish to him without anyone speaking about the fish and discussing it with him. This would prove he was clever.
3. Gopal saved only one half of his face, smeared ash and put on torn

- clothes before he went out to buy a hilsa-fish.
4. The gate-keepers wouldn't let Gopal in. He, then, began to dance and sing loudly. The king, hearing the noise, ordered the man who was making it, to be brought before him. In this way Gopal got an audience with the king, carrying his hilsa-fish.
5. Gopal's strange and comical appearance made everyone to notice and talk about him alone.
- None noticed the hilsa-fish he carried.
6. (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) False.

Working with Language

1. (ii) why his face was half-shaven. (iii) respectfully that he accepted the challenge. (iv) that he wanted to see the king. (v) to bring the man to him immediately.

2. Word	Meaning	Sentence
challenge	dare someone to do something	The Prince accepted the sword man's challenge for a duel.
mystic	having knowledge of the supernatural	Shintoism is a mystic religion.
comical	humorous, jocular	The joker in a circus is a comical character.
courtier	high official of a king's court	Birbal was one of Akbar's senior courtiers.
smearing	rubbing or covering with a layer of something (ash type)	His clothes were smeared with paint.

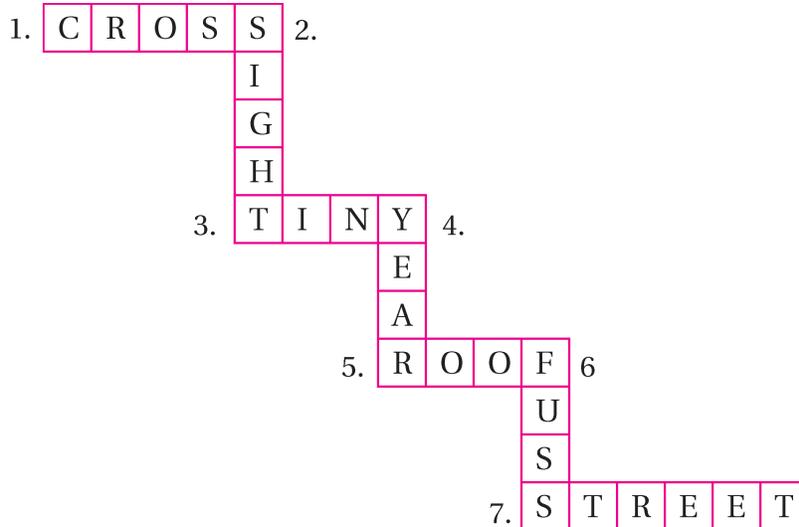
Picture Reading

1. Read the given text slowly and clearly. Repeat twice.
2. (i) The stag is by the side of a pond. (ii) He is looking his reflection in the water. (iii) Yes, he likes his antlers (horns). since he thinks them to be beautiful. (iv) No, he does not like his legs as he thinks them to be thin and ugly. (v) The stag is running to get away from the approaching hunters. (vi) He is unable to hide in the bushes as his horns get entangled in the branches. (vii) The hunters are very close to the bush where the stag is trying to hide. (viii) Yes, the hunters are closing in on him. (ix) The stag frees himself from the bushes that had entangled in his horns. (x) The stag realises that the horns he was so proud of nearly caused his death while the legs he was ashamed of, carried him to safety.
3. **The Stag's Pride on His Horns**
Once a stag saw his reflection as he drank water from a pond. He admired his antlers that were large and beautifully branched. However, he saw his feet to be ugly and felt ashamed of them. Just then, he saw some hunters approaching with guns. He ran away to hide in some bushes nearby. His antlers got entangled

in the dense bushes and for sometime he could not enter them. The hunters had come quite close by then. The stag struggled hard to free himself from the bushes and succeeded just in time to run away quickly

on his strong legs. The stag then reached to a safe spot safely and thought that the horns he was so proud of had, nearly caused his death, while his legs which he was ashamed of, had taken him to safety and saved his life.

4.



Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

- Gopal was considered to be the cleverest of the king's courtiers. It is, thus, that the king said that even Gopal could not stop people from talking about hilsa-fish.
- Gopal was confident of finding a way to stop people from talking about hilsa-fish. Moreover, the king had indirectly challenged him to do this and he wanted to prove his ability and cleverness to all courtiers. This was his chance to do so and thus, he told the king he could stop this talk.
- His wife thought Gopal had gone mad. Some others thought him to be comical, a mad man and a mystic in turns.

- No, the king wasn't angry with Gopal. He was merely surprised at his strange appearance.
- Yes, Gopal proved that he was clever and had deep knowledge about human nature. He knew people's attention was never permanently focussed on any one thing. It kept shifting and sought things that were stranger and new.

Long Answer Type Questions

- The king asked Gopal to bring a hilsa-fish from the market to the palace, with the condition that not a single person should speak to him about the hilsa-fish. Gopal was clever enough to know that people's attention could be drawn to other things if planned properly. He made his appearance so comical that none noticed the hilsa-fish.

2. The story is about Gopal and the way he meets a very unusual challenge that the king threw him. Gopal used common sense, and a bask knowledge of human nature to do what everyone thought impossible.

• The Shed

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- (i) A child is the speaker of the poem.
(ii) The child is both curious and afraid, as he/she is inquisitive by nature as all children are. He/She wants to know what is inside the shed, but is afraid of the ghost.
(iii) She/He is planning to enter the shed one day soon.
(iv) 'But not just yet.....' suggests fear, because he/she is afraid of the ghost in case it really does live in the shed.
- There is an old, run down house near the park where we play. Nobody lives there as the owners went abroad many years. Only an old woman lived there with a servant till a couple of years back. She died and the servant left. The house is in a state of severe disrepair with the yard overgrown with wild plants. Many a time when our ball went into the yard, we were too scared to enter it. Some boys have seen snakes in the yard. The house, looks very frightening at night. Strange noises, mostly of animals that have made it their home, come from the house and nobody goes near it. Some people say the old woman's ghost lives in the house and many claim to have seen it at night, dressed all in white. No body

knows it for certain but it surely keeps people away.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

- The shed is located at the bottom of the garden of the poet's house.
- The creaking sounds of the rusty door-hinges that move when the wind blows through it, come from the shed at night which the poet hears.
- The poet feels some one staring at him/her through the shed's window whenever he/she passes by it.
- The ghost would chop off the poet's head if he/she entered the shed.
- The poet thinks, the strange noises and the feeling of someone staring of him/her, is only an unreal thing which he/she imagines.

4. The Ashes That Made Trees Bloom

Comprehension Check (Page 56)

- The neighbours wished the dog to lead them to a treasure as it had done the same for the kind old man and his wife. however, the dog did not do so and unearthed a dead kitten instead. This angered the cruel neighbours and they killed the dog in a fit of rage.
- (i) (b) as if it were their own baby
(ii) (c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours
(iii) (c) a pile of gold

Exercise

Working with the Text

- The farmer's treatment of his pet gives ample evidence of his kind nature. He loved the dog like his

own child and fed him with his own chopsticks. He fed it properly and cared for it very much. The farmer also never harmed the heron that followed him to his fields. Moreover, he turned up a sod to let the birds eat worms. This shows his kindness for all living creatures.

2. The dog whined and put his paws on his master's legs, urging him to follow him to a spot near the pine tree. He scratched on the spot, making the farmer dig the place with his hoe, thinking it to be a buried bone or fish. What he got was a pile of gold instead.
3. (i) First, the dog's spirit told the farmer to cut down the pine tree and make a mortar and mill out of it. He told him to pound boiled rice and grind bean sauce in these things. When the farmer did so, many gold coins dropped from the mortar and mounds of gold appeared in the mill.
(ii) The dog-spirit helped the farmer again by asking him to get the ash of the mill which the wicked neighbour had burnt and sprinkled it on old, dried trees to make them bloom. The farmer did so before the passing daimio and received many gifts from him.
4. The daimio rewarded the farmer since he sprinkled ash on an old and dried cherry tree to make it bloom. This pleased the daimio much. On the contrary, the same ash when sprinkled by the cruel and wicked neighbour, did not work its magic and annoyed the daimio by choking him and making him sneeze. This made the daimio furious and he had beaten him to death.

Working with Language

1. (i) Where is Anil ? (ii) Which row is Anil sitting in ? (iii) What is Anil doing ? (iv) Which row is Anil's friend sitting in ? (v) What is he doing ? (vi) Who is writing on the blackboard? (vii) What are some children doing ?
2. (a) When did you get this book ?
(b) Why is your sister crying ?
(c) Whose room is this, yours or hers? (d) How do you go to school?
3. (i) (a) what (b) where (ii) which (iii) how (iv) when (v) (a) how (b) when (c) how (vi) (a) when (b) where.
4. (i) The project appears *impossible* at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.
(ii) He is *incompetent*. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.
(iii) "Don't be *impatient*. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.
(iv) That's an *improper* remark to make under the circumstances.
(v) he appears to be *insensitive*. In fact, he is very emotional.
5. There was once *a* play which became very successful. A famous actor was acting in it. In *the* play his role was that of an aristocrat who had been imprisoned in *a* castle for twenty years. In *the* last act of *the* play, someone would come on *the* stage with *a* letter which he would hand over to *the* prisoner. Even though *the* aristocrat was not expected to read *the* letter at each performance, he always insisted that *the* letter be written out from beginning to end.

6. A : Would you like (the) apple or (the) banana ?
 B : I'd like (an) apple, please.
 A : Take (the) red one in (the) fruit bowl. You may take (an) orange also, if you like.
 B : Which one ?
 A : (The) one beside (the) banana.

Speaking and Writing

1. A certain stork was too greedy and was not satisfied with the fish he got eat in a pond. He thought of a plan and convinced the fish that this pond would dry up soon. He knew of a much larger pond close by which never dried up. He offered to take the fish there one by one in his beak. The simple-minded fish agreed and the stork took them in his beak one at a time. Sure enough, there was no such other pond and the stork ate of fish one by one. A crab who lived in the pond became suspicious and asked the stork to take him to the pond next. The crab rode on the stork's back holding his neck in his claws. As they neared a stony and dry place, the crab noticed skeletons of many fish lying about. The crab, then, gripped the stork's neck tightly and began to choke him. The stork tried hard but could not free his neck. The crab killed the stork and put an end to his greed and evil ways.
2. • he writes in both English and Hindi.
 • many books in English and only a few short stories in Hindi.
 • My Hindi is much better than my English.
 Ravi Kant is a writer, and *he writes in both English and Hindi*. Of course, he is much happier writing in English than in Hindi.

He has written many books in English *and only a few short stories in Hindi*. I find his books a little hard to understand. *My Hindi is much better than my English*.

3. A beautiful story that I read recently, was titled 'Mantra' written by the famous short story writer Munshi Premchand. The story has few characters— an old cobbler who has the gift of curing snake bite, his wife, a renowned doctor and his young son who is soon to be married.

The story is very heart touching and the struggle in the cobbler's mind whether to save the doctor's son or take revenge by not doing so, for his own son's death. You should read the story for its sensitive narration, fluent language and fine characterisation.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The old man grew rice in his fields and laboured very hard from morning till sundown to earn his livelihood.
 2. The old man thought that his pet wanted to play with him. He also thought the dog scratched the ground to find a bone or a bit of fish buried underneath.
 3. The wicked old man and his wife always kicked and scolded all dogs whenever they passed their house and never showed any affection towards animals.
 4. A dead and rotting kitten lay buried where the greedy old man dug the ground. The horrible stench of the carcass made them drop their tools and hold their noses.

5. The spirit of his dead pet had asked the kind old man to collect the ashes of the mill and sprinkle it on shrivelled trees to make them bloom again. That is why he went to the wicked old man's house to get the ashes.

Long Answer Type Questions

- The old couple loved their pet like their own child. They helped their poor neighbours generously when they became rich and held a feast for their friends. They never coveted what belonged to others and worked hard for their livelihood. The old man even helped the birds to feed on worms by turning over sod. The old man was humble and polite with the wicked old couple who had burnt his mill. All these incidents show the old couple's kind and noble character.
- The wicked old couple killed the dog for their greed of treasure, burnt the kind old man's mill when it did not give them gold and with greed of gifts from the daimio, sprinkled ash from the mill on to a cherry tree when the daimio passed below. This finally made them very unhappy and discontented. It also led to the death of the cruel old man at the hands of the daimio's men.
- I would like the kind old couple to be my idol as they possess all the good qualities that a good human being should have. They are sincere hardworking, humble even in riches, truthful and above all very kind to all living beings. They are not revengeful even when wronged and do not covet what others have. They lead a simple and pure life.

• Chivvy

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- A grown-up is likely to say this when the child speaks with food in his/her unmouth.
 - When the child receives or asks something from somebody, he/she is supposed to say thank you.
 - An adult will say this when the child acts up to seek attention and shows off.
- The last two lines convey the idea that the adult is asking the child to grow up and start taking decisions on his/her own. The poet suggests this to be quite unreasonable since it is the constant pestering of the adults that do not let the child think, act and decide anything on his/her own.
- Grown-ups say such things to children because they usually mean well and wish children to be well-mannered and well-behaved. It is important for them to do so, since children need to be guided and instructed properly if they are to be brought up in a correct manner.
- What grown-ups must do :
 - Do not scold the child all the time.
 - Do not pull up the child before everyone. It makes the child lose confidence.
 - Speak to children softly and guide them gently.
 - Be helpful when the child needs your help and listen to what he/she feels.
 - Give him/her time for entertainment and friends.

Other Exercise**Objective Type Questions**

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

Short Answer Type Questions

- Grown-ups expect from their children tidy in appearance, etiquette and conduct. They also want them to be respectful and responsible.
- Children by nature are rebellious and do not like being instructed all the time. They want to have a certain degree of freedom and some private space.
- Adults must be helpful and caring towards children, without being over strict and critical of their behaviour. Gentle persuasion and lots of affection will do what nagging will not.
- No, it does not criticise the adult tendency to pull up children. It merely presents their concern for proper upbringing of children, which is their responsibility.

5. Quality**Exercise****Working with the Text**

- In the author's opinion, Mr Gessler was a master-craftsman who loved his work. He put his heart and soul in his trade to make the best boots in town which were beautiful and longlasting.
- The boots that Mr Gessler made for him lasted so long and wore so well that the author did not need new pairs. Thus, he could visit the shop only when he had to order more boots—which was after long intervals of time.
- When the author once remarked that a certain pair of boots he made for him creaked, Mr Gessler expressed disbelief, as he was so confident of his products. He was

doubtful if the author had got the boots wet. He also asked the author to bring the boots to him for examination and offered to cancel any charges for it if they couldn't be set right.

- Mr Gessler was quite critical of big firms because they sold inferior quality boots by means of wide publicity and in the process, took away work from genuine boot makers who delivered quality.
- Though the author did not really need so many pairs, he, nevertheless, ordered them to give some work for Mr Gessler. He sympathised with Mr Gessler for the decrease in his trade because of the advent of big firms. It was a small gesture on the author's part to help out Mr Gessler.

Working with Language

- (i) looking up (ii) look down on (iii) looked up to (iv) looking into (v) look after (vi) look in (vii) Look out.
- Students must say the words aloud with their correct pronunciations.
- Students must read out the words pronouncing them clearly and then complete the table as below:

Initial	medial	final
sheep	anxious	trash
shoe	portion	marsh
shriek	ashes	polish
shore	pushing	fish
sure	fashion	moustache
	nation	

- Students must read out the words, pronouncing them correctly. Now mark the letters representing the 'ch' sound by underlining them as below :
 - feature
 - archery
 - picture
 - reaching

- (v) nature (vi) matches
 (vii) riches (viii) batch
 (ix) church

Speaking

- I am of the opinion that Mr Gessler was an excellent boot maker who took extreme care and pains to make boots of the best quality that fitted well, looked beautiful and lasted long. However, as a competitive businessman, he did not fare well since he did not believe in publicity nor in showmanship or pomp. He never compromised on quality which made him take more time to deliver orders. This made him lose customers and his business failed.
- The story has its very basis in the word 'quality'. It narrates the changes in times, when quantity and brands win customers with large business, plush showrooms and wide publicity. As a result, craftsmen who value quality and take pride in delivering it, lose out in competition and vanish from the market. Thus, 'quality' is an apt title for this story which refers both to the fine character of Mr Gessler who has true qualities of a master-craftsman and a gentleman and who does not compromise with his self-respect; and his products which have quality stamped on them.
- Mr Gessler would say the given lines as follows :
 Id gomes and never sdobs. Does id bother me ? Nod ad all.
 Asg my brudder, blease.
- (i) Only the more affluent ones buy from big outlets as far as pre-packed provisions are concerned. The others buy provisions loose from local shops.

(ii) Most of them buy footwear from branded stores, as cobblers are few these days and those who still ply their trade, do not offer much variety.

(iii) Very few people buy cloth and go to a tailor to get their clothes stitched. They find this more time consuming as also more expensive. Most prefer readymade clothes for their latest designs and reasonable prices.

- The following sample conversation may be used in class :

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

Rohit : If I leave my country, I'll miss the atmosphere of mutual love, care and companionship that our social norms offer.

Rahul : There are some things which you can get only here, for example, temples, mangoes, fresh vegetables and samosas. I agree, but I have decided to leave.

Rohit : There are some special day I'll miss, particularly Diwali and Rakshabandhan, if I leave.

Rahul : Most of all I'll miss my parents and sister because I love them very much.
 However, I'll be coming back after finishing my studies.

Rohit : I think it's impossible for me to leave my country because it is the land of my

forefathers and my roots lie here.

Rahul : How can you leave your own country except when for a good cause like higher studies or national duty ? I am going abroad for a good cause.

Rohit : Depends on one's intention. I can't leave for good because the cultural difference will be too much for me to bear.

Rahul : May be for a couple of years, if you are going for a significant purpose and you return to serve your country in a better way, it is not undesirable to go abroad.

Writing

- I. Last month my aunt decided to visit her parents and uncle was alone at home. He felt hungry and started cooking some vegetables on the stove. In the meanwhile, he thought he would clean his bicycle outside. He forgot to put oil in the vegetables and went outside. Suddenly, the neighbour called out to him and told him he could smell something burning. Uncle remembered he had put some vegetables on the stove to cook and ran inside to the kitchen. He found the vegetables giving out smoke and put in the oil in his hands into the vessel. He then realised it was machine oil he had put in instead of cooking oil. The whole dish was ruined and uncle went hungry that day.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mr Gessler's shop, inspite of being located in a posh London locality, did not have any signage upon it or a stashed dispaly to attract customers.
2. Mr Gessler made only boots by order and did not employ any assistants to make boots in large quantity. He had a one-to-one relationship with his customers and never advertised.
3. Mr Gessler's boots were a labour of love. His boots were made of the best available leather, fitted excellently and lasted very long.
4. The shop made a customer feel at ease and very comfortable. It was uncrowded, quiet and had a heady odour of fine leather.
5. Mr Gessler attended to his customers unhurriedly, quietly and made no attempt to persuade them to buy or order boots.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The master-craftsman, that Mr Gessler was, loved his trade and lived in it. He was never greedy for customers. He did his work with absolute dedication and sincerity, never compromising with quality. He never advertised, but only plyed his trade with his soul and heart. This made, what for most people would be a common way of earning one's livelihood, an art.
2. The author had known Mr Gessler from his early childhood, and had seen him work devotedly. He had known him to love his craft, producing boots that were the very best in quality. Mr Gessler's simple manner, his humility and his non-

demanding nature, made such an impact on the author that he was concerned when the ageing man struggled to earn his livelihood from his beloved trade.

3. The story tells us the tragedy that befalls a man who devotes his entire life to a profession, he so loves. When times change, this master-craftsman is reduced to a caricature of himself; not compromising, never complaining, and giving up his life, instead of his self-respect. This is a story of a man who had character and value to live for.

• Trees

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- Children swing on trees and play 'hide and seek' behind their trunks. They also make tree houses to play in. People sit under them to rest and receive their cool shade. Tea parties are held under them. We use trees to get fruits and timber. Painters draw their pictures and poets sing their praise.
- (i) Some trees remain bare in winters by shedding their leaves. Thus, they give no shade and let sunshine come through. The line before it tells about how trees are laden with leaves to give cool shade in summers.
(ii) Yes, this is absolutely fact that the main purpose of a tree is to have the fruits on it. So I think that this line is not humorous.
- Some lines re-written are :
Trees are for children to play and climb.
Trees are to pluck fruits from.
Trees are for squirrels to scurry about.

Trees are for us to take care of.
Trees are for all creatures to say—
"Oh, what a lovely gift of nature trees are !"

A. Similar poem on 'air' is :
Air is for all creatures to breathe in.
Air is for birds to fly in.
Air is to float up balloons in.
Air is for kites to soar up in.
Air is for fragrances to bring in.
Air is for seeds to spread in.
Air is for drying our sweat in.
Air is for us not to see,
But to feel, live and flourish in.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

- Monkeys feed on fruit and shoots that trees provide. Birds live in trees and make nests in their holes. Many insects like the bees and silkworms make their homes in trees and depend on them for survival.
- Children have a very close relationship with trees. They climb up trees for fun; they play in their shade and gather their fruits. Most of all, they love watching squirrels and monkeys that feed and live in trees.
- Only dead and dry trees which are no longer green, should be cut down for timber. But for each tree that we cut down, at least two new trees should be planted.
- For most birds, trees are their homes. They build their nests in them, rear their young ones in them and feed on their fruit and tender leaves.
- Some trees commonly seen in our neighbourhood are : *neem*, *peepal*, banyan, eucalyptus and fruit trees

like jamun, guava, mango and lemon.

6. Expert Detectives

Comprehension Check (Page 87)

1. Nishad gave Mr Nath a bar of chocolate. He did so because he was worried about his weak state. He also thought he was poor and could not afford good food. He felt pity for him and gave him what he could do to help him.
2. Mr Nath had no friends and seldom left his rented room. But every Sunday, a visitor came to see him. It was strange that only man cared to meet Mr Nath and that too only on Sundays.
3. It rained heavily one day and the school was closed due to flooding of streets. Thus, the children got a holiday that day.

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. Ramesh tells Nishad that Mr Nath always eats the same food—two chapattis, some dal and a vegetable — twice a day every morning and evening. He drinks two cups of tea, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. He always pays in cash and also tips Ramesh well.
2. Maya thinks Mr Nath to be a crook because he keeps himself alone, never has a friend, does not go out of his room. Moreover, he does not work for his livelihood, but has regular meals and pays cash for food. All this make Maya suspicious about Mr Nath's source of income and his past. She thinks the Sunday visitor to be Mr Nath's accomplice in crime, who comes in every Sunday to give him money from their loot.

3. No, Nishad does not agree with Maya's view that Mr Nath is a crook. He is, in fact, sympathetic towards him. He pitied his lonely existence and colourless life and wanted to help him and be his friend.

Working with Language

1. (i) finger tips — the ends of one's fingers
(ii) the tip of your nose — the pointed end of your nose
(iii) tip the water out of the bucket — empty a bucket by tilting it
(iv) have something on the tip of your tongue — be about to say something
(v) tip the boat over — make the boat overturn
(vi) tip him a rupee — give a rupee to him, to thank him
(vii) the tip of the bat — the end of the bat
(viii) the police were tipped off — the police were told, or warned
(ix) if you take my tip — if you take this advice
(x) the bat tipped the ball — the bat lightly touched the ball
2. (i) business *partner*. (ii) my *companion* on the *journey* (iii) I'm mother's little *helper*. (iv) a faithful *companion* such as a dog. (v) the thief's *accomplice*. (vi) find a good *helper*. (vii) tennis / golf / bridge *partner*. (viii) his *accomplice* in criminal activities.
3. (i) The storm broke — it began or burst into activity
(ii) daybreak — the beginning of daylight
(iii) His voice is beginning to break — changing as he grows up
(iv) Her voice broke and she cried — could not speak; was too sad to speak

- (v) The heat wave broke — this kind of weather ended
- (vi) broke the bad news — gently told someone the bad news
- (vii) break a strike — end it by making the workers submit
- (viii) breakdown in factory — stopping of production due to failure of machine(s)
- (ix) breaking news — giving out information about a happening for the first time
- (x) take a short break — take some time off from work to rest, relax

Speaking

1. (i) Mr Bipin Parmar.
(ii) The Times of India, Outlook, Frontline.
(iii) For about five years.
(iv) Usual things at dawn, breakfast; then, going to his office. Returning home in the evening. Spending time with family, eating dinner, helping children with homework, watching some television and off to bed.
(v) The neighbours find him a true gentleman, never quarrel some and always polite and cooperative. Friends swear by him, though he has little time for them—but he's always there when they need him in distress.
(vi) Visitors are few except the occasional friend or relative. He is a vegetarian and loved home-made food. Loves simple dishes and eats moderately.
(vii) I consider him a successful man in all aspects—work, family and social responsibilities.

Writing

1. In my view, Mr Nath seems to be a lonely, sick and simple man. he has, by some turn of fate, come to a point, where food, friends and fun no longer matter to him. May

be he is alone parent whose wife is no more, and whose children are settled with their own families. Probably, the only visitor is an old friend or a relative who sees him on Sundays. He seems to be a polite, though quiet person who bears hard times with patience and grace—never compromising on his dignity and self respect.

2. Maya persuades Nishad to arrange a meeting with Mr Nath, the next time they visit the clinic. A few days later, both children visit his rented room and knock at his door. Luckily, it is a Sunday. Mr Nath opens the door and smiles at the children. "Please come in, children," he says, stepping back. The children enter hesitantly and are surprised to see the Sunday visitor sitting on the single chair by the bed. The visitor, his talkative self welcomes the children. He thanks Nishad for the chocolate he has given Mr Nath, and asks them their names. Mr Nath has few words to speak but the visitor tells the children everything they wanted to know. Mr Nath had a good business going on, selling garments at his little shop in a Mumbai Suburb. One day, the shop was burnt down in a fire and Mr Nath got burns on his hands and face. He lived alone then, his two sons having settled in different cities with their families. Mr Nath had sold off his small house and invested the money in a bank. The visitor was his old friend and also his banker. He gave him money from his account which Mr Nath used to pay for his medical bills and food. Mr Nath expected to be well soon, and start a new business, not

for money but to keep himself busy. Maya was sorry for doubting Mr Nath and Nishad was happy—he became a good friend of Mr Nath.

3. See the page no. 97 of the textbook.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nishad, being a child of seven, was quite innocent and believed what he saw. He loved to read comics, and as such, saw monsters to be loud, very strong and violent. Mr Nath was none of these. Thus, Nishad found it hard to believe that Mr Nath could be evil or harmful to anyone.
2. Mr Nath had no reason to move about. Being a weak and sickly man, he wanted to get well soon. He did not have the need to step out, as he got his meals at his door.
3. Mr Nath was most likely being treated for severe burns, which showed on his face in form of scars.
4. Mr Nath was a sensible man. He did not want to offend Nishad by refusing his gift; for he knew he wanted to help him in his innocence. On the other hand, he could not invite him in since he didn't know what to talk to him about. Also, he was afraid, Nishad's mother wouldn't like her son getting close to a patient.
5. No, Ramesh simply gave out facts about Mr Nath that he knew. He had no reason to be critical of him.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mr Nath was a simple man who bore his misfortune patiently and with concern for each person who helped him. He never went out because he had no reason to. He

spoke little, but politely when he had to. He was disciplined and caring about neighbours, and even the man who brought him his meals. People had an adverse opinion about him, since he never entertained guests, except one. A lonely, sick man could not conduct himself better.

2. Nishad, being younger to his sister, Maya could better understand a man's misfortune. He, being innocent, could feel a man's helplessness. His sister, Maya was elder and better learnt in ways of life. Nevertheless, the two children never had any ill-feelings towards Mr Nath. It was mere childish curiosity which made this story.

• Mystery of the Talking Fan

Exercise

Working with the Poem

1. The fan's chatter is the continuous, irritating sound that a fan makes while rotating when either its moving parts or bearings are uncoiled and dry, or its blades are loose. The sound can also be called 'clatter.'
2. (i) The chatter is electrical because the fan operates on electricity. When you switch off the flow of electricity, the fan stops rotating and so do the sound.
(ii) It is mysterious because it cannot be understood by a layman. Only a mechanic can tell by the sound what may be wrong with the fan.
3. The talking fan was asking for oil to be put in its motor.
4. A fan has blades attached to its rotor. When the fan rotates, the

blades rotate speedily. The blades are bent downwards at a slight angle and so push air downwards.

5. Mechanic : Hello, fan ! how are you ?

Fan : I'm not well. I've been asking for help, but nobody understands here what I want to say.

Mechanic : Don't worry, I can understand what you need. I'll put in some oil in your bearings and tighten a loose blade. I hope it will make you fine.

Fan : Thanks a lot. That is exactly what I need. Now, hurry up and make me well.

Mechanic : It'll take only five minutes. Then, you'll be hale and hearty again.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. A smoothly running fan does not make any sound while rotating. It is silent and hence, does not seem to say anything which has to be understood. Thus, it is not mysterious.
2. The poet is not a mechanic. He doesn't know what needs to be done when a fan makes sound when running. This is why he could not understand what the fan wanted to say.
3. The poet was relieved that the continuous sound had stopped. But at the same time, he regretted the fact that he could not make

out what it wanted to say while it made that sound.

7. The Invention of Vita-Wonk

Comprehension Check (Page 100)

1. (i) (b) an inventor (ii) (b) younger (iii) (b) older.
2. No one's age can be a minus number, since a person begins aging the moment he is born. The age of 'minus 87' indicates that the person will be born after 87 years when his age would be zero, and then his age will increase in the positive.
3. (i) What is the oldest living thing in the world ?
(ii) What lives longer than anything else ?

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. (i) Mr Wonka mentions the Douglas fir, the oak and the cedar. The Bristlecone pine is, according to him, the longest living tree of all.
(ii) The Bristlecone pine can live to be 4000 years old. It is found on the slopes of Wheeler's Peak in Nevada, U.S.A.
2. Most of the oldest living things in Mr Wonka's list are imaginary and do not actually exist. Some of these I can recall from memory are : the Bristlecone Pine, the Cataloo, a giant Tibetan rat and a grimalkin.
3. Mr Wonka is of the view that if he collects items from the oldest living things, it would produce a mixture that would cause people to grow older rapidly. I don't think it is the correct method of beginning his invention, as eating something that lives for, say 200

years, will not make the person live that long.

4. The volunteer begins to age almost immediately, as his skin starts shrivelling and wrinkling. His hair and teeth fall off and the young man of twenty looks to be seventy-five in age. The name of this invention is Vita-Wonk.

Working with the Language

1. तिलचट्टा, मच्छर, टिड्डा, घरेलू मक्खी, ड्रैगन फ्लाई (चिउरा), चींटी।
beetle, silverfish, termite, honey bee, locust.

2. • One *onion* • One cup *dal*
• Two thin green chillies
• *Half* a teaspoon red chilli powder
• Eight small bunches of *palak*
• Two *tomatoes*
• Salt to taste

Wash and cut the vegetables; shred the *palak*. Put everything in a pressure *cooker*.

Let the cooker whistle three *times*, then switch it off. Fry a few cumin seeds in *oil* and add to *palak-n-dal*.

3. Students may please attempt the question themselves after collecting information about the relatives as given in the 'family tree' in textbook.

Speaking

- (i) Partner : Then why did uncle complain about your absence ?
(ii) Partner : You play games ? But I've never seen you in the playground.
(iii) Partner: He reads his books ? Then, why doesn't he score well in exams ?
(iv) Partner : I say unbelievable things ? But they're all true.

(v) Partner : The earth spins around. Everyone knows it.

(vi) Partner : You want me to come with you ? Then why are you inviting me at the eleventh hour?

(vii) Partner : I know how to cook. What do you want me to prepare ?

(viii) Partner : You believe that man is a thief ? Can you prove it ?

Writing

1. (i) These four trees are mentioned by Mr Wonka : Douglas fir, oak, cedar and Bristlecone Pine.

The Douglas fir is a very big evergreen tree which grows in North America.

The oak grows in most parts of England, Europe and USA. The Sherwood Forest in England is famous for its thousand old oak trees.

The cedar grows in many countries in semi-alpine climate. It is found in India, Nepal, etc. The cedars of Lebanon are famous.

Bristlecone Pine is a small tree found in rocky mountains. Some of these are believed to be 4000 years old.

Cedar and oak are known for their useful wood that is a strong building material.

Cedar wood is also used to make good quality furniture.

(ii) Banyan, Neem and Peepal are some big trees found quite commonly in our area. They live long, but not as long as Bristlecone Pine or oak. All these three trees grow by themselves. The Banyan has hanging roots and is India's national tree. The Neem has many

medicinal properties and is an air-purifier. The Peepal is a tree sacred to Hindus and is also an excellent air-purifier. Birds eat the fruits of Neem and Banyan trees.

2. Growing old is a natural process that every living thing undergoes. It is the law of nature that anything born has to age and finally die. In fact, every living thing is made up of cells. With age, cells began functioning more slowly and gradually all bodily functions slow down. However, it is not how many years one lives; it is more important how one lives these years.

Japan is one country which has many more aged people than youngsters. This is because of its low birth rate and low death rate. This effects the overall social and economic structure of the country, where marriages are few and the work force is less. The age of a tree can be accurately known by counting the annual rings in its trunk. The number of annual rings is the number of years it has lived. Rocks can be dated by a technique called radio carbon dating.

Different living things have varying life expectancy. Usually, smaller animals have less life expectancy than larger ones. That is why, worms, insects and even dogs and cats live less longer than larger animals like the elephant or some large sea animals. Human life expectancy is about 80-100 years.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mr Wonka had invented a drug Wonka-Vite that made people

younger. However, it was so powerful that it reduced some people's age to a negative number. This made them yet unborn and so they disappeared.

2. Mr Wonka was compelled to invent another drug that would, now, increase the age of people. This was to lesser the effect of Wonka-Vite.
3. He pondered over the problem and decided to use those things that lived the oldest to make the new drug that aged people.
4. A dendrochronologist is a person who studies the age of trees.
5. The 'chinar' is a tree of the oak family which is found in Kashmir.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mr Wonka specialised in the field of ageing of living things. First, he invented the Wonka-Vite, a drug to make old people younger, hence increasing their life span. He made this invention since he wanted people to live longer. However, this invention had an unexpectedly strong effect. People became so young that some even went back in time before their birth and disappeared. To set things right, Mr Wonka then invented a drug Vita-Wonk, which had the reverse effect—it made people older than they were.
2. Mr Wonka had excellent knowledge of his field of research. He worked energetically and dedicatedly to invent things useful to humans. He studied and planned his methods well. His enthusiasm for his work and his passion to invent things certainly made him a great scientist and a successful inventor. However, his inventions achieved much more

than was expected and, thus, made them destructive. Both the inventions mentioned in the story had too powerful effect on people. The first one made people disappear, while the second aged a 20-year-old young man to a shrivelled old man of seventy-five.

• Dad and the Cat and the Tree

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- Dad was sure he wouldn't fall because he considered himself to be an expert and experienced climber.
- The phrase "A climber like me" conveys his self-confidence best.
- Plan A was to put up a ladder to climb the tree easily and quickly. Unfortunately, the ladder slipped off the trunk of the tree and Dad fell down on the flower bed.
- Plan C was a success because Dad could climb up the wall and jump from there onto the tree. This made the cat jump to the ground safely. But what went wrong was that Dad was now stuck up in the tree.
- The following phrases have been used to convey the idea that the cat was happy—
 - pleased as punch
 - smiling and smirking
- When the poem begins, the cat is stuck up in the tree and Dad was on the ground, thinking of a way to get it down. At the end of the poem, it is Dad who is stuck up in the tree, while the cat is happy to be safe on the ground.
- (i) Dad said, "Fall?" when mother expressed her fears that he could fall the first time he attempted to climb the trees using a ladder.
 - Dad said, "Never mind", when he fell from the ladder onto the flower bed.
 - Dad said "Funny joke" when he was replying to mother's words, "Don't fall again, O.K.?"
 - Dad said, "Rubbish" when mother said he should stop his efforts at climbing the tree lest he broke his neck.

- Yes, the poem is very humorous and witty. These lines make us laugh :
 - Easy as winking to a climber like me
 - Guess what ? He didn't fall !
 - And he landed flat; Right on the cat
 - So it's smiling and smirking, Smug as can be, But poor old Dad's Still Stuck Up The Tree !

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

- (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b).

Short Answer Type Questions

- The family is trying to get the cat safely back to ground which had got stuck up their tree.
- The tree is situated in the family's garden in the house.
- The tree, though tall, is not stout. Hence, it is not safe or easy to climb.
- Dad was confident he could climb up the tree easily. He also wanted to show off his climbing skills to his wife and child. That is why he offered to do the task.
- No, mother's fears were not without reason, since the tree was weak and Dad could get hurt if a branch broke.

• Meadow Surprises

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- (i) line : walk softly through the velvet grass
phrase : velvet grass. Grass that is as smooth and soft as velvet.
(ii) line : And unfold its drinking straws
phrase : drinking straws : very thin, small parts of a butterfly's mouth which it uses like a straw to suck nectar from flowers.
(iii) line : Explore the meadow houses
phrase : meadow houses : The various shelters that animals build in a meadow, i.e. an ant's mound, a rabbit's burrow, a bird's nest, etc.
(iv) line : The ant's amazing mound
phrase : amazing mound : Ants build their shelter by collecting a large heap of soil and making it into a small mound. The mound is truly amazing as it contains methodically built sections inside and is surprisingly strong.
(v) line : A dandelion whose fuzzy head
phrase : a fuzzy head : refers to the soft, hairy top of the dandelion flowers.
- If you look and listen well. (Read this stanza aloud)
- You may find pictures of some common birds, insects and scenes from old magazines, picture-books, etc.
- I walked along a wooded path near my house every morning for a week. The purpose was a morning walk to begin my day well, but it opened up a new world to me. I saw a pair of peacocks perched on a tree, smoothening their

feathers. A small porcupine once moved across the path, and sensing my closeness, rolled into a ball of thorns. The most amazing thing that I saw, however, was a mother-bird feeding her young ones from her beak, putting food carefully into each little one's beak.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

- (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (d).

Short Answer Type Questions

- Meadows have many surprises like various animals who feed in different ways and move differently. They have many kinds of animal shelters, flowers and plants.
- The poet tells us to walk gently, see and listen carefully and to be quiet if we want to discover these surprises.
- The butterfly uses its thin, pipe-like suckers to sip up nectar from the flowers.
- The dandelion's top is soft, fluffy and hairy.
- The burrows, the nests and the ant's mound are mentioned in the poem.

• Garden Snake

Exercise

Working with the Poem

- (i) I saw a snake and ran away
.....
(ii) "It's just a harmless garden snake!
(iii) The mother is referring to the garden snake that the child had seen.
- The word that refers to the snake's movements in the grass is 'wiggles'.
- away ; say
 - good ; food

- grass ; pass
 - mistake ; snake
4. It moves by pushing its belly against the ground.
 5. The cobra's long sharp teeth are called 'fangs'. I first came across the word in the beautiful story 'The Banyan Tree' by Ruskin Bond.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The poet was frightened when she saw the snake for the first time because she'd heard that snakes were dangerous and could kill humans.
2. The mother told the poet that the snake which she had seen, was harmless and it ate insects only which harmed the plants.
3. The poet is not afraid of the snake anymore. She knows it is harmless, and helps by eating up insects only.
4. The poem tells us that the common view held about snakes is wrong. Only a few snakes are dangerous, while most of them are our helpers in protecting us from vermin that eat up our crop and farm animals also.

8. A Homage to our Brave Soldiers

Comprehension Check (Page 131)

1. The National War Memorial is located in Delhi. Since Independence more than 26,000 soldiers of Indian Armed Forces have made the supreme sacrifice. They fought to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the country. It represents the gratitude of our country.
2. Param Vir Chakra is the nation's highest gallantry award. It is

given for showing the highest degree of valour in the presence of the enemy.

3. The circular concentric walls of honour portray the ancient war formation which is called Chakravyuh.

4. (i) Major Padmapani Acharya displayed wonderfully exceptional courage, leadership and spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of the enemy.

(ii) It was heartening to know that our government has recognised the sacrifice of brave soldiers.

(iii) The Citation of PVC awardee Lance Naik Ekka touched Soumya's heart and also motivated her.

(iv) Amar Jawan Jyoti is a truly majestic site that filled me with pride for our nation.

(v) The overall environment of the National War Memorial created an emotive experience that was visually inspiring.

(vi) Soumya was sad to think about the massive devastation and loss of life caused by wars.

(vii) In Ananda's view, National War Memorial is an expression of deep gratitude for the supreme sacrifice made by our brave soldiers.

(viii)(a) Ananda was inspired by Soumya's idea of presenting the valourous stories of India's soldiers.

(b) Ananda was inspired by Soumya's letter.

There are many other sentences regarding these feelings in this chapter. A list can be prepared, if needed.

Comprehension Check (Page 138)

1. Ananda wants to read the book named 'Tiger of Drass – Capt.

Anuj Nayyar – 23 - Kargil Hero' because she wants to know more about Anuj Nayyar who fought the Kargil War in 1999.

2. Ananda felt motivated a lot to visit the National War Memorial after reading about it. She also thought for serving her motherland by joining the Armed Forces.
3. When Ananda thought of her visit to the Bouganivillea Garden in Sector 3, Chandigarh where everyone was dedicating flowers as a mark of respect to our soldiers, she was reminded of the poem 'Pushp Ki Abhilasha'.
4. **(i) visit** • Ananda enjoyed reading Soumya's experience of the visit to the National War Memorial in Delhi.
 - Ananda also feels it is our duty to visit periodically such places as – the National War Memorial.**(ii) mobile app** • We have found out a mobile app 'National War Memorial and Museum'. This app is very interactive and answers our queries in 21 languages.
 (iii) sharing ideas • Ananda is going to share the idea of app with her classmates and her teacher.
 (iv) creating a collage • Ananda thinks it would be great to create a collage capturing the lives and stories of people that can inspire us each day.
 (v) joining the army: Ananda is seriously thinking of joining the

Armed Forces for serving h e r motherland.

(vi) website: Here is website link for National War Memorial <https://nationalwarmemorial.gov.in/>.

Share it with our friends to learn more about it.

Exercise

Working with the Text

1. War memorials are built to commemorate those who died or were injured in war. They are also erected to record a victory or a particular battle. They come in many forms such as — whole buildings, gardens, monuments etc.
2. It is our duty to pay homage to our brave soldiers because they fought to protect our country and sacrificed their lives in protecting it so that we could lead our lives in peace.
3. The idea to make a presentation in front of the whole school is wonderful because it will motivate the school students to join the Armed Forces as well as they will live in their country with pride.
4. The students were awestruck by outstanding courage and determination of Lance Naik Albert Ekka, who was martyred in action in the battle of Gangasagar. He was posthumously awarded Param Vir Chakra. The students were humbled because he sacrificed his life for the nation.

5. Names of Wars	Dates	Soldiers Associated
Indo-China War	1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Somnath Sharma (PVC) • Naik Jadunath Singh (PVC) • Rama Raghoba Rane (PVC) • Havildar Major Piru Singh (PVC)

India-Pakistan Wars	1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lance Naik Albert Ekka (PVC) • Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Senkhon (PVC) • Second Lieutenant Arun Khetrapal (PVC) • Captain Mahendra Nath Mulla (PVC)
Kargil War	1999 28 June 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capt. Anuj Nayyar (MVC) • Padmapani Acharya (MVC)

Working with the Language

1. valiant	<u>martyr</u>	brave	heroic	courageous
memorial	monument	statue	cenotaph	<u>victory</u>
gratitude	thankfulness	appreciation	<u>respect</u>	gratefulness
unique	<u>simple</u>	matchless	exclusive	one-off

2. The Param Vir Chakra signifies the “Wheel of the Ultimate Brave”, and the award is granted for “most conspicuous bravery in the presence of the enemy”. The medal was instituted as a Gallantry Medal with retrospective effect from 15 August 1947 by Dr Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India. The Medal was designed by Mrs Savitri Khanolkar. The designer drew inspiration from

Sage Dadhichi, a vedic rishi who made the ultimate sacrifice by giving up his body so that the gods could make a deadly weapon called Vajra or Thunderbolt from his spine.

The medal is cast in bronze. In the centre, on a raised circle, is the state emblem, surrounded by four replicas of Indra’s Vajra are flanked. The decoration is suspended from a straight swiveling suspension bar, and is held by a 32 mm purple ribbon.

3. (i) territorial integrity	(x) safeguarding nation’s borders
(ii) iconic	(i) celebrated
(iii) envisioned	(iv) visualised
(iv) etched	(ii) engraved
(v) posthumously	(vi) after death
(vi) awestruck	(vii) amazed
(vii) obelisk	(v) a tapering stone pillar
(viii) majestic	(iii) grand
(ix) interminable flame	(viii) never dying flame
(x) valiant	(ix) very brave

4. He was posted at the Indian border to safeguard our territorial integrity. He had been motivated by the hundreds of stories of the fallen soldiers and were celebrated posthumously for valour.

One night as the war intensified, he was asked to take his platoon to the place of action.

He displayed exemplary courage and led from the front. All the fellow soldiers were amazed at his courage, especially as he made the

supreme sacrifice without any hesitation. He too was awarded posthumously in the war. His action touched everyone's heart.

Speaking and Writing

1. "Peace and prosperity depends on increasing interaction with others."

1. Dialogue is a peaceful way of discussing the frictional points in a dispute. It is helpful to understand the viewpoints of different groups which are under influence of war. In this way, dialogues help us in finding out the solutions to avoid the war so we can say that without dialogues there is possibility of war.

2. To avoid war there is nothing better than communication and personal contact that is done through dialogues. Dialogues are suitable for solving interpersonal, national and international tension. It means without dialogues there can be war.

3. Through dialogues, participants can make mutual understanding before, during or after specific steps are taken. In such cases, dialogues can infuse a line of action on the part of a group/groups. Thus a war can be avoided.

2. Do yourself.

3. I would prefer hand-written notes and letters.

1. The way of writing differs from man to man giving another exceptional touch to the hand-written letters. Certainly some people have very good hand-writing or some may have very bad. However it is the personal expression that matters.

2. The content of the hand-

written letter may be similar to the one conveyed through the electronic mail systems. However, it will have more impact since it is not the same as usual.

3. By writing a hand-written note, we observe an approach whether it may be of a friend or a family member. The knowledge of receiving a note is better than getting a simple e-mail for the reason that there are more than just words on the note.

4. Hand-written letters are frequently more profound and well thought out. They all are kept for generations. Most probably, electronic mails are frequently deleted. It is true that the electronic mail is conveyed almost as instantly as it is posted.

Yet most people still take pleasure in the old fashioned hand-written letters from their loved ones conveyed through the post office.

4. The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity. It is to defend the nation from external aggression as well as internal threats. It is also to maintain peace and security within its border. Military is meant to resolve conflict and to promote peace.

5. J-12/27, Anandi Kunj,

Vaibhav Apartments

Anand Vihar

New Delhi

12 September 20__

Dear Sohan

Hello ! I hope you must be doing very well.

Today I am writing this letter to you to share my goal that I want to obtain in my life. As soon as I

complete my academic career, I want to join the Armed Force to serve the nation.

Every year thousands of our soldiers sacrifice their lives in the name of the country. So I have also decided to become a soldier like Anuj Nayyar, Ekka etc. At present I am preparing to join Army by taking regular exercises and to get selected in Indian military academy.

After completion of my graduation, I will join Indian Military Academy to serve the nation and helping others.

I have dreams of my country to be safe and peaceful. Give my regards to your parents.

Thank you

Yours lovingly

Mohan

2. Fire is energy in the form of heat and light.
3. A chemical reaction between atmospheric oxygen, hydrogen and carbon in a fuel causes fire.
4. A fuel, oxygen and a certain temperature is needed to cause fire.

5. It happens so because unless the newspaper or piece of wood is heated to their flash points, they would not burn. Sunlight is not sufficient to heat them to their flash points.

Other Exercise

Objective Type Questions

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

Short Answer Type Questions

1. They fought to protect Indian borders, territorial integrity and its people.
2. Each brick of the National War Memorial is called a tablet, and it bears the names of soldiers who fought for Indian and made the supreme sacrifice in different war from 1947 till dat.
3. While writing a letter she became sad because she remembered how the our brave soldiers sacrificed their lives for the country.
4. 21 bravehearts were awarded the Param Vir Chakra, because they had sacrificed their lives for the country.
5. The Indi-China conflict of 1962, the Indi-Pak Wars in 1965 & 1971 and the Kargil War in 1999.



GRAMMAR

1. Articles

Exercise-1

1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. A, 5. a, 6. an, 7. a, 8. an, 9.a, 10. a.

Exercise-2

1. an, 2. a, 3. a, 4. an, 5. a, 6. a, 7. a, 8. an, 9. an, 10. an.

Exercise-3

1. the, 2. the, 3. a, 4. The, 5. the, 6. a, 7. The 8. The 9. a, 10. x.

Exercise-4

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)
6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d).

Exercise-5

1. a, 2. a, 3. the, 4. the, 5. an, 6. an, x, 7. an, the, 8. The, a, 9. a, the, 10. an.

Exercise-6

1. the, 2. a, 3. a, 4. the, 5. a, 6. the, 7. an, 8. an, 9. a, 10. the.

2. Number

Exercise-1

1. men 2. hands 3. knees
4. toes 5. children 6. feet
7. those 8. fees 9. these
10. ashes

Exercise-2

1. doors 2. days 3. boots
4. parties 5. leaves 6. lunches
7. flashes 8. holidays 9. enquiries
10. volcanos

3. Pronouns

Exercise-1

1. that 2. who 3. what
4. that 5. that 6. who
7. that

Exercise-2

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

Exercise-3

1. who 2. which 3. that
4. which 5. who 6. when

7. whose 8. who 9. whose
10. what

4. Adjectives : Degrees

Exercise-1

1. more important
2. eldest
3. quicker
4. more useful
5. less
6. good
7. lazier
8. taller
9. strongest
10. great

Exercise-2

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

Exercise-3

1. most 2. better 3. happy
4. good 5. elder 6. better
7. good 8. oldest

5. Adverb

Exercise-1

1. immediately 2. frankly
3. absolutely 4. simply
5. equally 6. Fortunately
7. carelessly 8. carelessly
9. regularly 10. normally
11. really 12. hardly
13. Unfortunately 14. anxiously
15. Slowly

Exercise-2

1. differently 2. expectantly
3. mysteriously 4. miserably
5. wearily 6. nervously
7. silently 8. slowly
9. quickly 10. humbly
11. gleefully 12. soundly
13. terribly 14. clearly
15. obviously

6. The Prepositions

Exercise-1

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. over | 2. above |
| 3. over | 4. above |
| 5. above | 6. between |
| 7. Among | 8. between |
| 9. between | 10. among |

Exercise-2

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. on | 2. in | 3. on |
| 4. in | 5. in | 6. into |
| 7. on | 8. into | 9. in |
| 10. on | | |

Exercise-3

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c)
7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c)

Exercise-4

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1. at | 2. at | 3. over |
| 4. into | 5. In | 6. out of |
| 7. on | 8. in | 9. on |
| 10. in | | |

Exercise-5

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. between | 2. out of | 3. in |
| 4. in | 5. on | 6. in |

Exercise-3

Negative	Interrogative
1. Birds do not fly high.	1. Do birds fly high?
2. You will not know her.	2. Will you know her?
3. He is not teaching English.	3. Is he teaching English?
4. She has not lost everything.	4. Has she lost everything?
5. Many students did not arrive late.	5. Did many students arrive late?
6. They will not be waiting for us.	6. Will they be waiting for us?
7. Dogs are not barking.	7. Are dogs barking?
8. I did not forget his name.	8. Did I forget his name?
9. They were not crying there.	9. Were they crying there?
10. We shall not have drunk coffee.	10. Shall we have drunk coffee?

Exercise-4

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

Exercise-5

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. lived | 2. listened |
| 3. had gone | 4. lived |
| 5. know | 6. was lying |
| 7. have written | 8. shall cooperate |
| 9. lives | 10. did not know |

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|
| 7. At | 8. for | 9. in |
| 10. between | | |

7. Tenses

(Correct Forms of the Verbs)

Exercise-1

- Past Indefinite
- Present Indefinite
- Present Continuous
- Future Indefinite
- Present Indefinite
- Present Perfect
- Past Indefinite
- Past Continuous

Exercise-2

- He came very late.
- You will write a letter.
- She tells us.
- It has got very late.
- My mother will be making tea.
- We have heard him.
- They are playing here.
- I had lunch.

8. Modals

Exercise-1

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. must | 2. should | 3. can |
| 4. may | 5. could | 6. should |
| 7. must | 8. shall | 9. May |
| 10. should | | |

Exercise-2

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Would | 2. should | 3. shall |
|----------|-----------|----------|

4. can 5. should 6. will

7. May.

Exercise-3

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

7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (a).

Exercise-4

1. must 2. can 3. cannot

4. could 5. can't 6. can

7. must 8. should 9. might

10. can

9. Framing Questions

Exercise-1

1. Was he angry with you?
2. Are the children playing in the park?
3. Was he a brave man?
4. Have they free time today?
5. Can this news be wrong?
6. Will he go there?
7. Have you a scooter? Or Do you have a scooter?
8. Can he see without glasses?
9. Should I send for a doctor?
10. Will he go to Kota?

Exercise-2

1. Does he sell eggs?
2. Do you buy eggs from her?
3. Do they have tiffins with them?
4. Does your father ever bring sweets for you?
5. Is honesty the best policy?
6. Does your cow give milk?
7. Did the shopkeeper weigh less?
8. Does your team always stand first?
9. Has the lineman found the fault?
10. Is she stitching a shirt?

Exercise-3

1. Where did your father live?
2. Who stole your pen?
3. What did Radha see in the milk?
4. When did you receive my letter?
5. How can letters be sent?
6. Whom did she phone?
7. When did you reach home?
8. Why did she go to the bus stand?

9. What were they selling?

10. What did he buy?

Exercise-4

1. Who came to the king?
2. Where did the hermit live?
3. What was the hermit doing?
4. To whom did the hermit listen?
5. How did the king feel?
6. Who rushed out?
7. Where was the beggar?
8. How did Mridu and Meena follow him back into the garden?
9. What did the owner of the dog hear?
10. Who became rich?

Exercise-5

1. Where did the old man go at once?
2. For what did the good old man humbly ask?
3. What did the shop have?
4. What did he make?
5. Can he be poor?
6. How did Nishad look?
7. When did the monsoons break?
8. What did early man not know?
9. How many homes and shops are damaged by fire each year?
10. When was he sitting on the ground?

10. Passive Voice

Exercise-1

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)
6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (d).

Exercise-2

1. The river was being crossed by Ram.
2. Trees are being cut by you.
3. Medicines are being taken by her.
4. Milk was being boiled by Rashi.
5. English is being learnt by me.
6. Sanskrit is being read by us.
7. The examination is being taken by him.
8. Vegetables were being sold by them.

9. Mangoes are being eaten.
10. Tea was being prepared by her.

Exercise-3

1. This box can be lifted by me.
2. We may be helped by your sister.
3. The function could be attended by me.
4. Your cough might be cured by this medicine.
5. The elders should be obeyed.
6. Our taxes must be paid by us.
7. The train could have been caught by him.
8. A lecture might have been delivered by the leader.
9. This problem can be solved by me.
10. This work needn't be done.

11. Indirect Speech**(Direct and Indirect Narration)****Exercise-1**

1. Ram says that Mohan is a naughty boy.
2. His sister said that Mohan liked to swim in the river.
3. Mahesh said that Mira was reading a book.
4. The clerk told the Principal that Mr Gupta had been ill for the last two days.
5. Pratibha will say that Ram writes a letter.
6. Mr Sinha said that water boils at 100°C.
7. My father said that honesty is the best policy.

Exercise-2

1. He said that he would do his work.
2. Mohan told them that they were good players.
3. He told you that you could go home.
4. He said that he had passed the examination.
5. Ravi told Hari that he (Ravi) had brought three letters for him (Hari).

6. He told me that it had been raining since morning.
7. Kamla told her father that she had visited the zoo the previous day.

Exercise-3

1. The doctor told me that the condition of my father was serious.
2. The shopkeeper said that the shop closed at 7 p.m.
3. The students said that their examinations would begin on March 18.
4. The fruit-seller said that he was selling mangoes twenty rupees a kilo.
5. The clerk told the headmaster that Mr Verma had been absent for the last three days.
6. Sita told her mother that she had visited the fair the previous day.
7. The officer told the clerk that the files should be ready within an hour.

Exercise-4

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

Exercise-5

1. Gopal asked me if I was going to see the fair.
2. The boys asked me when the match would be played.
3. Sarita asked him if she might use his telephone.
4. My father asked me why I did not work hard.
5. He asked me whether I knew how to swim.

Exercise-6

1. The hermit replied to the king if he did not see.
2. The enemy told the king that he [the king] did not him [the enemy], but he [the enemy] knew him [the king].
3. The king asked the hermit how he had been answered.

4. Mridu demanded what that had to do with anything.
5. She whispered to him whose they were.
6. Ravi said that he did not know.
7. Gopal told the king that he accepted the challenge.
8. Nishad said that at least he had one friend.
9. I said that he had made good boots.
10. Nishad asked Maya if she really thought he was a criminal.
7. My children neither read nor write.
8. He is either an engineer or a doctor.
9. Although Shefali was tired, she did not take any rest.
10. Although it was very hot, Mohan did not buy a fan.

Exercise-2

1. Ravi is not only writing but also reading.
2. Although you live far away from me, I feel you are always with me.
3. Either plastic or any other such waste causes great harm to environment.
4. Not only the boys but also I have finished work.
5. Not only the cities, forts, palaces, gardens, temples in Hadoti are spectacular but they also keep you absorbed for long hours.
6. Hadoti is rich both in culture and in minerals.
7. Your actual visit will either give you pleasure or it will also enrich your knowledge about this area.
8. Not only Kalika Mata mandir but Mira Bai mandir is also famous.
9. The farmer neither ploughed the fields nor sowed the seeds.
10. You can visit either Jaipur or Bharatpur on Sunday.

12. Clause

(Using 'If' for Open Condition)

Exercise-1

1. catch, shall reach;
2. shout,
3. go, will mark;
4. will come, inform;
5. cooks, will wash;
6. work, will get;
7. falls, will consult
8. invite, shall attend;
9. work, will get;
10. will help, request.

Exercise-2

1. will return 2. live
3. knows 4. is
5. gives 6. give
7. gets 8. has
9. will float 10. don't wobble

13. Conjunctions

Exercise-1

1. You are neither intelligent nor hardworking.
2. Mohan teaches either John or Mary.
3. She is neither beautiful nor attractive.
4. He is either intelligent or diligent.
5. Although it was very dark, Sabir could find his way.
6. Though Prashant is very rich yet he goes to his factory on foot.

14. Words in Situation

- I. 1. king 2. better
3. hut 4. bearded
- II. 1. much 2. hungry
3. thing 4. little
- III. 1. eyes 2. money
3. right 4. deep
- IV. 1. sorry 2. matter
3. seem 4. see
- V. 1. running 2. wicked
3. owner 4. rich
- VI. 1. extreme 2. shy
3. shop 4. next

- VII. 1. criminal 2. burnt
 3. ordinary 4. summer
- VIII. 1. just 2. probably
 3. idea 4. walked
- IX. 1. sleeves 2. longer
 3. old 4. suddenly
- X. 1. fire 2. oxygen
 3. burn 4. remove

15. Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters

Exercise-1

- Yes, my first rank slipped to the second.
- Father, is he telling lies ?
- Papa, grandmother cannot read or write.
- Oh Papa, last week, my rose plant almost died!
- He'll tell you.
- Do you know what she said ?
- Are we actually living, Papa ?
- Are we missing out on real life ?
- We had a fun-filled journey.
- Surbhi, Nikhil and I enjoyed a boat ride.

Exercise-2

- "You are tired," said the king.
- "Forgive me!" said the bearded man in weak voice.
- "Do you not see?" replied the hermit.
- "Amma!" came a wail from the gate.
- I would say, "How do you do, Mr Gessler?"
- "Oh!" he answered, "dead."
- "Of course he's one, Seven," I said.
- "Exactly!" I exclaimed.
- "Try to understand, Seven," I told him.
- "What did happen?" Charlie asked.
- I said, "Don't do that; you'll hurt it."
- He said, "We've forgotten the balls!"

VOCABULARY

1. Sound

Exercise-1

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (b)
 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Exercise-2

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b)
 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Exercise-3

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b)
 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d)

2. Opposites

Exercise-1

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. easy | 2. satisfied |
| 3. wise | 4. carefully |
| 5. small | 6. blessed |
| 7. never | 8. powerful |
| 9. happy | 10. safe. |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. reward | 2. better |
| 3. Remember | 4. tail |
| 5. large | 6. never |
| 7. wide | 8. short |
| 9. young | 10. good |
| 11. shy | 12. upset |
| 13. usefully | 14. angry |
| 15. longer. | |

3. Gender

Exercise-1

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. girl | 2. woman |
| 3. mother | 4. bitch |
| 5. cow | 6. peahen |
| 7. goddess | 8. actress |
| 9. Mrs | 10. sister |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. host | 2. actor |
| 3. empress | 4. maidservant |

5. bridegroom
7. widower
9. heir

6. hero
8. king
10. aunt

Exercise-3

1. men
3. his
5. brother
7. horse
9. brother
2. master's
4. dogs
6. wife
8. Slow
10. madman

4. Homophones**Exercise-1**

1. piece
3. fair
5. die
7. some
2. lose
4. accept
6. feet

Exercise-2

1. plane
3. principal
5. quite
7. sale
9. weak
2. marry
4. pray
6. story
8. tail
10. hole

5. One Word Substitution**Exercise-1**

1. Hermit
3. Century
5. Crook
7. Clinic
9. Stump
2. Firefighter
4. Poison
6. Grave
8. Statue
10. Grandfather

Exercise-2

1. cricket
3. year
5. doctor
7. gloves
9. hermit
2. mould
4. grandmother
6. school
8. wood
10. snake

Exercise-3

Match the column 'A' with column 'B' with their one word.

- | A | B |
|--|-------------|
| 1. A period of time in which a team is batting | [j] Innings |
| 2. A meal eaten in the middle of the day | [h] Lunch |

3. A piece of land where flowers are grown [f] Garden

4. A small, simply built house or shelter [g] Hut

5. A way that is made by walking of people [i] Path

6. Small patches of ground for plants [d] Beds

7. A two wheels vehicle to ride by pushing paddle [e] Bicycle

8. Very small in size [c] Tiny

9. The official home of king or queen [b] Palace

10. The day after today [a] Tomorrow

6. Missing Letters**Exercise-1**

1. entire
3. stop
5. among
7. declared
9. villages
11. nature
13. mother
15. assist
2. action
4. people
6. tender
8. cutting
10. family
12. coming
14. reading

Exercise-2

1. lunch
3. consider
5. school
7. frankly
9. provide
11. private
13. always
15. without
2. limited
4. today
6. student
8. fulfil
10. country
12. great
14. bring

Exercise-3

1. listen
3. village
5. school
7. enhance
9. amount
11. student
2. limited
4. friend
6. female
8. under
10. should
12. even

13. happy 14. great
15. birth

Exercise-4

1. always 2. lucky
3. hospital 4. fifty
5. waste 6. problem
7. garden 8. people
9. glass 10. months
11. major 12. places
13. acute 14. stink
15. clean

7. Word Family

- bicycle—handle, brakes, wheel, mud-guard, saddle, luggage, chain, free-wheel, bell, tyre, tube, rim, paddle, etc.
- motor-cycle—petrol tank, seat, headlight, tail light, brake, handle, gear, clutch, odometer, speedometer, tyre, tube, etc.
- classroom—table, chair, stool, blackboard, chalk, charts, pictures, slogans, etc.
- school—ground, classroom, office, principal chamber, library, toilets, laboratory, canteen, etc.
- village—house, temple, post-office, school, hospital, shops, market, streets, colony, well, bus-stand, railway station, etc.
- railway station—platform, office, booking window, parking, waiting hall, water-hut, canteen, hawker, etc.
- pen—lid, refill, cap, ball, nib, clip, cartridge, etc.
- house—garden, bedroom, kitchen, dining hall, drawing room, toilet, store-room, guest-room, terrace, etc.
- human body—head, eye, nose, ear, mouth, hair, neck, etc.
- geometry box—pencil, pencil sharpner, eraser, ruler, set square, protractor, compass, etc.

8 Phrasal Verbs**Exercise**

1. gave up 2. looking for
3. put on 4. broke out
5. bring up 6. comes of
7. get up 8. getting on
9. came across 10. carry out

9. Correct Form of the Word**Exercise-1**

1. kingdom 2. differently
3. heavily 4. easily
5. hungry 6. Actually
7. completely 8. mostly
9. nervously 10. really

Exercise-2

1. grimly 2. suddenly
3. possibly 4. loudly
5. really 6. possibly
7. nearly 8. suddenly
9. angry 10. gleefully

Exercise-3

1. greedy 2. soundly
3. terribly 4. splendidly
5. flowery 6. criminal
7. obviously 8. doubtful
9. usefully 10. merely

Exercise-4

1. lightning 2. generally
3. electrical 4. softly
5. lovely 6. dangerous
7. cheerful 8. bullying
9. historical 10. slightly

10. Putting the Words in Right Order**Exercise-1**

- They all answered his questions differently.
- He saw no one but simple people.
- The king went up to the hermit.
- The sun went behind the trees.
- How have I been answered?

6. We found him outside the gate this morning.
 7. She will never learn a thing.
 8. A gold chain gleamed around his leathery neck.
 9. Ravi turned and glanced at the shabby-looking old slippers.
 10. She wanted him to leave quickly.
 11. I will open that door one day.
 12. One day the dog came running to him.
 13. Now in the same village there lived a wicked old man and his wife.
 14. On coming home, the old man took his wife into the garden.
 15. The shop had a certain quiet distinction.
- Exercise-2**
1. They lasted longer than ever.
 2. We have taken the shop over.
 3. He had obviously recognized my brother.
 4. What lives longer than anything else?
 5. I tracked down very old and ancient animals.
 6. We generally do it with a lighted match.
 7. Some fire cannot be put out with water.
 8. It had not done anything to him.
 9. We groveled round for half an hour.
 10. He gave up looking for the rest of the screws.
 11. He was of a cheerful disposition.
 12. I took him into the back kitchen.
 13. There was a simple reason for this.
 14. It also opened new possibilities for spin and swing.
 15. India entered the world of Test Cricket in 1932.

COMPOSITION

1. Comprehension Passages (Unseen Passages)

Unseen Passage 1

1. (a) God
2. The parents sacrifice their pleasures for the sake of their children.
3. They labour hard to feed and clad their children.
4. The moral duty of the children is to look after their parents in their old age.
5. Children should respect their parents in every way.
6. needs.

Unseen Passage 2

1. (c) Banbir
2. The servant informed Panna that Banbir had killed Rana Vikramajit and was coming to kill the prince.

3. The little prince was asleep in his bed.
4. Panna's own child was in her lap.
5. Panna was singing softly to her child to put him to sleep when the servant came in.
6. furious.

Unseen Passage 3

1. (b) blind
2. The lame man lived in a village.
3. One day the village caught fire.
4. The villagers began to run.
5. The blind man asked the lame man to sit on his shoulders and show him the way.
6. put out.

Unseen Passage 4

1. (a) truth and non-violence.
2. Gandhiji was born on October 2, 1869.
3. He went to South Africa to practise as a lawyer.

4. India was freed on August 15, 1947.
5. Nathuram Godse killed Gandhiji.
6. started.

Unseen Passage 5

1. (b) greenery
2. Trees are the treasure house of oxygen.
3. Forests are cut down for constructing buildings.
4. The cutting down of trees is a curse to mankind.
5. It is the duty of every citizen to take care of the environment.
6. weary.

Unseen Passage 6

1. (c) guava
2. The two great rivers the Ganga and the Yamuna meet in Prayagraj.
3. The ancient name of Prayagraj was Prayag.
4. The word 'Allahabad' means 'Abode of Allah'.
5. Allahabad University is called the 'Oxford of the East.'
6. famous.

Unseen Passage 7

1. (b) an old beggar
2. Mohan gave his coat to the beggar.
3. The beggar blessed Mohan.
4. The man was shivering with cold.
5. Mohan's mother told him that she was proud of him.
6. rebuke.

2. Paragraph Writing

1. Our Headmaster

I read in Government Upper Primary School Rampur. Shri R. C. Gupta is our headmaster. He is about forty-five years old. He always wears very simple dress. He never comes late. He is very punctual in his work. He never gets angry. He is very hard-working. He is a very learned man.

He is very kind and gentle. He always helps the poor students. His behaviour towards all the teachers and students is very good. We are proud of our headmaster.

2. My Best Friend

I read in class VII. I have many friends. Suresh is my best friend. He reads in my class. We go to school together. His father is a doctor. His mother is a teacher. He puts on simple dress. He helps me in my work. He is honest. He is hard-working. He is punctual in his work. He is obedient. He obeys his elders. He respects his teachers and elders. He does not waste his time. He is the monitor of our class. He is a good player. All the teachers like him. I am proud of him.

3. The Cow

We have a cow. The cow is a very useful animal. The cow has a big body. She has four legs. She has two eyes. Her ears are very long. Her mouth is very long. Her tail is long. She has two horns on her head. She is of white colour. She eats grass and oilcake. She gives us sweet milk. Curd, butter, and sweets are made from her milk. Her calves are very useful. They plough our fields. We love our cow very much.

4. The Camel

The camel is very common in Rajasthan. It is a very useful animal here. It is called the ship of the desert. It is a very big animal. It has four long legs. Its tail is very short. Its neck is very long. It has a hump on its back. Its teeth are very sharp. It has padded feet. It can walk on sand very easily. It eats the leaves of

trees. It can live without food and water for many days. People ride on its back. It carries load from one place to another. It draws carts and ploughs fields.

5. **My Village**

I live in a small village. The lanes are narrow. Two thousand people live in it. Most of the people are farmers. There are fifteen shopkeepers. Some are blacksmiths, some are potters and carpenters. Some persons are in service. There are many hand pumps and wells in the village. There is a Secondary School. A hospital is also there in the village. It has a temple and a mosque. There is a post office also in the village. I love my village very much.

6. **Diwali**

Diwali is a very important festival of the Hindus. It takes place in the month of Kartik. On this day Shri Ram Chandra returned to Ayodhya after exile of fourteen years. People clean and whitewash their houses and shops. They decorate them with pictures and toys. People buy sweets and toys. They put on new clothes. Children eat sweets. In the night people light lamps, candles and bulbs. They worship goddess Lakshmi. They send sweets and wishes to their friends and relatives.

7. **A Hockey Match**

Last Tuesday our school team played a hockey match with the players of Jain School. I also played in the match. At 4 p.m. both teams entered the field. At 4:30 the referee blew his whistle. Now the match began. Both of the teams were playing well. For some time none of them could score a

goal. Our captain was a good player. He hit the ball and it went into the goal post. Rival team could not score a single goal till the end. The game was over. Our team won the match.

8. **A Railway Journey**

Last Sunday I went to Jaipur by train with my father. We reached the station by taxi. We bought two tickets. We went to platform. Some people were sitting on the benches. There was a great rush. After sometime the train arrived. We entered a compartment. After five minutes the train started. We took our seats. On the way the train stopped at many stations. At last we reached Jaipur station.

9. **A Picnic**

It was Sunday. The weather was pleasant. We decided to go on a picnic. The place was a garden near a canal. We got up early in the morning. We went there on our bicycles. The sun was shining. The birds were chirping on the trees. The canal was flowing. There were monkeys on the trees. We reached there and took rest. Then we bathed in the canal. We prepared tea. We took tea with biscuits and sweets. We sang songs. We enjoyed the day.

10. **Mahatma Gandhi**

Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader. He is called the father of the nation. He was born on October 2, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. After passing the High School exam he went to England to study law. He went to South Africa for practice. Then he joined the National Congress. He led the freedom movement. He was sent to prison many times. India became free on

August 15, 1947. On January 30, 1948 he was shot dead by Nathuram Godse.

3. Story Writing

1. **The Lion and the Mouse**

A lion was sleeping under a tree. A mouse came out of its hole. It began to move over the body of the lion. The lion woke up. He caught the mouse in his paws. He wanted to kill it. The mouse requested the lion, "Sir, let me live. I shall help you." The lion took pity on it and set it free. After some days the lion was caught in a net. He began to roar. The mouse heard his roar. It went there. It cut the net and made the lion free.

Moral : Do good and have good.

2. **Two Friends and a Bear**

One day two friends were passing through the forest. They promised to help each other if any wild animal attacked them. After sometime they saw a bear coming towards them. One of them climbed a tree. The other one did not know how to climb a tree. He lay down on the ground. The bear came close to him and smelt him. The man pretended to be dead. He knew that the bear does not touch a dead body. So the bear went away. Now his friend came down from the tree. He asked the man, "What did the bear say in your ear?" The man replied that the bear said to him, "Never trust a selfish man."

Moral : A friend in need is a friend indeed.

3. **The Capseller and the Monkeys**

Once a capseller was passing through a forest. A bundle of caps was on his head. He was very tired,

so he sat down under a tree to take some rest. He put the bundle under his head. Soon he fell asleep. After some time he woke up. He found his bundle empty. He saw that some monkeys were sitting in a tree. The caps were on their heads. He thought of a plan. He took off his cap and threw it on the ground. The monkeys also threw caps on the ground. The capseller collected his caps and went away.

Moral : Wit triumphs while physical strength fails.

4. **The King and the Farmer**

One day a king went towards a village. He saw a very old man in a field. He was watering mango trees. The king said to the old man, "Why are you watering these mango trees? They will bear fruits after many years. Perhaps you will not be able to eat their fruits." The old man replied, "I am not doing it for myself. I am doing it for others just as others did for me in the past." The king was very much pleased to hear this answer. He gave a good reward to the old man.

5. **The Fox and the Crow**

Once there was a foolish crow sitting in a tree. It had a piece of bread in its beak. A clever fox noticed the crow with a piece of bread. He wanted to get it.

He thought of a plan. He praised the crow, "You are a beautiful bird. Your voice is very sweet. Please sing a song for me." The silly crow felt flattered. It opened its beak to sing. The piece of bread fell down on the ground. The fox picked it up and ran away. Now the crow was sad.

Moral : Beware of flatterers.

4. Letters and Applications

A. Letter

- 15 New Colony
Udaipur
May 2, 20__
My dear Sunil
I have received your letter just now. I am glad to know that your examination is over and now you will have summer vacation. I invite you to come and spend your vacation with us. Udaipur is famous for its natural beauty. It is called the city of lakes. There are many places to visit. We shall visit them together.
With best regards to your parents
Yours sincerely
Suresh
- 203 Bhupalpura
Udaipur
20 June 20__
My dear Father
I have just received your kind letter. I am sorry to inform you that mother has been suffering from malaria for three days. Our family doctor is attending on her. He hopes that she will be quite well very soon. She often remembers you and asks you to come soon.
With regards
Your loving son
Adesh
- 25 Vikas Path
Alwar
January 8, 20__
My dear Hari
I have just received your marksheet. I am very sorry to learn that your marks in every subject are very poor. I advise you to be very sincere in your studies.

You should work hard so that you may get good marks in all the subjects.

I wish you the best of luck

Your loving brother

Atul

- 2 Ranjit Nagar
Bharatpur
July 20, 20__
My dear Father
I am quite well here and hope the same for you. You will be glad to know that I am very regular in my studies. I am working hard. I go to school regularly. I study for six hours daily. I also play games in the evening daily. I will try my best to get good marks in the examination.
With best regards to mother and love to Raju.

Your loving son

Dinesh

- Pratap Hostel,
Rajkiya Vidyalaya, Talwara
12th March 20__
My dear Father
An educational tour of 30 students and three teachers is going to start on the 1st of April for a week. Participants have been asked to seek their parents' permission for the same. I, therefore, request you to allow me to go on this tour which is highly useful to us. Please send rupees two thousand also for the same.
Please convey my regards to Mummy and love to Vinod.
Yours affectionately
Mahendra

B. Applications

- NH-11
Jaipur Road
Dausa
19 September 20__

- The Headmistress
Govt Girls' Secondary School
Dausa
Madam
Respectfully I beg to say that my mother is not feeling well. She is in hospital. My father is out of station. I have to attend her. So I am unable to attend the classes for five days from september 19 to september 23.
Kindly grant me leave for five days only.
Thanking you
Yours obediently
Radha
Class VII B
Roll No. 22
2. Sudama Nagar
Hanumangarh Road
Sri Ganganagar
1 August 20__
The Headmaster
Govt Upper Primary School
Sri Ganganagar
Sir
Most respectfully I beg to say that I am a student of class VII A of your school. My father has been transferred to Ajmer. So I am unable to study here in your school.
Kindly issue me a transfer certificate.
Thanking you
Yours obediently
Vivek
Class VII A
Roll No. 12
3. Vikash Villa
Sajjangarh
October 9, 20__
The Headmistress
Govt Girls' Upper Primary School
Sajjangarh
Madam
- I am a student of class VII of your school. I am very much interested in sports and games. According to your notice, I have to attend the evening games regularly without fail. But I am sorry to tell you that yesterday I met with an accident. My right leg is fractured. The doctor has advised me to have complete rest for a week.
I, therefore, request you to exempt me from attending the evening games for a week from 10th October 20__
Thanking you
Yours obediently
Lalita Kumari
Class VII
4. Room No 107
Pratap Hostel
Jaipur
April 20, 20__
The Headmaster
Govt Secondary School
Jaipur
Sir
Most respectfully I beg to say that my parents live in Udaipur. I wish to go home during the coming summer vacation. I want to get a railway concession certificate for my journey to Udaipur on 30 April and back on 30 June.
I, therefore, request you to issue me a railway concession certificate.
Yours obediently
Kavita
Class VII
5. 19-A Vaishali Nagar
Deeg
9 August 20__
The Headmaster
Pratap Secondary School
Deeg
Sir

Respectfully I beg to say that I have some urgent piece of work at my home. Kindly grant me leave for two days from 10 August to 11 August.
Thanking you
Yours obediently
Mohan
Class VII A

5. Dialogue-Writing

Dialogue 1 (about your school going and games)

- (A) How do you go to school?
(B) I go to school on foot.
(A) What game do you play?
(B) I play football, hockey and cricket.

Dialogue 2 (Dialogue with a teacher)

- (A) Why didn't you do your homework?
(B) My mother was seriously ill.
(A) How is she now?
(B) She is better now.
(A) I wish her speedy recovery.
(B) Thank you, sir.

Dialogue 3 (at Bus stand)

- (A) Which is the bus to Jaipur?
(B) That red bus standing in the corner goes to Jaipur.
(A) When does it start?
(B) It starts at 10 : 15 a.m.
(A) When does it reach Jaipur?
(B) It takes four hours.

Dialogue 4 (while asking time)

- (A) What's the time?
(B) It is ten to five.
(A) Is your watch right?
(B) Yes, it is right.

6. Process Writing

1. ALOO POHA

Items Required

- 2 cups: Poha
- 1 Potatoes
- 1 Onion
- 2 Green Chillies
- 1 table-spoon : Chana dal

- 1 table-spoon : Urad dal
- 1/4 table-spoon : Mustard Seeds
- 1 sprig: Curry leaves
- 2 table-spoon : Peanuts
- 4 table-spoon : Oil
- 1 pinch Turmeric powder
- 1 Lemon
- Few Corainder leaves
- Salt to taste

Method

- Soak the poha in water. Wash and drain all the water.
- Add some salt and turmeric powder and keep aside.
- Peel and cut the potatoes into small cubes, chop the onions, chillies, corainder leaves.
- Heat oil and put chana dal, urad dal, mustard seeds, peanuts, curry leaves and fry until they crackle.
- Add potatoes , saute for few minutes, then add chopped onions, chillies.
- Cook till they are done. Add the poha, corainder leaves and stir.
- Keep it on slow flame for 5- 7 minutes.
- Let it cool for sometime and add then lemon juice.

2. MISSI ROTI

Items Required

- 2 cups: Whole Wheat Flour
- 2 cups: Gram Flour
- 1 table-spoon : Cumin Seeds
- 2 table-spoon : Dry fenugreek leaves
- Red chili powder to taste
- Salt to taste
- A pinch of turmeric powder
- 2 table-spoon : oil
- Water to knead

Method

- Mix Wheat flours, gram flour, salt, chili powder, turmeric powder and mix well.

- Make powder of fenugreek leaves and mix it to the flour.
- Rub oil into the flour, slowly add water and make a soft dough and keep it covered with damp cloth for 30 minutes.
- Knead well again the dough and make balls.
- Roll into a slightly thick chapati than usual. Pre-heat the girdle and cook the missi roti with or without oil.

3. CHAPATI

Items Required

- 2 cups: Wheat Flour
- Water as per requirement

Method

- Knead soft dough
- Leave it for at least 30 minutes.
- Break off to a table tennis - ball sized (even smaller) bit of dough.
- Roll with help of dry flour to a thin round.
- Roll as thin as possible.
- Heat tawa and place phulka on it.
- When dry on one side, turn it.
- When brown spots appear on second side, turn again.
- Take a kitchen towel and lightly press the phulka, rotating at same time, it will puff.
- Make as crisp as desired.
- Serve hot.

4. PALAK PARATHA

Items Required

- 2 cups: Chapati Flour
- 1 cup : Spinach, finely chopped and steamed
- 1 table-spoon : oil
- Salt to taste
- 1/4th table spoon : chili powder or black pepper powder
- Oil / butter to shallow fry

Method

- Drain the steamed spinach and cool it.
- Now mix all ingredients- flour, spinach, salt, chili powder and 1 table-spoon . oil.
- Add enough water to make a dough of rolling consistency.
- Cover it and keep aside for 30 minutes.
- Then make small balls and roll them like parathas.
- Put the palak paratha on the tawa and make like you make any paratha.
- Serve palak parantha hot with home-made butter, curd or chutney of your choice.

5. COCONUT CHUTENY

Items Required

- 1 fresh coconut (grated)
- 3 fresh green chilies or as per taste
- 2 table-spoon : coriander leaves (chopped)
- 1 table-spoon : lemon or lime juice
- 1 table-spoon : split peas (roasted)
- 3/4 cup: plain yogurt
- Salt To Taste

Method

- Grind coarsely all the ingredients in a blender and serve.

7. Messages

1.

Message

July 20, 20 --
6.00 P.M.
Dear Anuradha
My house owner got a telephone from father. Mother is in serious condition. Reach Jaipur at once. Don't forget to take your clothes with you.
Anup

4. **Message**
 16 July, 20 --
 3.00 P. M.
 Dear Suresh/Sonia
 The text books are to be distributed to the students of Class VII from Monday to Thursday. Attend soon.
 Mohan/Mohini

3. **SAVE FUEL FOR TOMORROW**

 ⇒ **PRECAUTIONS**

- ⇒ Be economical while using the cooking fuel.
- ⇒ Don't use vehicles for short distances
- ⇒ Turn off the engines at red light.
- ⇒ ONLY USE AS MUCH FUEL AS YOU NEED.



SPEND like a BEGGAR, not like a RICH

Issued by - Welfare Society

8. Posters

1. **SAVE WATER**
 KEEP IN MIND

- to close the Taps.
- to check the leakages.
- to prevent the useless running of water.


 Save Water

ISSUED BY - Govt. of Rajasthan

4. **SAFE DRIVING** **DRIVE SAFE** 

- follow traffic rules,
- Avoid using mobiles while driving
- Follow traffic rules,

ISSUED BY RAJASTHAN TRAFFIC POLICE

2. **BE GENEROUS, BE KIND**  

TOWARDS  **ANIMALS** 

Respect their **EXISTENCE**

Make no **DIFFERENCE**

ALL they need is LOVE & CARE

DON'T kill them for taste or pleasure of hunting.
 ill-treat them or torture them.

BE their SAVIOUR !

ISSUED BY SPCA