

English Course-8

1. Learn, How to Climb up Trees

- A.** 1. (c) eight
2. (b) tiger
3. (b) Har Singh
4. (b) Kunwar Singh
5. (d) tobacco seller

- B.** 1. Jungle
2. jungle, growing
3. growled
4. gun
5. nearby

- C.** 1. T 2. T
3. F 4. T
5. F

- D.** 1. (c) eight years old
2. (d) tobacco seller
3. (e) scrubs
4. (a) tiger
5. (b) fell down

E. Answer the following questions in short:

1. The boy was eight years old when he was given his first gun.
2. Kunwar Singh was the first man to visit the boy.
3. The tiger attacked Har Singh because he was on foot and did not know how to climb a tree to escape the danger.
4. Kunwar Singh quickly climbed a tree to stay out of the tiger's reach.
5. Har Singh didn't exactly "get rid" of it himself; Kunwar Singh fired his gun into the air from the tree, which scared the tiger away.
6. They went to the hospital to get Har Singh's wounds treated.
7. The doctor told them that Har Singh's injuries were fatal and that he would likely die,

refusing to treat him at first because the wounds were so severe.

F. Answer the following questions in details:

1. The narrator is Jim Corbett, a famous hunter and conservationist. The story was told him by Kunwar Singh, a headman of the village and a skilled hunter. Kunwar Singh told him the story to reach him a vital lesson : that a hunter who cannot climb trees has no business being in the Jungle, as it is a matter of life and death.
2. Kunwar Singh saved Har Singh. While they were out in the Jungle, a tiger suddenly attacked them. Kunwar Singh managed to climb a tree immediately, but Har Singh, who didn't know how to climb, was caught by the tiger. The tiger clawed Har Singh stomach, causing his entrails to spill out. Kunwar Singh acted bravely by shouting and firing his gun to drive the tiger away. He then climbed down, helped Har Singh hold his stomach together and carried him for miles through the jungle to seek medical help, eventually saving his friend's life despite the doctor's initial grim outlook.

Word Power

Across

1. Jungle
2. Roar
3. Tiger

Down

4. Lion
5. Hunters
6. Rifle

Grammar**A. The Infinitives**

1. to open
2. to find a
3. To obey
4. read
5. To help

B. Punctuation

"Don't sit on that chair," I said to the guest, because it is broken.

The guest thanked me and sat on another chair. I asked him, "What would you like to have?"

Let's Write

One day I tried to climb a tree in my garden to pluck some mangoes. At first I was afraid, but my mother encouraged me and shoot nearby. Slowly I held the branches firmly and climbed up. I felt

very happy when I reached the top and plucked the mangoes. After that day. I became confident in climbing trees. It was a fun and memorable experience for me.

Composition

It was a quiet day in the forest when suddenly a huge tiger came out of the bushes and stood in front of us. Its eyes were shining and it began to roar loudly. If I had been in the place of Har Singh, I would have stayed calm and brave. I would not have run away because running could make the tiger chase us. I would have slowly stepped back and tried to scare the tiger by making a loud noise. If I had a gun, I would have fired into the air to frighten the tiger and make it go away.

2. Animals in Prison

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. 1. (d) thunderstorm
2. (c) insects
3. (b) squirrels
4. (b) parrots
5. (c) puppies | 3. Vermin
4. visitors
5. scorpions
6. people |
| B. 1. cockroaches
2. bugs, warders | C. 1. F
2. F
3. T |

4. T
5. F

D.

Name of the prison	Animals, Nehru encountered	Nehru's feelings
Almora Gaol	squirrels	Felt affectionate and cared for them
Naini/other prison	pigeons	amazed at the they went on repeating the same notes
Another Prison	monkeys	admired the bravery of the monkey in rescuing a baby monkey
Dehradun Gaol	a bitch and her puppies	Felt sympathy and looked after them.

E. Answer the following questions in short:

1. The winter became unpleasant when it rained. The cold dampness made the atmosphere gloomy and uncomfortable inside the cell.
2. It was a day of a great thunderstorm accompanied by heavy rain and hail, which made the prison cell extremely cold.
3. The various animals and insects (like wasps, hornets and squirrels) helped lessen his loneliness. He observed their activities closely, which kept his mind occupied and made him feel connected to nature.
4. Nehru found bats to be “vile” and repulsive. He disliked their flying habits and the way they would silently flit past him in the dark.
5. When a baby squirrel fell from a tree, Nehru and his friend picked it up and fed it milk using a fountain-pen filler (dropper) until it was strong enough to survive.
6. Long-term convicts often turn to pets because they are starved of human emotion and companionship. Caring for an animal provides them with a sense of purpose and a way to express affection.
7. Nehru fed the mother dog and played with the puppies. When the puppies fell ill with distemper, he spent a great deal of time nursing them and caring for them until they recovered.

F. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Nehru’s experience was one of deep observations and eventual companionship. Because he

was confined to a small space, he began to notice the small life forms he usually ignored.

- **Insects:** He watched wasps and hornets build nests, and even though they were sometimes a nuisance, he respected their “private lives.”

- **Birds:** He enjoyed the songs of birds and the chaos of sparrows.

- **Squirrels:** He became very fond of the squirrels, who grew so bold that they would climb onto his knees or sit on his feet.

- **Perspective:** This experience taught him that even in isolation, one is never truly alone if they learn to appreciate the “co-tenants” of the natural world.

2. “Animals in Prison” is an excerpt from Jawaharlal Nehru’s autobiography. It describes his fourteen-and-a-half-month stay in Dehradun Gaol. Denied human company, Nehru turned his attention to the birds, insects, and animals around him. He reflects on how his attitude changed from indifference to a deep sense of kinship with these creatures. He writes about his dislike for bats and bedbugs, his fondness for squirrels, and his pity for the convicts who desperately sought companionship in pets. The chapter highlights Nehru’s observant nature and his philosophy that humans often forget that animals have their own dignity and lives to lead.

A. Word Power

1. (c) sounding sad
2. (d) cleverly and skilfully
3. (f) causing a feeling of mystery and fear
4. (e) to stop from
5. (a) cloak
6. (b) very unhappy

B. Creeping/Crawling : Snakes, Scorpions, insects, cockroaches

Flying : Pigeons, bats, Parrots

Walking : Squirrels, monkeys, dogs

Grammar

- A.**
1. had already launched, reached
 2. did not buy, had forgotten
 3. did not take, had attended
 4. had already taken, came
 5. spent, had already started

- B.**
1. can not be omitted
 2. whom
 3. that
 4. which
 5. whom
 6. cannot be omitted

Let's Write

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru loved animals very much. During his stay in different prisons, animals and birds became his companions. He carefully observed squirrels, pigeons, monkeys, dogs and even insects.

Composition

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and a great freedom fighter. He was born on 14 Nov. 1889 in Allahabad. He loved children and they lovingly called him Chacha Nehru.

3. Granny's Fabulous Kitchen

- A.**
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. (c) jackfruit | 2. (b) Mohan |
| 3. (b) pickles | 4. (c) Kellner |
| 5. (b) turkey | |

- B.**
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. wonderful | 2. beneath |
| 3. helped | 4. Crop |
| 5. Chutney | |

- C.**
- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. T |
| 2. T | 5. F |
| 3. T | |

D. Answer the following questions in short:

1. Granny wouldn't send meat because Mohan was a vegetarian, so she sent him sweets like fudge instead.
2. "Sometimes Crazy" is the narrator's (Rusty's) pet dog.
3. Granny would sell her homemade preserves, pickles, and jams to the people in the neighbourhood or to local shops to earn extra money.

E. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Granny often advised Uncle Ken to find a steady job and become self-sufficient instead of moving from one relative's house to another. She specifically encouraged him to try teaching or working in a hotel.
2. Rusty lied to protect Uncle Ken or to avoid a complicated situation. Often in these stories, Rusty uses "white lies" to keep the peace in Granny's house or to save Uncle Ken from embarrassment regarding his romantic or professional failures.

Word Power

- A.**
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Vanilla | 3. Wonderful |
| 2. Sweet | 4. squirrel |

6 | English, Class-8

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 5. Bathroom | 8. Pioneer |
| 6. Popular | 9. Ashamed |
| 7. Always | 10. Railways |

- B.** 1. in 2. with
3. below 4. between
5. by

Grammar

- A.** 1. Mr. Gupta's son is studying to become a doctor.
2. My mother is busy preparing delicious snacks in the kitchen.
3. Granny made some spicy mango pickles for the winter.
4. A small squirrel was busy collecting nuts in the garden.
5. The news of old man's death saddened everyone at the village.
6. The employer provided a bonus to all workers for their hard work.
7. Eating healthy food is essential for a healthy liver.
8. We should plant more trees to protect our environment.
- B.** 1. Soft 3. Shallow
2. Sour 4. Die

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 5. Big | 8. Lose |
| 6. Rich | 9. Wife |
| 7. Bad | 10. Reward |

Let's Write

Pickling is an ancient method of preserving food using salt, oil, or vinegar. It prevents the growth of bacteria, allowing seasonal fruits like mangoes to be enjoyed all year round. To conserve mango pickle for two years, follow these steps: (use sufficient oil, salt and spices, dry utensils, storage)

Composition

- A. 1.** I was extremely happy to hear the news that you have finally recovered from your illness and are back home. I was quite worried when I heard you were in the hospital, but I knew you were a fighter.
- 2.** A farmer is known as the backbone of our country. He works tirelessly from dawn to dusk in his fields, regardless of the scorching heat or freezing cold. He prepare the soil, sows the seeds, and carefully nurtures the crops until they are ready for harvest.

4. A Nation's Strength

- A.** Sake, long, deep, sky

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. According to the poet, they are the people of the nation, especially those who are brave and stand for truth, can make a nation great.
2. Truthfulness, honour, and the willingness to suffer and work hard for the sake of the country.
3. Brave men are those who work while others sleep and who dare

to stand firm while others fly.

4. "They" refers to the brave and strong men who build the nation.
5. "Pillars" refers to the foundation strength and the people who support the structure of the nation.

C. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. They make the pillars deep by building the nation on a foundation of truth and sacrifice

rather than temporary wealth or military power. Their deeprooted character ensures the nation stays grounded during trials.

2. By their courage and noble deeds, they raise the nation's reputation and glory to great heights, making it a "shining" example for the rest of the world.

Composition

The central idea of the poem is that the true strength of

a nation does, not lie in its accumulated gold, military conquest (The sword), or national pride, as these are temporary and can "decay" or be "stuck down", instead, a nation's lasting greatness is built upon the character of its citizens- specifically those who are brave, truthful, and dedicated enough to sacrifice for the common good.

5. The Story of Olympic

- A.** 1. (d) Greece 3. (b) 1894
 2. (c) 776 AD 4. (c) 1900
 5. (c) five

- B.** 1. four
 2. 100 BC
 3. 393, Theodosius
 4. earthquake, 500
 5. summer, winter

- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F
 4. F 5. T

- D.** 1. (c) Greece
 2. (d) Zeus
 3. (e) 1875
 4. (a) 70,000 spectators
 5. (b) Citius-Altius-Fortius

E. Answer the following questions in short:

1. They attract more attention because they represent a global gathering of athletes from nearly every nation, symbolizing international unity and world-class excellence.
2. The Roman Emperor Theodosius I abolished the ancient games.
3. The earliest Olympic Games lasted only one day, and the only event was a single foot

race called the stade (the "stadion").

4. They lost their reputation when they became professionalized, leading to corruption, bribery, and the focus shifting from sportsmanship to winning at any cost.
5. Baron Pierre de Coubertin started the modern Olympics to promote physical education and to foster international peace and understanding through sport.
6. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896.
7. Both are organized every four years, typically lasting about two weeks. Since 1994, they have been held in alternating even-numbered years.
8. The five rings represent the five major continents of the world (Africa, America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania) joined together in friendship.

F. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. The Opening Ceremony is a grand, theatrical event that

officially marks the start of the Olympic Games. It is designed to showcase the culture and heritage of the host country while honoring the Olympic spirit. Key highlights include:

- **The Parade of Nations:** Athletes from participating countries march into the stadium. By tradition, Greece always enters first to honor the origins of the Games, while the host nation enters last.
 - **The Protocol:** The Head of State of the host country officially declares the Games open. The Olympic flag is hoisted while the Olympic Anthem is played.
 - **The Symbolic Release:** Traditionally, symbolic white doves are released to represent peace and goodwill among nations.
 - **The Artistic Show:** Massive performances featuring music, dance, and technology tell the story of the host city's history and future.
2. The lighting of the Olympic Flame is the most dramatic and anticipated moment of the ceremony. It symbolizes the light of spirit, knowledge, and life.
- **The Journey:** The process begins months earlier in Olympia, Greece, where the flame is lit by the sun's rays using a parabolic mirror. It then travels via a

torch relay across various countries and cities.

- **The Final Torchbearer:** A famous athlete (or a group representing the host nation's values) carries the torch into the stadium during the final leg of the relay.
- **The Cauldron:** The final torchbearer uses the flame to light a massive cauldron. The flame continues to burn throughout the duration of the Games and is only extinguished during the closing ceremony to signify the end of the event.

Word Power

- A. 1. PROCLAIM
2. PENTATHLON
3. EXCAVATE
4. ARCHAEOLOGIST
5. ALTAR
6. RITUALS
- B. 1. (d) saddened
2. (f) degraded
3. (b) started
4. (a) gained
5. (c) ancient
6. (e) demote
7. (h) weaker
8. (g) reward

Grammar

- A. 1. since, has been trying
2. has been running, for
3. has been stealing, for
4. has been learning, since
5. has been studying, since
- B. 1. short
2. most important
3. more important
4. mightier

5. elder, sharper
6. oldest
7. more

Let's Write

"Standing on the podium as an Olympic medalist was the most surreal moment of my life. After years of grueling training and sacrifices, seeing my national flag rise while the anthem played brought tears to my eyes. The competition was tough, but the spirit

of sportsmanship among the athletes was even stronger. This medal is not just mine."

Composition

Cricket originated in south-east England during the late 16th century. It became the country's national sport in the 18th century and developed globally in the 19th and 20th centuries. The first international were played in the mid-19th century.

6. The Five Chinese Brothers

- A. 1. (a) alike 4. (b) oven
2. (c) sea 5. (d) fifth
3. (d) smiled

- B. 1. bid, fishing
2. boy
3. mouth, vanished
4. ocean, thrown
5. beehive, whipped
6. started, round

- C. 1. F 2. F 3. F
4. F 5. T

- D. 1. (c) swallowed the sea
2. (d) iron neck
3. (e) stretched his legs
4. (a) could not be burnt
5. (b) held his breath for as long as he wished

- E. 1. The little boy asked the first Chinese brother if he could go fishing with him (or specifically, to accompany him when he went to swallow the sea).
2. The police arrested him because the little boy drowned (or disappeared). The boy did not obey the brother's signal to come back to shore, and when the brother could no longer hold the sea in his mouth, he had to

release it, causing the boy to be swept away. The brother was then accused of murder.

3. ● **First Brother** – The Judge tried to have him beheaded.

● **Second Brother** – The Judge tried to have him drowned in the deep ocean.

4. ● **Fourth Brother** – The Judge tried to burn him at the stake.

● **Fifth Brother** – The Judge tried to smother (suffocate) him inside a giant oven filled with whipped cream (or simply shut him inside an oven to suffocate, depending on the version of the story).

5. Since the Judge could not kill any of them (because each method of execution failed), he decided that the brother must be innocent. The Judge set him free, and all five brothers lived happily ever after with their mother.

- F. 1. Each of the five brothers had a unique supernatural ability:

- **The First Brother**– Could swallow the entire sea.
 - **The Second Brother**– Had an iron neck which could not be cut.
 - **The Third Brother**– Could stretch his legs to any length.
 - **The Fourth Brother**– Could not be burned (he was immune to fire.)
 - **The Fifth Brother**– Could hold his breath indefinitely (forever).
2. The brothers did not die because they all looked exactly alike. Before each execution, the condemned brother would ask the Judge for permission to go home and say goodbye to his mother. During this visit, the brothers would switch places. The brother who had the specific power to survive the next execution method would take the place of the sentenced brother.
- The brother with the iron neck took the place for the beheading.
 - The brother with the stretchy legs took the place for the drowning.
 - The brother who was immune to fire took the place for the burning.
 - The brother who could hold his breath took the place for the smothering.
- G. 1. Who said : first brother
To whom : The little boy
2. Who said : Each Brother
To whom : The Judge

3. Who said : The Judge
To whom : The Brother
4. Who said : Fourth Brother
To whom : The people
5. Who said : The Judge
To whom : Fifth Brother

Word Power

- A. 1. (c) Cause
2. (e) Resemble
3. (d) Begin
4. (b) Quarrel
5. (a) Discover
- B. 1. Ugly 4. live
2. Sea 5. wrong
3. pull 6. unpleasant
- C. 1. The stag did not see its reflection in the pond.
2. He did not walk in the garden.
3. I do not like ice cream.
4. Ram is not playing in the field.
5. Mohan and Shyam had not gone to the market.
- D. 1. The fire was smothered with sand.
2. He shoveled snow from the road.
3. The teacher stepped up to help the child.
4. Somehow we reached home safely.
5. The storm cut off the electricity.

Grammar

- A. 1. for 4. For
2. since 6. Since
3. since
- B. 1. Possessive
2. Reflexive
3. Possessive
4. Possessive
5. Personal
6. Reflexive
7. Demonstrative

Let's Write

Dussehra was celebrated with great

enthusiasm in our locality last week. The streets were decorated with lights and colourful banners. In the evening, a large crowd gathered in the ground to watch the Ramleela. At night, huge effigies of Ravan, Meghnath and Kumbhakaran were set on fire.

Composition

In my neighbourhood there are twin brothers named Rohan and Mohan. They looked exactly alike and it is difficult to tell them apart. Both of them study in the same class and wear similar clothes. However, their interests are different.

7. The Thieves

- A.** 1. (b) at a small town quite far from home
2. (c) the dinner on the table
3. (a) invited him to the table before deciding on his story
- B.** 1. horseback, business, evening
2. Hubert
3. speaker, corridor, hall
4. adventure, ladies
5. guests, Hubert
6. thieves, Jerry
- C.** 1. (c) waylaid there
2. (d) the trees a distant light.
3. (e) again in a minute.
4. (a) corridor which led from the hall.
5. (b) jar of the best scented Scotch.
- D.** 1. Hubert was travelling at night because he was riding home on his horse, Jerry, to spend Christmas with his family. It was Christmas Eve, and he was trying to reach home before it got too late.
2. While riding, Hubert was stopped by three robbers. They seized him, bound his hands and feet together, and tied him firmly to his horse. They then whipped the horse, sending it running blindly into the woods, leaving Hubert helpless and

- unable to free himself.
3. After the robbers chased the horse away, the horse (Jerry) wandered through the woods for hours. Eventually, the horse instinctively found its way to a large house (Sir Simon's mansion), likely attracted by the lights or the smell of the stables. Hubert, still tied to the horse, shouted for help when he realized he was near people.
4. Sir Simon treated Hubert very kindly. Once the servants untied Hubert and brought him inside, Sir Simon listened to his story, gave him a hearty meal to eat, and allowed him to stay and join the Christmas festivities in the hall.
5. Once the thieves were revealed and captured, Sir Simon wanted to ensure they were punished. He ordered his servants/staff to bind the thieves so they could be handed over to the authorities (constables) to be taken to jail.
- E.** 1. Hubert is a brave and intelligent fourteen-year-old boy. He is described as a "Yeoman's son" who is very fond of his horse, Jerry. Despite being attacked by three grown men and left in a scary situation, he does not lose

hope. He shows great presence of mind and cleverness later in the story. Instead of panicking when he realizes the thieves are in the room, he comes up with a smart trick to catch them without putting himself in danger.

2. Hubert suspected that the three thieves were hiding inside a large closet (or wardrobe) in the banquet hall. To prove this without getting attacked, he told the guests he could perform a magic trick. He asked for a little snuff (a fine powdered tobacco that makes people sneeze). He threw the snuff into the air near the closet and blew it through the cracks of the door. The snuff irritated the thieves' noses, causing them to sneeze loudly and uncontrollably. The loud sneezing revealed their hiding spot, allowing Sir Simon and his men to capture them.

Word Power

- A.
 1. My father sent me to town on important business.
 2. We were traversing the forest when it began to rain.
 3. The nimble boy climbed the tree quickly.
 4. Wait here for a moment.
 5. The soldiers stood on the battlement of the castle.
 6. His quick repartee made everyone laugh.
- B.
 1. Errand
 2. Journey
 3. Harmony
 4. Asleep
 5. Adventure
 6. Mercilessly
 7. Certainly

8. Magician
9. Mercy
10. Anxious

Grammar (Voice)

- A.
 1. We made the list of things.
 2. He moved the table.
 3. Peter put on the pipe.
 4. Tom shut and strapped the bag.
 5. I finished the work.
- B.
 1. My luggage was started packing by me.
 2. The bag was closed by him.
 3. The toothbrush was packed by them.
 4. A cup was broken by him.
 5. The straw-berry jam was packed by Aman.
- C.
 - packed, didn't say, closed, asked, had packed, discovered, really forgotten, opened, put, went, wondered, had packed, turned, was.
- D.
 1. had better keep
 2. had better go
 3. had better hire
 4. had better get
 5. had better consult
 6. had better hire
 7. had better eat
 8. had better sleep
 9. had better run

Let's Write

Packing is an important part of travelling. When we go on a trip to Mussoorie. We must pack wisely. Since Mussoorie is a hill station, we should carry warm clothes like sweaters, jackets, and socks. Comfortable shoes and an umbrella are also necessary because the weather can change suddenly.

Composition

A Journey by train is always exciting and enjoyable. Last summer I travelled by train to visit my grandparents. I reached

the railway station early and watched the busy platform. Vendors were selling tea and snacks, and passengers were waiting for their trains.

Travelling by train is comfortable and affordable. It gives us a chance to see nature and meet new people. I enjoyed my train journey very much and will always remember it.

8. Mahatma Gandhi

- A.** 1. (a) lawyer
2. (b) Maritzburg
3. (a) 1915
4. (c) third class
5. (c) Mahatma
- B.** 1. first
2. Beddings
3. Coloured
4. Voluntarily
5. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- C.** 1. F 4. F
2. T 5. T
3. F
- D.** 1. (c) event
2. (d) executive
3. (e) described
4. (a) emphasized
5. (b) allowed
- E.** 1. "On the seventh day my arrival, I left Durban."
2. "Come along you must go to the van compartment."
3. "But I have a first class ticket."
4. "I tell you, I was permitted to travel in this compartment."
5. "He took me by the hand and pushed me out".
- F.** 1. The incident took place in a first-class compartment of a train at the Pietermaritzburg railway station in South Africa.
2. The railway officials told the lawyer (Gandhi) to leave the first-class compartment and move to the van compartment (third class), even though he had a valid first-class ticket.
3. The lawyer replied that he had a valid first-class ticket and refused to leave the compartment voluntarily.
4. No, the officials were not satisfied. They called a police constable to remove him.
5. Finally, the constable pushed the lawyer out of the train along with his luggage. The train steamed away, leaving him shivering in the cold waiting room on the platform.
6. The Indian lawyer was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi).
7. Gandhi returned to India in 1915. After returning, he spent time travelling across the country to understand the land and its people, as advised by his mentor, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
8. He decided to travel in the third class to identify with the common poor people of India, to experience their hardships firsthand, and to understand their true condition.
9. While travelling, he took very simple equipment for the tour. It was a metal tiffin box, a canvas bag worth twelve annas, and a long coat. A dhoti, a towel, a shirt, a blanket, and a water jug formed his meagre travel kit.

- G.** 1. Gandhiji was pushed out because of the racial discrimination (apartheid) prevalent in South Africa at that time. Even though he had purchased a valid first-class ticket, non-white people were not permitted to share compartments with white passengers. The railway officials and white passengers refused to tolerate a "coloured" man in the first-class carriage, leading to his unjust eviction.
2. Gandhiji came to know about the miserable conditions by travelling extensively across India in third-class railway compartments. By living among the poor, sharing their spaces, and seeing their poverty, lack of sanitation, and suffering with his own eyes, he gained a deep understanding of the real India.

Word Power

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. classroom | 5. students |
| 2. blackboard | 6. teachers |
| 3. notebook | 7. principal |
| 4. books | 8. library |

Grammar

- A.** 1. had been waiting
 2. had been teaching
 3. had been watching
 4. had been preparing
 5. had been calling

- B.** "Could I have a look at your paper for a moment?" said the man next to me. "I just want to see the results of football matches, I haven't quite finished with it, I said, "could you wait a moment?"

Let's Talk

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 2. eye | 8. neck |
| 3. lip | 9. head |
| 4. mouth | 10. neck |
| 5. heel | 11. mouth |
| 6. foot | 12. hands |
| 7. nose | |

Let's Write

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. is calling | 4. making |
| 2. called | 5. spoken |
| 3. crying | |

Composition

Mahatma Gandhi is known as the Father of the Nation. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He loved truth and believed in non-violence. He fought against British rule to get India its freedom. He led many movements like, the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Quit India Movement. He lived a simple life and worked for peace and unity. Because of his great sacrifices and leadership, India became independent in 1947. We respect and remember him for his honesty, courage and love for the country.

9. Here is Thy Footstool

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. 1. Where live the poorest <u>and lowliest and lost</u> . | 4. My heart can never <u>find its way to where</u> . |
| 2. When I try to <u>bow to thee, my obeisance</u> . | B. 1. The poet is addressing God (the Divine). |
| 3. Pride can never <u>approach to where</u> . | 2. The poet wishes to find God and be in His presence, especially by standing among the common, |

hardworking people rather than seeking Him in isolated temples.

3. The poet feels unable to reach God because he is burdened by his own pride and social status. He finds it difficult to humble himself enough to descend to the level of the “lowliest and the lost,” where God resides.
 4. According to the poet, God lives among the humble, hardworking people—those who are the poorest, the lowliest, and the lost. He is found where the tiller is tilling the hard ground and the pathmaker is breaking stones.
 5. The poet confesses, he is guilty of pride and vanity. He realizes that his heart cannot find the way to where God stands because he has kept himself aloof from the common man.
- C.**
1. The poet repeats this line to emphasize the omnipresence of God in the lives of the downtrodden. By repeating it, Rabindranath Tagore highlights that divinity is not found in grand temples or through expensive rituals, but in the struggle and humility of the most marginalized members of society. It serves as a rhythmic reminder that to find the Creator, one must first learn to respect and join the most humble of His creations.
 2. The poet believes, God likes to be among them because they are honest, hardworking, and free from the pretense of the wealthy. In the poem, God is described as having “dust on His clothes” and standing in

the sun and shower with the labourers. The poet suggests that God prefers the company of those who earn their bread through honest toil and who do not have the arrogance of power or wealth, as their simplicity makes them closer to the ultimate truth.

Word Power

- A.**
1. Footstool – He kept his feet on the footstool.
 2. Obeisance – The boy made obeisance to his teacher.
 3. Depth – The river is very deep in depth.
 4. Pride – We should not have too much pride.
 5. Humble – He is a humble person.
 6. Never – I never tell lies.
 7. Poorest – We should help the poorest people.
- B.**
1. richest
 2. highest
 3. always
 4. enemy
 5. found
- C.**
1. Footstool
 2. Poorest
 3. Reach
 4. Depth
 5. Approach

Let's Write

My sister is my best friend. She is very kind and caring. She helps me in my studies and plays with me every day. She is hardworking and respectful to everyone. She loves reading books and drawing pictures. My sister always helps our parents at home. I love my sister very much.

Composition

Dear Rahul,

How are you? I hope you are fine. I am also fine here, I am feeling bored these days because I have no one to play with. Would you like to come to my house this

evening? We can play cricket and indoor games together. It will be a lot of fun. Please come at 5 PM.

Give my regards to your parents
Your loving friend
Aman.

10. A Jungle Tale

- A.** 1. (a) rest 2. (b) jackal
3. (c) Waingunga 4. (d) teeth
5. (b) Mother Wolf 6. (b) thunder

- B.** 1. cave 4. hunting
2. bushy 5. lame
3. buck 6. man's

- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. F 5. T 6. F

- D.** 1. (c) hunt again.
2. (d) food here.
3. (e) in one foot.
4. (a) wolf's cave at night.
5. (b) was king of forest.

- E.** 1. ● Tabaqui, the Jackal came along as Father Wolf prepared for his hunt.

● He was despised because he was a mischief-maker, a tale-bearer, and because he often went mad (hydrophobia) and ran through the jungle biting everything in his path.

2. ● Shere Khan was a tiger who lived near the Waingunga River.
● Tabaqui informed Father Wolf that Shere Khan had shifted his hunting grounds and would be hunting among the someone hills for the next moon.

3. ● Mother Wolf was angry because Shere Khan's presence would scare away the local game.

● She also pointed out that Shere Khan was lame in one foot from birth, which is why he could only kill easy prey like cattle or humans, bringing trouble from villagers upon the jungle animals.

- F.** 1. ● The law of the jungle forbade every beast to eat man except when they were killing to show their children how to kill.

● The real reason behind this law was practical: killing a man eventually leads to human retaliation. Men arrive with guns and torches, which causes suffering for everyone in the jungle. Additionally, the animals believed man-eaters became "mangy" and lost their teeth.

2. ● Father Wolf picked up the baby gently by the back with his jaws. He was very careful and did not even scratch the skin with his teeth as he carried him into the cave.

● Once inside, the baby showed no fear. He pushed his way between the wolf cubs to get close to the warm hide of Mother Wolf. He eventually fell asleep amongst them, looking for warmth and food just like a natural member of the pack.

Word Power

- A.** 1. Mother 6. Noise
2. Forget 7. Come
3. Found 8. Open
4. Killed 9. Pushing
5. Nothing 10. Man

B.

M	D	X	P	S	T	V	O	N
B	E	S	E	E	C	C	N	D
T	M	O	V	D	O	A	P	E
D	O	G	W	L	W	V	L	N
L	N	B	C	X	O	E	A	S

Q	X	F	E	A	S	T	I	I
S	P	E	C	I	A	L	R	S
S	L	E	E	P	I	N	G	E
O	X	S	C	U	T	T	L	E

Grammar

1. The end of the Olympic Games is marked by a colourful ceremony.
2. The bank account was immediately closed by my father.
3. Oranges will never be eaten by him again.
4. This bat was brought from the market by Sachin.
5. I will not be allowed to be cheated by anybody.
6. Are your savings kept in a bank by you?
7. Why was polyphemus not killed by Odysseus.

Let's Write

Wild animals depend on nature for food and shelter. Living beings depend on one another. For example, bees get nectar from flowers and help in pollination. Cows eat grass and give us milk. Trees give us oxygen and we give them carbon dioxide. This shows that all living things are connected and depend on each other.

Composition

The Royal Tiger Project was started to protect tigers in India. Tigers were decreasing in number because of hunting and loss of forests. The government created special tiger reserves and banned hunting. Forests were protected and strict laws were made. People were also made aware of the importance of saving tigers. Because of these efforts, the number of tigers has increased. The project helps to save wildlife and maintain balance in nature.

11. The Kidnapping

- A.** 1. (a) eleven 2. (c) Preeti
3. (a) Anju 4. (c) God
5. (d) bicycles
- B.** 1. park 4. search
2. Pram 5. tears
3. awful
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. (c) Anju 4. (a) tears
2. (d) Preeti 5. (b) show
3. (e) feet
- E.** (i) Her friends persuaded her to go with them to the park.
(ii) "I guess we can manage" said Anju bravely.
(iii) They drove to the police station in Mrs. Pathak's car.
(iv) "Relax madam", said the police

officer.

- (v) Mother's scream was louder than Anju's.
- (vi) Mrs. Frances was smiling, as mother related the tragedy.
- F.** 1. Anju was shocked because, while she was exciting about her own success, she returned to find missed Preeti. Everyone was in a state of panic because of missing Preeti.
2. Saurabh thought Preeti was lost because she was careless or perhaps got distracted by something interesting and wandered away from the group without informing anyone.
3. Saurabh likely blamed Anju for being irresponsible and not

keeping a close enough eye on Preeti, expressing his frustration and worry about the situation.

4. In these stories, the “fault” is often shared. Anju was distracted by her task, but Preeti was also at fault for wandering off on her own without telling anyone.
 5. Preeti had usually gone to follow something that caught her eye—often a butterfly, a trail, or perhaps she had simply taken a wrong turn while trying to find her way back.
- E.**
1. The children experienced a mix of anxiety, guilt, and fear. Initially, there was likely confusion as they realized she wasn’t there. This quickly turned into panic as they searched the immediate area. Those in charge, like Anju, would have felt a heavy burden of responsibility and fear of what might happen to Preeti or how their parents/authorities would react.
 2. The police officer was angry because the children had been negligent. He likely felt that they didn’t take proper safety precautions or waited too long to report her missing. From his perspective, their “adventure” caused an unnecessary and dangerous emergency that wasted police resources.

Word Power

Open	Dark
Seller	Answers
Failed	Give
Narrow	Present
Big	North
Front	Southward

Grammar

- A.**
1. Although Bhima angrily commanded the monkey to move the latter kept lying on the ground.
 2. Although Bhima was very rude to the monkey, the monkey, did lose temper.
 3. Although Bhima's club had killed great giants, though it could not move the monkey's tail.
 4. Although the child made many unreasonable demands, his father did not lose patience.
- B.**
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. much | 9. little |
| 2. some | 10. some |
| 3. many | 11. many |
| 4. little | 12. many |
| 5. much | 13. little |
| 6. some | 14. many |
| 7. much | 15. few |
| 8. many | 16. some |

Let's Write

Anju took her baby sister Preeti to the park with her friends. They became busy in a kite - flying contest and forgot about the baby. When they returned, the pram was missing. They became very worried and thought Preeti had been kidnapped. They informed Anju's mother and went to the police station. Later, a neighbour told them that she had taken the baby home safely and fed her.

Composition

Girls' education is very important for a strong society. An educated girl grows into a confident and responsible woman. She can support her family, make good decisions and help the nation develop. Education gives knowledge, skills and independence to the girls. It also helps

in reducing poverty and improving health and living standards. Every girl has the right to go to school and learn. Parents and society should encourage

girls to study and achieve their dreams. Educating girls means building a better future for everyone.

12. The Donkey and the Lion

- A.** 1. (d) Donkey
2. (b) threateningly
3. (b) animals
4. (c) alive
5. (a) tail
- B.** 1. outwit
2. The Donkey, lion
3. afraid
4. alert
5. proud
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. F 5. F
- D.** 1. The donkey fled to the forest to escape his hard life of labour and the mistreatment he faced from his master, seeking freedom and a more relaxed life.
2. The donkey tried to outwit the lion by pretending to be brave and confident. In many versions, he challenges the lion to a race or a contest of strength to prove he isn't afraid.
3. They had a running race to see who was faster and more capable of being the "king" of the forest.
4. As the lion began to run at full speed, the fox (who was often acting as the referee or observer) struggled to keep up and realized that the donkey's plan was failing, as the lion's natural strength and speed were unmatched.
- E.** 1. The donkey won the contest. He pretended to be dead,

and birds came near him. He killed many birds easily, while the lion hunted animals by running around. Thus, the donkey collected more prey and won.

2. To go to see the "new king" (the donkey), the lion and the fox decided to tie their tails together. The lion was afraid that the donkey might be a monster, and the fox wanted to reassure him that they would face it together. By tying their tails, they ensured that the lion could not run away and leave the fox behind alone (though this plan backfired terribly for the fox).

Word Power

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. tiger | 4. <u>monkeys</u> |
| 2. <u>weapons</u> | 5. <u>lions</u> |
| 3. <u>magpies</u> | 6. <u>snake</u> |

Grammar

- C.** troublesome cumbersome
overnight quarrelsome
oversight overcome
overtake lonesome
wholesome overlook
- D.** 1. so that 4. so, that
2. so that 5. so, that
3. so

Let's Write

Dear Riya,
I hope you are fine. Yesterday I visited the city zoo with my parents. It was a very exciting trip. First, we saw the lions

and tigers. The tigers looked very strong and beautiful. We also saw elephants, deer, monkeys and many colourful birds. The monkeys were very funny and kept jumping from one branch to another.

It was a wonderful visit. I wish you were there with me. I will tell you more when we meet.

Your friend,
Anju

Composition

Wildlife means animals, birds and plants that live in forests and natural habitats. Wildlife is very important for maintaining the balance of nature. Animals like lions, tigers, elephants and deer are part of our forests and make our environment beautiful.

We must love and protect animals because they also have the right to live on this earth. Saving wildlife means saving our planet and our future.

13. Galileo Galilei

- A.** 1. (a) round
2. (b) 15th February 1564
3. (b) Mathematics
4. (c) clocks
5. (a) telescope

- B.** 1. astronomer
2. up, to be a doctor
3. kinds
4. universe, Earth
5. moving around the sun
6. his ideas went against the church's belief.
7. he held onto his beliefs despite the danger.

- C.** 1. (c) heavenly bodies
2. (d) centre of the solar system
3. (e) Planet
4. (a) Pisa
5. (b) 15th February 1564

- D.** 1. He was born in Pisa. He lived and worked in Italy.
2. He found Mathematics much more interesting than medicine after a friend introduced him to it.
3. In his spare time too, Galileo enjoyed making things like instruments and machines for the observation and experiment

how things worked.

4. He discovered that the Milky Way is made up of millions of faint stars.
5. He discovered that the moon was not smooth; it had mountains and craters (valleys) on its surface.
6. He dropped two stones of different weights. He did this to prove that heavy and light objects fall at the same speed.
7. He discovered that the Earth and other planets revolve around the Sun (heliocentrism), contradicting the belief that the Earth was the center of the universe.
8. He was tried by the church, forced to say his ideas were wrong (recant), and was kept under house arrest for the rest of his life.

- E.** 1. Galileo made many important discoveries. He improved the telescope, which allowed him to see mountains on the Moon, the spots on the Sun, and the moons of Jupiter. He discovered

that the Milky Way is made of stars. He also discovered the law of the pendulum (used in clocks) and the law of falling bodies by dropping stones from the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Most importantly, he confirmed that the Earth moves around the Sun.

2. Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564. His father wanted him to be a doctor, but he loved Mathematics and Physics. He became a professor and a great scientist. He invented instruments and made discoveries that changed how we see the universe. However, his idea that the Earth moves around the Sun angered the Church. He was punished and kept under house arrest until he died in 1642.

Word Power

- A. 1. Encircled 4. Ignorant
2. Moving 5. Race track
3. Perfection 6. Stern
- B. quest, numerous, confronted, marching, envisioned, persistence, coincided
- C. 1. (c) shocked me, startled me

2. (e) made me breathless with shock.
3. (b) ate the sweets quickly.
4. (a) was not getting a response
5. (d) shocked him and made him nervous.

Grammar

- A. 1. profusely 4. majestically
2. bravely 5. persistently
3. earlier
- B. 1. tense, tensely, tense
2. deeply, deep, more deeply
3. effortlessly, more effortlessly
4. hard, harder, hardest

Let's Write

Galileo invented the telescope and used it to study space. He discovered that the milky way is made up of many stars. He found mountains and creators on the moon. He observed the phases of venus and mercury and discovered four moons of Jupiter.

Composition

Science is very useful for human life. It helps us travel faster. To cure diseases and make life comfortable, we use science in schools, homes and hospitals. However, if science is misused, it can be dangerous. Weapons and harmful machines, can destroy lives and nature.

14. Kalpana Chawla

- A. 1. (d) Haryana 6. American
2. (c) businessman 7. inspiration
3. (d) second space mission
4. (b) an American
5. (c) Tamil Nadu
- C. 1. F 4. T
2. F 5. F
3. T 6. T
- B. 1. Indian-American
2. Columbia
3. 17 march 1962
4. youngest
5. 1988
- D. 1. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian-born woman to go into space. She is an inspiration because she broke barriers and proved that women from

small towns could achieve great dreams through hard work.

2. Seven crew members were killed.
 3. She became an astronaut at NASA, flew on two space shuttle missions (STS-87 and STS-107), and logged more than 30 days in space.
 4. After engineering, she attained a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering. She became an astronaut.
 5. She paid for their trip to encourage them and give them the opportunity to see the world of space science, which she wanted to share with the youth of her home town.
 6. From space, the Earth seemed magical and without borders. She often said the planet looked very fragile and beautiful.
 7. She had determination, intelligence, courage, and a strong desire to learn.
 8. She married Jean-Pierre Harrison in the United States.
 9. She died on February 1, 2003, when the space shuttle Columbia disintegrated upon re-entering the Earth's atmosphere.
- E.**
1. Yes, she was extraordinary because even as a child in Karnal, she dreamed of flying and drew airplanes, showing a curiosity and ambition for beyond her age.
 2. Yes, Kalpana Chawla's life is a perfect example of this. Despite coming from a small town, her

hard work and refusal to give up allowed her to become an astronaut and reach the stars.

3. We learn that no dream is too big if we are willing to work for it. Her life teaches us the value of education, persistence, and the courage to follow our passion, regardless of where we come from.

Word Power

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Positive | 4. Remember |
| 2. Like | 5. Small |
| 3. Beautiful | 6. Youngest |

Grammar

- A.**
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Active | 4. Passive |
| 2. Active | 5. Active |
| 3. Passive | |
- B.** "Why have you come to me at this unearthly hour?" he said in a tone of annoyance. "Don't you know I never meet anybody at my house?"

Let's Write

Kalpana Chawla was a successful astronaut who worked very hard to achieve her dreams. She loved space from childhood and studied aeronautical engineering. She went to the USA for higher studies and joined NASA. She became the first woman of Indian origin to travel into space.

Composition

Kalpana Chawla died in the space shuttle Columbia disaster, on 1 Feb. 2003. The space shuttle broke apart while returning to Earth and crashed over Texas. All seven crew members, including Kalpana Chawla, lost their lives in the accident.

15. The Brook

- A.** 1. (c) eternal
 2. (a) the life of a man
 3. (a) personification
 4. (a) the brook is a source of life
 5. (d) Lord Alfred Tennyson
- B.** 1. F 2. F 3. T
 4. F 5. T
- C.** 1. The poet uses several onomatopoeic words (words that imitate sound) to describe the brook.
- “Chatter” and “Babble” when it flows over stony paths.
 - “Bicker” as it flows down the hills.
 - “Murmur” when it passes through brambly wildernesses at night.
2. The brook crosses half a hundred (fifty) villages during its journey.
3. The “I” represents the brook itself (personification). Throughout the poem, the brook describes its continuous energetic journey from its source in the mountains to the “brimming river”, observing various landscapes, plants, and fish along the way.
- D.** 1. The poet uses a rich variety of “sound words” like chatter, babble, bicker, murmur, and treble.
- **The Effect** – These words create a musical and rhythmic quality, making the poem feel alive. It helps the reader “hear” the water’s movement. By using different words for different

terrains (e.g., “chatter” for stones vs “murmur” for soft banks), the poet shows that the brook has different “moods” and personalities, making the personification more effective.

2. The central message of the poem is captured in the famous refrain:
 “For men may come and men may go. But I go on for ever.”
 Tennyson highlights the contrast between the transience of human life and the eternity of nature. While human beings are born and eventually die, the brook (representing nature) is immortal and continuous. It teaches us to remain resilient and keep moving forward despite the obstacles we face, just as the brook flows around rocks and through brambles to reach its destination.

Word Power

- A.** 1. Travelling 4. Snuggling
 2. Planning 5. Snoozing
 3. Cooking
- B.** 1. well-read
 2. gesture
 3. actually raise the roof.
 4. coop
- C.** 1. subject 5. business
 2. million 6. education
 3. develop 7. locate
 4. separate 8. experiment

Grammar

1. Non-finite 5. Non-finite
 2. Non-finite
 3. Finite
 4. Non-finite

Let's Write

Dear Father,

I hope you are well. Our school is organising an educational tour next week. This trip will help us learning many things and visit important places. All my friends are going and our teachers will accompany us.

Please grant me permission

Your daughter/son

[your name]

Composition

"The Brook" The poem describes the journey of a brook from hills to a river. It keeps flowing through valleys, fields and villages, making pleasant sounds. The poet compares the brook's endless flow with human life. Please come and go, but the brook flows forever.

16. Lucy's Visit to Her Father

A. 1. (c) laid her hand upon his shoulder.

2. (d) he was troubled

3. (b) Monsieur Defarge and Mr Lorry.

B. 1. present

2. pattern

3. shoemaker

4. knife

5. tell, here

C. 1. F

2. T

3. T

4. T

5. F

D. 1. (c) visitor

2. (d) you asked me.

3. (e) her hand upon his arm.

4. (a) and looked at her.

5. (b) time and I cannot tell you here.

E. 1. He was making a beautiful golden (special) shoe.

2. When he was not making shoes, he used to sing and play the violin.

3. He called himself a poor shoemaker because he lived a simple life and earned his living by making shoes.

4. He carefully picked up the golden hair he found and kept it safely with him.

5. At first, he thought she was an ordinary girl, but after seeing her golden hair and beauty, he thought she might be a princess

or a magical girl, so he changed his mind.

6. Before going to the North Tower, he looked poor and simple. When his daughter saw him later, he looked different — smart, happy, and confident.

F. 1. This line means the shoemaker's white hair mixed with the girl's shining golden hair. It shows their closeness and also highlights the contrast between his old age and her beauty.

2. The shoemaker was kind, simple, and hardworking. He was honest and gentle. He loved music, cared for his daughter, and was thoughtful and wise.

Word Power

A. 1. clear – Her explanation was clear and coherent, so everyone understand.

2. mixed together – The colours mingled in the sky at sunset.

3. focused all attention – She concentrated on her studies.

4. a short break – We had snacks during the intermission.

5. looked continuously and carefully – He looked steadily at the painting.

6. moved back suddenly in fear or shock – She recoiled from the hot pan.

Grammar

- A.** 2. A family is a group of people who live together.
 3. A village is a place that is smaller than a town.
 4. An ode is a poem, that praise someone or something.
 5. A porcupine is an animal which has sharp quills.
 6. An umpire is a person who makes decisions in a game
 7. A daughter is a girl who is the child of her parents.
- B.** 1. I have written the letter that is in black ink.
 2. The villagers have built a bamboo bridge across the stream for crossing the river.
 3. Although she pretends she is seriously hurt, she is not.
 4. "Don't forget to come back on time," Said his father, "I will wait for you until ten 'o' clock."
- C.** 1. is
 2. was, were chasing
 3. walked
 4. is, stood
 5. have, brought
 6. know, came
- D.** 1. (Priya got up early) because the phone started to ring.

2. (I know the man) who lives in that white house.
 3. (Tom laid the table) after returning home.
 4. (Mansi went for a walk) when her friends left.
 5. If you do not finish the work, you will miss the train.
- E.** 1. The engineer says that the house is unsafe.
 2. William always finishes his work before he goes to bed.
 3. Those men have no watches, but the little boy has one.

Let's Talk

My family is small and loving. There are four members in my family— my parents, my sister and me. We care for one another and spend time together. My parents always help me in my studies and teach me good values.

Let's Write

My parents spoke to me in a soft tone and explained my mistakes. They hugged me and cheered up. We went out for a walk and played together.

Composition

A shoemaker is a person who makes and repairs shoes. He works with leather, thread and tools to make strong and comfortable footwear. A shoemaker sits patiently and does his work carefully.

17. Apples from Kashmir

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. 1. (a) market | B. 1. boys | D. 1. (d) defective |
| 2. (c) diet | 2. boy | 2. (e) crushed |
| 3. (d) apples | 3. apples | 3. (a) eaten |
| 4. (b) safe | 4. apple | 4. (b) deteriorating |
| 5. (a) rewaris | 5. rotten | 5. (c) encouragement |
| C. 1. T | 2. T | E. 1. He was tempted because |
| 4. F | 5. T | the apples looked fresh and |

attractive and they were being sold at a low price.

2. Because they are healthy, easily available, and used in many dishes.
3. Apples are available for a longer time, easy to store, and considered good for health.
4. He found that the first apple was rotten from inside.
5. He felt cheated, surprised, and disappointed.
6. People avoid them because they think it will waste time, involve trouble, and cause unnecessary hassle.
7. The moral is that we should be honest in business and also careful while buying things. Cheating others is wrong, and one should always check items properly before purchasing.

- F.**
1. The narrator noticed that the apples were bad but did not complain strongly or take action. By remaining silent and still buying them, he indirectly allowed the shopkeeper to continue cheating customers.
 2. The shopkeeper saw that the buyer trusted him and did not check the apples carefully. He realized the customer was not alert, so he mixed rotten apples with good ones and cheated him.

Word Power

- A.**
1. Realisation
 2. Examination
 3. Consideration
 4. Temptation
 5. Selection
 6. Collaboration
- B.**
1. inferior
 2. dishonesty

3. carelessness
4. rotten, imperfect
5. harmless

- C.**
1. (c) search
 2. (a) wrong use of a name
 3. (e) covered with
 4. (b) clearly seen
 5. (d) quantity of matter

D. Human nature/feelings : courages, hopeful, despair, never-say-die spirit

Movement of limbs : clumsy, gawky, sloppy

Grammar

- A.**
1. The glow - worm had not been killed by the nightingale.
 2. Polyphemus had already been overpowered by the wine.
 3. He had already been elected fellow by the Royal Society.
 4. Very bright robes for the bride have been woven by the weavers.
 5. Why had he not been given out by the umpire?
 6. Were these penguins observed closely by you?
- B.**
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Although | 5. so that |
| 2. Since | 6. that |
| 3. wherever | 7. but |
| 4. before | |

Let's Write

Sir, you have beaten all odds to be successful. Please share your secret.

Stephen Hawking : My secret is determination and a strong will to live. I never allowed my illness to stop me from thinking and working.

You : Sir, how did stay strong even after knowing about your illness?

Stephen Hawking : I decided not to give up. I focused on my work and continued my studies with determination.

You : What helped you communicate and work despite physical difficulties?

Stephen Hawking : Technology and the support of my friends and family helped

me a lot. A special computer programme allowed me to communicate with others.

Composition

To
The Principal
ABC Public School
(your city)
Date : __ // __
Subject – Application for two days' leave
Respected Sir/Madam,

I respectfully beg to state that I have some urgent work at home. Therefore, I am unable to attend school for two days. Kindly grant me leave from _____. I shall be very thankful to you for your kindness.
Yours obediently,
(Your Name)
Class - 8th
Section _____

18. Giant Demon of the Pond

- A.** 1. (c) many ponds
2. (b) the demon
3. (c) long stalks of the bamboo
4. (b) smartness
5. (a) the monkeys
- B.** 1. dance
2. thirst
3. unknown
4. leader
5. bamboo
- C.** 1. T 5. T
2. T 6. F
3. F 7. F
4. T 8. T
- D.** 1. The monkeys were very thirsty and tired after travelling, so they became impatient to drink water.
2. They came to a pond in the forest in search of water.
3. The leader noticed that animals went into the pond but did not come out. He realized a demon lived in the pond, so he stopped the monkeys to save them.
4. The demon got angry because the monkeys drank water without entering the pond, so he could not catch and eat them.
5. The monkeys drank water using

long lotus stems (or reeds) from the pond while standing at a safe distance.

- E.** 1. The demon lived in the pond and waited for animals to come and drink water. When they entered the pond, he would catch and eat them.
2. The demon could not catch any monkeys because they drank water safely from outside the pond. He became helpless and remained hungry while the monkeys escaped safely.

Word Power

- A.** 1. Dictant 6. Bamboo
2. Search 7. Wisdom
3. Fallen 8. Discovered
4. Actually 9. Occasion
5. Sipping 10. Leader
- B.** 1. She gave me a present on my birthday.
2. He has shown great courage.
3. The teacher allowed us to play outside.
4. We watched a movie last night.
5. The cat jumped over the wall.
6. I kept my promise to my friend.
7. She came to school early today.
8. The clothes dried in the sun.
9. He tried his best to win the race.

10. I felt happy after helping her.
11. The match started at 9 am.

- C.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Demons | 6. Bamboos |
| 2. Stories | 7. Couples |
| 3. Monkeys | 8. Leaves |
| 4. Groups | 9. Leaders |
| 5. Ponies | 10. Ladies |

Grammar

- A.
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. S, sitting | 5. is |
| 2. are | 6. wrote |
| 3. was | 7. was |
| 4. taught | 8. is |

Let's Write

Maharana Pratap was a brave and famous king of Mewar. He was born on 9 May 1540 in Rajasthan. He is known for his courage, patriotism and love

for his motherland. He never accepted the rule of the Mughal emperor Akbar and fought many battles to protect his kingdom. The Battle of Haldighati is one of the most famous battles he fought.

Composition

Dear Father,

I hope you are well. I am also fine here and studying regularly. Our new session has started and the teachers have asked us to buy some new books for different subjects. I need these books to prepare well for my exams.

Kindly send me some money so that I can buy the required books as soon as possible. I will spend the money carefully and focus on my studies. Please convey my regards to mother.

19. Making Things Simple

- A.
1. (d) None of them
 2. (c) broken leg
 3. (b) bandage
 4. (a) the tin
 5. (d) Billy
- B.
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. lump, tail | 4. hand |
| 2. fox | 5. bandage |
| 3. captain | |
- C.
1. While trying to catch the Arctic Fox, Durrell accidentally trapped it and its foreleg got broken during the struggle.
 2. The modern method was quicker, easier, and caused less pain to the animal. It supported the leg properly and helped it heal faster.
 3. Gerald Durrell thought about how surprised or shocked the captain would be if he had to treat a large animal like a giraffe, which made him

imagine the captain's funny reaction.

- D.
1. Durrell and his companions carefully tried to catch the Arctic Fox. The fox struggled and tried to escape. During the attempt, its foreleg got broken. They finally managed to catch it and decided to treat its injury by putting a splint on its leg.
 2. The procedure was putting a splint and bandage on the fox's broken leg. It was tedious because the fox kept moving and resisting, and they had to be very careful while fixing the splint. It took time and patience to complete the treatment properly.

Word Power

- B.
1. The Prime Minister travels in a bulletproof car.
 2. Important documents need to be kept in a fireproof safe.

3. My friend recorded a song in a soundproof studio.
4. My uncle's coat is weatherproof.

Grammar

- A.** 1. Raman ran like a tiger majestically.
 2. The necklace is almost ready.
 3. She felt differently about it.
 4. Seema was extremely tense.
 5. It was only a fleeting fear.
- B.** 1. quickly 2. almost
 3. extremely 4. suddenly
 5. as quiet as 6. only
 7. soon 8. softly
 9. quietly
 10. very
- C.** 1. edible 6. dangerous,
 2. rough unsafe
 3. valuable 7. lift
 4. expensive 8. destruction
 5. artificial

Let's Write

One day a diver picked me up from the

rock where I lived. I was put with other oysters in a form. A small bead was placed inside me slowly. I covered it with layers and formed a beautiful pearl. After some years, the pearl was taken out. It became a valuable cultural pearl and was used in a necklace.

Composition

Respected Principal,
 I am a student of class 8th in your school. I request you to kindly grant me a fee concession. My family is facing financial difficulties and my parents are unable to pay the full school fee.
 I am a sincere student and always perform well in studies. I request you to consider my situation and grant me a concession in fees.
 Thank you.
 Yours obediently
 [Your Name]
 Class 8th

20. The Puzzle (a play)

- A.** 1. (b) beach
 2. (a) Ruddy
 3. (d) Genie
 4. (d) Genie
 5. (a) a magical pot
- B.** 1. F 4. T
 2. F 5. F
 3. T
- C.** 1. The play is set on a beach where the children are playing.
 2. The characters are Crystal, Ruddy, Stephany, Al, and the Genie.
 3. The Genie wanted the children to solve a puzzle.
- D.** 1. The theme of the play is friendship, teamwork, and using intelligence to solve

problems. It shows that children should not be afraid and should think wisely.

2. We learn to work together, be brave, and use our minds to solve problems. We should not panic in difficult situations and should help one another.

Word Power

- A.** 1. K I T T E N
 2. T E N N I S
 3. R O T T E N
 4. S T E N C H
 5. F A S T E N E R
 6. A N T E N N A E
 7. T E N T
 8. U T E N S I L
 9. T E N D E R
 10. C O N T E N T

11. A T T E N D A N C E12. S H O R T E N I N G

- B.** 1. fast quick slow angry
 2. tall fast quick short
 3. fast upset big happy
 4. go slow come short
 5. no nod yes hot
 6. fun cry old new
 7. fast quick right left
 8. girl ball red boy
 9. high wet dry pool
 10. black answer dirt question
- C.** 1. ate 2. man 3. hat
 4. ink 5. dolphin 6. ring
 7. moth 8. flute 9. beat
 10. ripe 11. coat 12. jump
 13. snack 14. bake 15. shine
 16. tap 17. slide 18. edge
 19. oats 20. mute 21. fade
 22. huge 23. light 24. dime
 25. envelope 26. note 27. cane
- D.** 1. busy 5. white
 2. happiness 6. Pipe
 3. cub 7. meat
 4. up 8. damage

9. bolt

10. waitress

Grammar

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1. The | 6. The |
| 2. the | 7. the |
| 3. the | 8. The |
| 4. the western | 9. the |
| state of | 10. the |
| 5. the | |

Let's Write

Aladdin was a poor but kind boy. One day a magician sent him into a cave to bring a magic lamp. Aladdin found the lamp and rubbed it. A genie appeared and said he would grant his wishes. Aladdin became rich and married princess. The magician later stole the lamp. When he found it and rubbed it, the genie returned and helped him defeat the magician.

Composition

My favourite teacher is my English teacher. She teaches us to play the puzzle in a very interesting way. She explains every lesson clearly and makes learning fun. She is kind, patient and always encourages us to do better. I respect her very much and feel lucky to be her student. She is truly my favourite teacher.

Test Paper-1

- A.** 1. (b) Har Singh
 2. (c) Aladia
 3. (c) insects
 4. (c) puppies
 5. (a) Mohan
 6. (c) Kellner
 7. (c) Mahatma
 8. (b) 776 BC
 9. (c) sea
 10. (b) at a small town quite far from home
- B.** 1. growled 2. Verrmin
3. helped 5. Mahatma
 4. flame is
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T
 4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. (c) 4. (a)
 2. (d) 5. (b)
 3. (e)
- E.** 1. Kunwar Singh was the first man who came to Jim when he got his first gun.
 2. It was a day of a great thunderstorm accompanied

by heavy rain and hail, which made the prison cell extremely cold.

3. Granny often advised Uncle Ken to find a steady job and become self-sufficient instead of moving from one relative's house to another. She specifically encouraged him hand at teaching or working in a hotel.
 4. The police arrested him because the little boy drowned (or disappeared). The boy did not obey the brother's signal to come back to shore, and when the brother could no longer hold the sea in his mouth, he had to release it, causing the boy to be swept away. The brother was then accused of murder.
 5. Gandhiji went to Durban, South Africa to work as a legal counsel.
 6. Sir Simon treated Hubert very kindly. Once the servants united Hubert and brought him inside, Sir Simon listened to his story, gave him a hearty meal to eat, and allowed him to stay and join the christmas festivities in the hall.
- F.** 1. Kunwar singh saved Har Singh. While they were out in the jungle, a tiger suddenly attacked them. Kunwar Singh managed to climb a tree immediately, but Har Singh, who didn't know how to climb, was caught by the tiger. The tiger clawed Har Singh's stomach, causing his entrails to spill out. Kunwar Singh acted bravely by shouting and firing his gun to drive the tiger away. He

then climbed down, helped Har Singh hold his stomach together and carried/led him for miles through the jungle to seek medical help, eventually saving his friend's life despite the doctor's initial grim outlook.

2. According to the poet, they are the people of the nation who are brave, truthful and stand firmly to suffer long for the sake of their nation's honour can make a nation great and strong.
 3. The poet believes that God likes to be among them because they are honest, hard working, and free from the pretense of the wealthy. In the poem, God is described as having "dust on His clothes" and standing in the sun and shower with the labourers. The poet suggests that Gold prefers the company of those who earn their bread through honest toil and who do not have the arrogance of power or wealth, as their simplicity makes them closer to the ultimate truth.
- G.** 1. had better keep quiet
2. had better go
3. had better hire
4. had better get
5. had beeter consult
6. had better hire
7. had better eat
8. had better sleep
9. had better run
- H.** 1. Opened 7. Heavy
2. Seller 8. Answers
3. Foiled 9. Give
4. Narrow 10. Present
5. Big 11. North
6. Front 12. Southward

Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (b) jackal
2. (d) teeth
3. (c) Preeti
4. (a) Anju
5. (b) animals
6. (a) tail
7. (b) 15 February 1564
8. (b) Mathematics
9. (d) he was troubled.
10. (d) apples
- B.** 1. hunting 4. telescope
2. engrossed 5. bamboo
3. alert
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. F 5. T
- D.** 1. (c) 4. (a)
2. (d) 5. (b)
3. (e)
- E.** 1. According to the poet. God lives among the humble, hard working people - those who are the poorest, the lowliest, and the lost. He is found where the tiller is tilling the hard ground and the pathmaker is breaking stones.
2. Shere Khan was a tiger who lived near the Waingunga river.
3. Preeti had usually gone to follow some that caught her eye-often a butterfly, a turtle, or perhaps she had simply taken a wrong turn while trying to find her way back.
4. In his spare time Galileo enjoyed making things like instruments and machines for the observation and experiment how things worked.
5. The weavers look solemn and still because they are weaving a dead person's shroud. The work makes them quiet and serious.
6. The Genie wanted the children to solve a puzzle.
- F.** 1. Anju was shocked because, while she was excited about her own success, she returned to find missed Preeti. Everyone was in a state of panic because of missing Preeti.
2. We learn that no dream is too big if we are willing to work for it. Her life teaches us the value of education, persistence and courage to follow our passion, regardless of where we come from.
- G.** 1. The glow-worm had not been killed by the nightingale.
2. Polyphemus had already overpowered by the wine.
3. He had already been elected fellow by the Royal Society.
4. Very bright robes for the bride have been woven by the weavers.
5. Who had he not been given out by the umpire?
6. Were these penguins observed closely by you?
- H.** 1. quickly
2. almost
3. extremely
4. suddenly
5. as quiet as
6. only
7. soon
8. softly
9. quietly
10. very