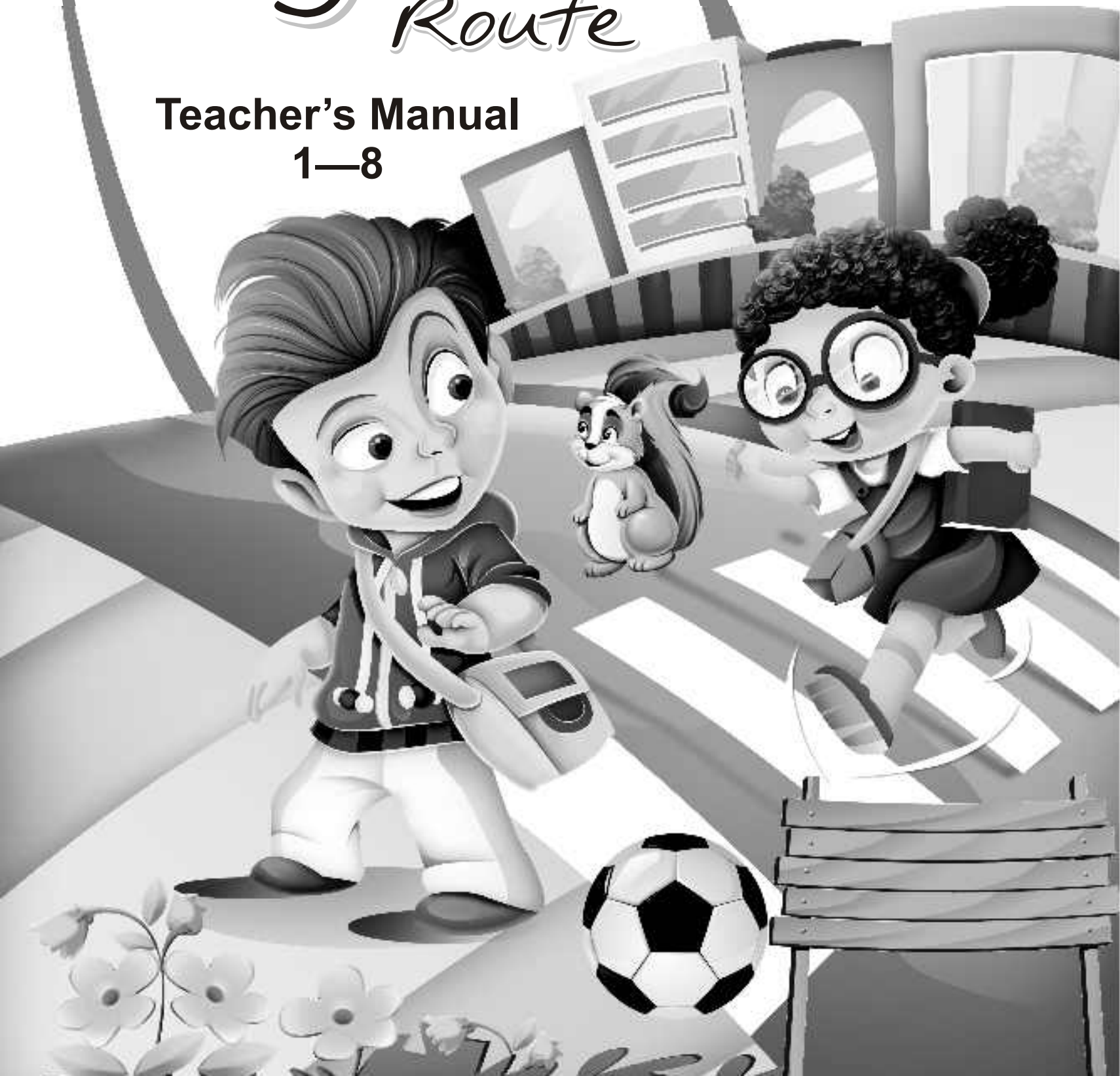


# The English Route



**Teacher's Manual**  
**1—8**



## The English Route-1

### 1. Whisky Frisky

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (i) 2. (iii)  
B. 1. This poem is about a squirrel.  
2. Following words describe movement : whirly-twirly, scampers, hop.  
3. Because he eats nuts.  
4. Favourite food of Whisky Frisky is groundnuts.

#### Word World

- A. 1. a 2. ee 3. a 4. e  
B. 1. round 2. tail 3. hop 4. fell

#### Grammar Fun

1. climb 2. tail 3. climb 4. nuts

### 2. Nutty

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (iii)  
B. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ×  
C. 1. Candy had four puppies.  
2. Nutty had a funny face.  
3. One of Nutty's ears stood up while the other dropped and he had black patches under his eyes.  
4. Rahul's mother said, "The pups will soon grow big, and we cannot have five dogs in the house."  
5. Aunty Nina took away Lollipop and Sweetie.

#### Word World

- A. 1. KITTEN 2. CHICK 3. CALF 4. FOAL 5. CUB  
B. 1. hall 2. class 3. bunny 4. cup 5. rail

#### Grammar Fun

1. Rahul played with the puppies. 2. The next day Aunty Nina came. 3. Rahul and Candy's puppies were good friends. 4. Rahul spent all his time with him. 5. He wanted to buy a pup.

### 3. Priya's Family

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii)  
B. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓  
C. 1. Priya is six years old.  
2. Priya lives in Delhi.  
3. Priya's mother helps Sneha and Nishu in their homework.  
4. There are four members in Priya's family.  
5. Roxy wags its tail when they return from school.

#### Word World

Do yourself

#### Grammar Fun

1. in 2. at 3. under 4. in front of 5. behind

### 4. Seasons in India

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. The month of May is very hot.  
2. Everybody is waiting for the rain.

3. In the month of July the sky is covered with dark clouds.  
4. Rohan wants to sail his paper boats in the puddles.  
5. Tina is wearing woollen clothes because it is very cold outside.

#### Word World

- A. 1. Brown 2. Cold  
3. Feeling 4. Grass  
5. Puddles 6. Weather  
B. 1. butterfly 2. sun 3. trees 4. field  
5. flower 6. grass 7. bird 8. mountain

#### Grammar Fun

1. A flower 2. An ant 3. A girl  
4. An umbrella 5. A kite 6. An onion

### 5. The Moon

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
B. 1. The moon looks like a lamp in the sky.  
2. Last week, it looked like a bow.  
3. Now it looks round like an 'O'.

#### Word World

- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Moon    | Noon       |
| 2. High    | Sky        |
| 3. Lamp    | Camp       |
| 4. Bow     | Low        |
| 5. Round   | Sound      |

### 6. Priya Goes to School

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Priya gets up at 6 O'clock in the morning.  
2. Priya goes to kitchen after combing her hair.  
3. Priya's mother prepares Priya's breakfast.  
4. Priya eats toasts with butter and boiled eggs in breakfast. She also drinks milk.  
5. Priya's father takes her to the bus stand.

#### Word World

- |          |           |            |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. eats  | 2. drinks | 3. morning |
| 4. toast | 5. bath   | 6. combs   |

#### Grammar Fun

1. Neha is brushing her teeth.  
2. Neha is combing her hair.  
3. Neha is taking her breakfast.  
4. Neha is keeping her books in her bag.  
5. Neha is standing at the bus stop with her father.  
6. Neha is getting into the school bus.

### 7. The Selfless Act

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)  
B. 1. The king was very kind and brave.  
2. The people of the kingdom loved and admired the king because he loved his subjects very much and always worked for their welfare.

- One day, riding on his horse the king was going to a village.
- The old man was digging the soil and planting mango saplings in the field.
- The king was pleased with the old man because he was a good and kind-hearted man.

#### Word World

- He loved his **subjects** very much.
- The king felt **pity** for him.
- They will have sweet and **tasty** fruits when they grow.
- I am planting these **saplings** for them.
- "Please **accept** this small gift from me for your kindness."

#### Grammar Fun

- |                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1. My father is a doctor.        | my   |
| 2. She is our class teacher.     | she  |
| 3. Mohit will give you a pencil. | you  |
| 4. We live in India.             | we   |
| 5. They are good children.       | they |

### 9. Happy Birthday Priya

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- C. 1. Mother will bake a big cake on Priya's birthday.
2. Nishu buys a beautiful teddy bear on Priya's birthday.
3. Father brings a big doll on Priya's birthday.
4. Neha's mother welcomes Priya's friends.
5. Binny gives a cute doll with curly hair on Priya's birthday.

#### Word World

- "Shall we **celebrate** her birthday?" asks Nishu.
- His **pet** Roxy also rushes in.
- Nishu goes to the **market**.
- Priya is lighting the **candles**.
- Meena gives her a **chocolate** bar.

#### Grammar Fun

##### Present Tense

- Neha helps her friends.
- Nishu Plays cricket.
- Neha dances with her friends.
- Roxy barks at the strangers.
- He asks a question.

##### Past Tense

- Neha helped her friends.
- Nishu played cricket.
- Neha danced with her friends.
- Roxy barked at the strangers.
- He asked a question.

### 10. My Little Pussy

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T)
- B. 1. The coat of the pussy cat is warm.
2. I should not pull her tail or drive her away
3. My pussy should love me because I am gentle and good.

#### Word World

- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Boat    | Coat       |
| 2. Warm    | Harm       |

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 3. Away | Play |
| 4. Some | Come |
| 5. Food | Good |

### 11. Anamika's Mother

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Anamika was a little girl. She was only six years old.
2. Anamika went to the market with her mother.
3. She saw a beautiful doll in the shop window.
4. The puppies hid behind a car.
5. Anamika began to weep because she couldn't see her mother.
- C. 1. Anamika got bored.
2. She saw two little puppies.
3. Anamika's mother was very happy.
4. Anamika began to weep.
5. The puppies hid behind a car.

#### Word World

- | Column 'A'  | Column 'B' |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Little   | Big        |
| 2. Restless | Relaxed    |
| 3. Behind   | In front   |
| 4. Began    | Stopped    |
| 5. Nice     | Ugly       |

#### Grammar Fun

- They **are** at the gate.
- We **are** in the park.
- Meera **is** with her mother.
- It **is** very hot.
- I **am** hungry.
- The teacher **is** angry.

### 12. Our Green Friends

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. The garden was in front of Priya's house.
2. The storm knocked down a few trees in the garden.
3. Priya told that she hated trees because she thought that trees were their enemies.
4. Priya's father said that trees are our real friends because we get so many useful things from them.
5. Neem, peepal, banyan and coconut etc. are some common trees that we see around us.

#### Word World

- The gardener **narrowly** escaped from being hurt.
- They are our **enemies**.
- Trees** are our real friends.
- Trees control flood and they give **shelter** to many birds and animals.
- We should **plant** more and more trees.

#### Grammar Fun

- Shiela is wearing **a** pink frock.
- The** tree is very tall.
- I ate **a** mango and **an** apple.
- We saw **a** lion, **a** tiger and **an** elephant in **the** Zoo.
- The** sun is rising in **the** east.

### 13. Lisha Learns to Read

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Lisha was a sweet little girl of five years.  
2. Lisha lived in a joint family.  
3. Lisha's grandpa and grandma ordered a set of story books for Lisha.  
4. Mum and Dad bought a whole set of books of adventures on magic islands, fairy tales and other interesting books for Lisha.  
5. Everyone listened to Lisha's stories with great interest as Lisha thought.

#### Word World

- Lisha lived in a **joint** family.
- The whole family was very **excited** when Lisa learned to read.
- The name of the first book Lisha read was 'The **Princess** and the Pea.'
- She carried on until she had read the **whole** story.
- And everyone **listened** spellbound... or so Lisa thought!

#### Grammar Fun

- She lives in **a** joint family.
- My mother is reading **the** Ramayana.
- I ate **an** orange, **a** banana and some nuts.
- The cat is chasing **the** mouse.

### 14. What Do They Do?

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T)  
B. 1. The bee brings home honey.  
2. Father brings home money.  
3. The baby eats up the honey.  
4. Mother lays out the money.

#### Word World

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Bee	See
2. Home	Come
3. Honey	Money
4. And	Sand
5. Baby	Heavy

### 15. Playing in The Park

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. The park looks very beautiful.  
2. The bird is sitting on a tree.  
3. Kunal and Sudeep are playing football.  
4. Priya and Ria are skipping.  
5. Priya's Grandma and Grandpa are sitting on a bench.

#### Word World

park — dark  
tree — free  
good — would  
book — look

#### Grammar Fun

- The farmer is ploughing the field.
- The cat is chasing the rat.
- The boy is eating an apple.
- A girl is riding a bicycle.
- You are reading a book.

### 16. A Journey by Train

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. Neha is going to visit her grandparents.  
2. Her grandparents live in Kalka.  
3. A coolie carries their luggage to the platform.  
4. When the train goes on the bridge over a river, it makes a lot of noise.  
5. When the train enters into a tunnel, Neha and Nishu scream in fear.

#### Grammar Fun

- Neha and Nishu are going **to** Kalka.
- They are going **with** their parents.
- Their grandparents live **in** Kalka.
- They are going **by** train.
- The train passed **over** a bridge.

## The English Route-2

### 1. I Wonder

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ×  
B. 1. Lightning flashes light in the sky.  
2. Birds build their nest and fly high in the sky.  
3. God paints the rainbow in the sky.  
4. Because questions are very wonderful.

#### Word World

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

### 2. The Mulla's Son

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. Akbar had artists and musicians, dancers and poets, and clever scientists and writers, too at his court.  
2. Mulla Do Piyaza's work was to make emperor laugh.  
3. In the morning, Rafiq behaved badly.  
4. Mulla's wife told her husband that Rafiq had behaved very badly.  
5. No, Mulla Do Piyaza found himself speechless at that time.

#### Word World

Do yourself

#### Grammar Fun

Do yourself



### 3. Simmi's Sparrow

## Understanding the Text

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)
- C.** 1. Simmi was a little girl. She was going to market with her mother.
2. She saw a small sparrow on the way.
3. Simmi's mother washed the wound with clean water, applied some medicine and bandaged it.
4. Simmi gave the sparrow some bread crumbs to eat.
5. After three days, the sparrow was better. It began to hop around the room.

## Word World

- | A. | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|----|------------|------------|
| 1. | Small      | Big        |
| 2. | Took       | Gave       |
| 3. | Clean      | Dirty      |
| 4. | Loved      | Hated      |
| 5. | Joy        | Sorrow     |
- B. 1. One day she was returning from the **market** with her mother.
2. Simmi took the **sparrow** home.
3. Simmi's mother **washed** the wound with clean water.
4. **Simmi** brought some bread crumbs and gave it to the sparrow.
5. The sparrow **hopped** behind Simmi wherever she went.

## Grammar Fun

1. I have many friends. I have no **enemy**.
2. I always help the young and the **old** alike.
3. She always speaks the truth and never tells a **lie**.
4. My father knows some good and some **bad** people.
5. There are many intelligent people in the world but there are many **foolish** people also.

#### 4. Congratulations Mr Tappit!

## Understanding the Text

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.**
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Baby Doll  | 2. Barbie Doll |
| 3. Tiny Mouse | 4. Mr Tappit   |
| 5. Tiny Mouse |                |
- C.**
1. Mr Tappit was a toy maker.
  2. Mr Tappit has been making toys since childhood.
  3. All the toys in the shop overheard what Mr Tappit had said.
  4. All the toys decided to have a grand party.
  5. The tiny mouse reminded them about a great big cake.

## Word World

1. Most of the toys **displayed** in his shop were made by him.
2. "We will have a party tomorrow." said the **Baby** doll.
3. "A party, presents and **fireworks!**" said the Barbie doll.
4. All of a sudden, there was a pop and a loud **bang**.

5. "You have made me very **happy**!"

## Grammar Fun

1. The toys are very beautiful.
2. I ate many bananas.
3. The dolls congratulated Mr Tappit.
4. The cats chased the mice.
5. Birds are flying in the sky.

## 5. What are Grandmas For?

## Understanding the Text

- A.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T)
- B.** 1. Grandma puts you in the lap to sleep.  
2. Grandma knows everything about you.  
3. Grandmas are for love.  
4. I love my grandma very much.

## Word World

LOVE, JOY, CARE, NICE

## 6. The Naughty Monkey

## Understanding the Text

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. The woodcutters were cutting a huge log of wood in the forest.
2. The saw was moving to and fro.
3. They put a wedge in the cut.
4. Chimpu was a naughty baby monkey.
5. He jumped upon the log and began to sing and dance.

## Word World

1. The woodcutters were cutting a huge log of **wood**.
2. They were very tired and **hungry**.
3. Chimpu was very **naughty**.
4. Chimpu's **tail** got caught in the log.
5. The woodcutters caught Chimpu and **beat** him severely.

## Grammar Fun

1. Two woodcutters **were** cutting **a** log of wood.
2. Some **monkeys** came down from the tree.
3. Chimpu **was** very naughty.
4. Soon the wedge **came** out.

## 7. The Garden Fairy

## Understanding the Text

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Mithu loves flowers of all colours.
2. Mithu plucks flowers and keeps them in her room.
3. One day, when Mithu went to pluck flowers she saw that all the flowers in the garden had withered.
4. Mithu saw a little fairy standing under a tree in the garden.
5. The fairy told Mithu that flowers have withered because you pluck them.

## Word World

1. As **white** as milk.      2. As **black** as coal.  
3. As **busy** as bee.      4. As **slow** as snail.  
5. As **cold** as ice.

### Grammar Fun

- |                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mithu loves flowers.              | Mithu        |
| 2. Delhi is the capital of India.    | Delhi, India |
| 3. Shiela is playing with her dolls. | Shiela       |
| 4. Rohit is my younger brother.      | Rohit        |

### 8. Indian Festivals

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. India is our motherland.
2. Effigies of Ravana, Meghnada and Kumbhakarna are burnt on Dussehra.
3. Diwali is also called the 'Festival of Light'.
4. Guruparv is the main festival of the Sikhs.
5. Eid is celebrated with great fun and frolic.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

- Evil
- Returned
- Joy
- Born
- Love

##### Column 'B'

- Good
- Went
- Sorrow
- Died
- Hate

#### Grammar Fun

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Lion     | Lions     |
| Box      | Boxes     |
| Child    | Children  |
| Man      | Men       |
| Festival | Festivals |

### 10. Spare the Tree

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T)
- B. 1. The poet requests the woodman to spare the tree.
2. When the poet was young, the tree gave him shelter.
3. The poet's forefathers planted the tree.

#### Word World

##### A. Column 'A'

- Bough
- Boy
- Shade
- Tree
- Hand

##### Column 'B'

- Now
- Joy
- Played
- Me
- Stand

- B. *Far* Near *Busy* Idle
- Intelligent* Foolish *Sit* Stand

### 11. Curlylocks and The Three Bears

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)
- C. 1. Curlylocks saw a small cottage in the forest.
2. A Bear family lived in that cottage.
3. Curlylocks saw three bowl of porridge on the table.
4. Curlylocks ate up all the porridge from the Baby Bear's bowl because it was just right for her.
5. Curlylocks slept on the bed of the Baby Bear.

### Word World

- Curlylocks had beautiful **hair**.
- Curlylocks wanted to see who lived **there**.
- The **bear** family lived in that cottage.
- The porridge in the middle sized bowl was too **cold**.
- Curlylocks fell asleep in the tiny **little** bed.

#### Grammar Fun

- Curlylocks saw a **small** cottage in the forest.
- There was a **big** bowl for Papa Bear.
- She ate from the **tiny little** bowl.
- Curlylocks fell asleep in the **tiny little** bed.

### 12. Master Lin

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Master Lin was a glutton who loved to eat the whole day.
2. He lived in China.
3. His father often scolded him because he ate and ate the whole day long.
4. He ate eggs, meat and plenty of milk in breakfast.
5. His mother sent for a doctor because he had a severe stomach ache and he could neither eat nor sleep.

#### Word World

- He loved to **eat** the whole day.
- His father **scolded** him.
- First he took a big bowl of soup to increase his **appetite**.
- One day, he had a **severe** stomach -ache.
- Master Lin **puffed and panted** as he walked.

#### Grammar Fun

- Master Lin never obeyed his mother.
- Lin is eating the food.
- Lin was a very fat boy.
- You are reading a book.
- A girl is riding a bicycle.

### 13. The Mama Duck

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. The meadow was near the pond.
2. The Mama Duck was hatching her eggs.
3. Five ducklings came out of the eggs.
4. A duckling can swim from the very first day of its birth.
5. After calling her little ducklings the Mama Duck entered into the pond.

#### Word World

- I am the king of the forest. I am a **lion**.
- I guard your house at night. I am a **dog**.
- I can swim in the water. I am a **duck**.
- I can run very fast. I am a **horse**.
- I have a long nose. I am an **elephant**.

### Grammar Fun

One dog

Many hens

One lion

One cat

Many elephants

Many mice

### 14. Letter

#### Understanding the Text

A. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T)

- B. 1. The poet is writing the letter to her mother.  
2. The poet writes slowly to keep the letter clean.  
3. The poet marks ten kisses in the letter.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Post
2. Address
3. Sheet
4. Pen
5. On

##### Column 'B'

- Most
- Guess
- Neat
- Ten
- Gone

### 15. The House of Sand

#### Understanding the Text

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

- C. 1. The first house was made of sand. It was washed away by the sea.  
2. Balu and Shekhar made the house on the beach.  
3. Balu stayed behind and Shekhar went away up to the hills.  
4. Balu left school because his family was poor.  
5. Shekhar made a fine strong house on the beach.

#### Word World

A. 1. There was little wall. 2. So Shekhar went away. 3. But I have no money. 4. The house was ready.

B. 1. older 2. after 3. small 4. went 5. high 6. poor

#### Grammar Fun

A. 1. The world is **beautiful** 2. The syllabus of 5<sup>th</sup> class is very **hard** 3. Ramesh is a **gentle** man 4. This oak tree is very **old** 5. Their friendship was very **strong**

B. 1. We **returned** in the evening 2. Mohit **walked** with his mother 3. We **hugged** each other tomorrow 4. Mom **sent** Priya to the market 5. Ambani **became** a successful businessman.

### 16. Let's Go to Market

#### Understanding the Text

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

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

- C. 1. Kishanlal is Ruby's father.  
2. He is going to the market.  
3. They went to the vegetable market first.  
4. A cauliflower looks like a flower.  
5. Ruby has seen the picture of pumpkin in her Rhyme Book.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Come
2. Ripe

##### Column 'B'

- Go
- Raw

3. Buy

Sell

4. Beautiful

Ugly

### Grammar Fun

1. tall 2. big 3. young 4. pink 5. thin 6. red 7. long  
8. beautiful

## The English Route-3

### 1. The Cow

#### Understanding the Text

A. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F)

- B. 1. Poet loves the cow because cow gives her cream and milk.  
2. Cow wonders among the meadow grass.  
3. Open air is like the sunlight of day.  
4. Cow eats green grass in the field.  
5. Cow cannot stray because cow is an intelligent animal and remembers the path to home.

#### Word World

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

B. 1. cricket 2. bow 3. bicycle 4. marble

### 2. The Two Sculptors

#### Understanding the Text

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T)

- C. 1. The names of sculptors were Chandra and Laxman.  
2. Just before the day of competition Chandra went to Laxman to lend his tools.  
3. Laxman was shocked to see the tools because all the tools were blunt.  
4. Laxman won the competition and was rewarded by the king.  
5. King told the sculptors to make bust of the king.

#### Word World

1. baker 2. cobbler 3. carpenter 4. doctor 5. gardener  
6. plumber

#### Grammar Fun

1. helpful 2. creative 3. hardworking 4. talkative  
5. quiet 6. active 7. tiny 8. old

### 3. Clever Fox and Greedy Wolf

#### Understanding the Text

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

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

- C. 1. Foxy lived in a forest  
2. One day, Foxy was going to meet his friend, the crocodile in the river.  
3. Wolf had gone to the river to drink water.  
4. Wolf said to Foxy, "I am hungry! I shall eat you up!"  
5. The woman was baking cakes in the oven.

#### Word World

1. Wolf was very **cunning**.  
2. Foxy **thought** for some time.

3. They looked through the **kitchen** window.
4. Foxy took some cakes and put them **outside** the window.
5. His fat **belly** stuck into the window.

#### Grammar Fun

1. The fox was not scared.
2. The wolf was not cunning.
3. The cakes were not tasty.
4. The house was not in a village.
5. The fox was not slim.

### 4. Deepawali : A Festival of Light

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Festivals come as a short break and bring changes in our hectic and monotonous lives.
2. We celebrate many types of festivals. Some are our national festivals; some are religious; while some others are associated with the change of seasons. Two National Festivals of our country are- Independence Day and Republic Day.
3. Deepawali is celebrated in the month of October/ November. It is celebrated in memory of Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile.
4. People start preparations months before the festival. Houses and shops are cleaned and white-washed. They are decorated very nicely. Beautiful pictures are hung on the walls. The sweet sellers also begin to prepare sweets many days in advance.
5. On Deepawali, people wear new clothes. They go to the market and buy utensils, fruits, gifts and sweets. Children buy toys and crackers. People exchange gifts and sweets with their friends and relatives and send greeting cards to those living at far away places.
- At night, they worship Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

#### Word World

- | A. Column 'A' | Column 'B'              |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. India      | Land of festivals       |
| 2. Festivals  | New vigour and energy   |
| 3. Deepawali. | 'Festival of Light'     |
| 4. Lord Rama  | Fourteen years of exile |
| 5. Gambling   | Evil practice           |

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Feminine Gender 2. Feminine Gender  
3. Masculine Gender 4. Masculine Gender  
5. Masculine Gender
- B. 1. The girl was beating the bitch.  
2. The boy was singing.

3. An old man was sitting on the bench.
4. The mare was pulling the cart.
5. The tigress was roaring.

### 5. The Duck

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- B. 1. Poet wants to be a lovely snow-white duck.
2. When duck goes into the pond, she wags her stumpy tail at the poet.
3. Wink means to close eyes for a very short moment and wags means duck takes movement to her tail.
4. Because poet wants to be a beautiful duck.

#### Word World

D	U	C	K	W	A	T	P
S	D	F	A	G	U	I	E
O	H	P	Q	S	K	S	N
S	E	D	F	G	I	K	G
C	R	A	N	E	L	U	U
G	O	O	S	E	J	A	I
A	N	C	B	S	B	M	N
V	S	B	G	U	L	L	N
S	W	A	N	S	W	Q	A

#### Grammar Fun

Tim, kitchen, chair, sink, water, tap, thumb, hole, tap, water, floor.

### 6. Real Beauty

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Both the boy and the girl had different natures. The boy was naughty and crooked but the girl was kind hearted.
2. Showing the mirror, the boy said to his sister, "I'm beautiful and handsome but you are ugly."
3. The girl felt insulted and so she was dejected.
4. As the girl pushed her brother aside, he fell flat on the ground. The mirror also struck on the ground and was broken to pieces.
5. The father said to the children that good behaviour alone can make one look good. He also said that beauty lies inside the heart of a person and not in one's face.

#### Word World

- | Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Ancient | Modern     |
| 2. Ugly    | Handsome   |
| 3. Annoyed | Pleased    |
| 4. Forget  | Remember   |
| 5. Guilt   | Innocence  |



**B. Said by**

1. Boy
2. Boy
3. Father
4. Father
5. Brother

**Said to**

1. Girl
2. Girl
3. Son
4. Daughter
5. Sister

**Grammar Fun**

1. Can you drive a scooter?  
Yes, I can drive a scooter. Affirmative Sentence  
No, I cannot drive a scooter. Negative Sentence
2. Can you solve this question?  
Yes, I can solve this question. Affirmative Sentence  
No, I cannot solve this question. Negative Sentence
3. Can he swim in the river?  
Yes, he can swim in the river. Affirmative Sentence  
No, he cannot swim in the river. Negative Sentence
4. Can your brother speak English?  
Yes, your brother can speak English.  
Affirmative Sentence  
No, your brother cannot speak English.  
Negative Sentence
5. Can he fly a kite?  
Yes, he can fly a kite. Affirmative Sentence  
No, he cannot fly a kite. Negative Sentence
6. Can the police arrest the thief?  
Yes, the police can arrest the thief.  
Affirmative Sentence  
No, the police cannot arrest the thief.  
Negative Sentence
7. Can he win the race?  
Yes, he can win the race. Affirmative Sentence  
No, he cannot win the race. Negative Sentence

**7. Saying 'Thank You'****Understanding the Text**

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Hills, mountains, streams, rivers, meadows, valleys, oceans, sands, trees, flowers, birds and animals etc. are some of the wonderful things that we see around us.
2. We thank God through our prayers.
  3. Farmers, masons, teachers, doctors, engineers etc. help to make our lives comfortable.
  4. We can thank these people by respecting them and being polite to them.
  5. We can thank those who are living away from us by writing letters to them.

**Word World**

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Teacher | teaches us     |
| 2. Artist  | draws pictures |
| 3. Parents | look after us  |

- |            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 4. Doctor  | cures us                |
| 5. Milkman | brings us milk          |
| 6. Dentist | takes care of our teeth |
| 7. Postman | delivers letters        |

**Grammar Fun**

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. beautiful | 2. build    |
| 3. dentist   | 4. grateful |
| 5. meadow    | 6. ocean    |
| 7. people    | 8. postman  |
| 9. precious  | 10. river   |

**9. The Real Education****Understanding the Text**

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Ashok was the only son of the king of that kingdom.
2. His father wanted to teach him well so that he could learn all the necessary skills to become a successful king after his retirement.
  3. The king made an announcement that anybody who could educate his son would get a reward of one thousand gold coins. He made such an announcement because his son was not ready to study.
  4. Mrinal was the son of an old servant of the king who lived in a small house inside the palace. He requested the king to allow him to have a try to educate the prince.
  5. Mrinal taught the prince through practical ways of life.

**Word World****Column 'A'**

1. Small
2. Successful
3. Old
4. Royal
5. Amend

**Column 'B'**

1. Kingdom
2. King
3. Servant
4. Palace
5. Mistake

**Grammar Fun**

- |                   |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. No, I can not. | 2. Yes, I can. | 3. Yes, I can. |
| 4. No, I can not. | 5. Yes, I can. | 6. Yes, I can. |
| 7. Yes, I can.    | 8. Yes, I can. |                |

**10. What are They Made of?****Understanding the Text**

- A.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F)
- B.** 1. The little boys are made of frogs and snails and little dog's tails.
2. The young men are made of sighs and lers and crocodile's tears.
  3. The young women are made of ribbons and laces and sweet pretty faces.
  4. The little girls are made of sugar and spice and all sweet things.

## Word World

### Column 'A'

1. Tears
2. Faces
3. Nice
4. Tails

### Column 'B'

- Leers
- Laces
- Spice
- Snails

B. <b>Big</b>	Small	<b>Ugly</b>	Pretty
<b>Old</b>	New	<b>Sour</b>	Sweet
<b>Sad</b>	Happy		

## 11. The Ganga

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C. 1. The Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna and the Brahmaputra etc. are some of the major rivers of our country.
2. The Ganga originates high up in the icy Gomukh cave in the Himalayas.
3. Rishikesh, Haridwar, Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad) etc. are some holy places situated on the bank of the river Ganga.
4. The water of the Ganga is taken to the fields through big canals.
5. The rivers Yamuna and the Saraswati join the Ganga at Allahabad.

## Word World

### A. Column 'A'

1. Gomukh
2. Haridwar
3. Hindus
4. Mountains
5. The Ganga

### Column 'B'

- the birthplace of Ganga
- a place of pilgrimage
- worship the Ganga
- covered with snow
- a holy river

- B. 1. The **scenery** of the Himalayas is very beautiful.
2. The Ganga **originates** high up in the icy Gomukh cave.
3. Haridwar is a famous place of **pilgrimage** for the Hindus.
4. The **Kumbh Fair** is organized here after every twelve years.
5. The Ganga merges into the **Bay of Bengal**.

## Grammar Fun

1. Some children are playing **in** the park.
2. The tired traveler sat **under** the shade of a big tree.
3. My brother was standing **at** the shop.
4. The boy jumped **into** the river.
5. The bird flew **over** my head.
6. She is standing **on** the roof of her house.
7. The man killed the snake **with** a stick.
8. I was standing **behind** you.
9. My father returned **from** the office.
10. The little boy climbed **upon** a tree.

## 12. The Hare and The Elephant

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

- B. 1. The herd of elephants lived in a dense forest on the foothills of the Himalayas. A very large hare also lived near them.
2. One day, the hare asked the little elephant about which of them were the bigger-the elephant or the hare. The little elephant was almost shocked at that silly question.
3. They decided to make the human beings of the village as the judge.
4. They went to the nearby village. They met some villagers at the outskirts of the village.
5. When the villagers saw the hare and the elephant, they commented that the elephant was small and the hare was big. Thus, the hare proved that he was superior to the elephant.

## Word World

### Column 'A'

1. Dense
2. Herd of
3. Silly
4. Nice
5. Unusual

### Column 'B'

- Forest
- Elephants
- Question
- Joke
- Duo

## Grammar Fun

1. A gang of **robbers**
2. A troop of **soldiers**
3. A team of **players**
4. A swarm of **bees**
5. A pack of **wolves**
6. A school of **fish**
7. A fleet of **ships**
8. A bouquet of **flowers**
9. A bunch of **grapes**
10. A pride of **lions**

## 13. Abu Kasim Learns a Lesson

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- C. 1. Ali was Abu Kasim's neighbour.
2. Ali was standing near the garden of Kasim when food was being cooked.
3. Kasim say Ali was a thief because Ali was enjoying the aroma of food being cooked in Kasim's kitchen.
4. Caliph would whispered into Ali's ear that he will do fair justice.
5. Kasim learnt a valuable lesson that one should not cheat the other one.

## Word World

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (g) 7. (h) 8. (e)

- B. 1. aroma 2. thief 3. whisper 4. contain 5. pleasure

## Grammar Fun

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

## 14. The Peddler's Caravan

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. The poet wishes to be a peddler-man.
2. Nobody knows from where does the peddler-man comes or where he goes.
3. The Peddler-man's wife and child accompany him.
4. His wife and babies are with him in the caravan.

- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

### Word World

A. Do yourself.

B. 1. mend 2. sell 3. round 4. go 5. high

## 15. Why Cats Chase Rats

### Understanding the Text

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

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

- C. 1. The Jade Emperor of China was very powerful because even the animals obeyed his orders.
2. One day, the Emperor decided to organize a race for animals.
3. The Emperor declared that the animals, who would secure the first twelve positions in the race, would be given a place in the Chinese Zodiac. They would also be honoured by naming a month after each of them.
4. The cat and the rat, both were late-risers. So they went to the ox and requested him to wake them up at dawn on the day of the race.
5. The rat was cunning. He knew that he could never beat the cat in the race; so he restored to some wicked trick and pushed the cat off the back of the ox.

### Word World

A. <i>Column 'A'</i>	<i>Column 'B'</i>
1. Jade Emperor	China
2. Animals	Excited
3. The cat and the rat	lazy fellows
4. Tiger	Unfair means
5. Rat	Sly rodent

- B. 1. Even the **animals** obeyed his orders.
2. They would also be honoured by naming a **month** after each of them.
3. The **sly** rat knew that he could never beat the cat in the race.
4. The rat jumped off and **scampered** to victory.
5. In fact, she was lucky to finish, having almost **drowned** in the river.

### Grammar Fun

- The box was **too** heavy for the little boy.
- There was no hotel in the town, so we stayed in a small **inn**.
- Do you like to have some **dessert** after dinner?
- The thief jumped **off** the roof.
- Which **route** will you take to go to the station?

## 16. The Last Leaf

### Understanding the Text

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

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

- C. 1. There are four main characters in the play.
2. Johnsy is a young artist. She suffers from acute pneumonia.

- Dr. Bond is the doctor who is treating Johnsy. According to him, Johnsy has only one to ten chances to survive and that too, if she really wants to live.
- According to Dr. Bond, if Sue can make Johnsy think positive, it might help her recover.
- Johnsy had related her death to the falling of the leaves from the vine.
- The last leaf in the vine is Mr Behrman's masterpiece. He died of cold.

### Word World

#### Column 'A'

- Johnsy
- Sue
- Leaves
- Mr Behrman
- Palette

#### Column 'B'

- Pneumonia
- Room-mate of Johnsy
- Vine
- Masterpiece
- Green and yellow

### Grammar Fun

- The bird was **sitting** on the tree.
- Some boys were **waiting** in the room.
- The fisherman was **catching** fish in the river.
- I was **waiting** for the train when the rain started.
- A naughty boy was **throwing** stones in the pond.
- The teacher was **teaching** in the class.
- The carpenter was **making** a table.
- My mother was **reading** a novel.
- The birds were **flying** in the sky.
- The milkman was **bringing** milk.

## The English Route-4

### 1. A Moving Tail

### Understanding the Text

A. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F)

B. 1. Bow-wow is a cute puppy.

2. Bow-wow wags its tail.

3. A dog wags its tail when it feels happy.

4. Bow-wow wags its tail because he feels happy when play.

5. The colour of Bow-wow is little black-and-tan.

### Word World

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

B. 1. wagging the tail 2. scratching 4. barking 6. growling 7. chasing birds.

## 2. The Wooden Bowl

### Understanding the Text

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

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F)

- C. 1. The family lived in a little old house at the end of a quiet street in the middle of the town.
2. Kurt lived with his son and daughter-in-law.
3. Manfred was a carpenter. He earned a good living.
4. Thekla was the wife of Manfred and daughter-in-law of Kurt.

5. The old man, Kurt, sometimes broke a glass.
6. Wilhelm was making a wooden bowl.

#### Word World

- A. 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (f) 5. (b) 6. (d)
- B. 1. carpenter 2. carvings 3. grandparents 4. workshop  
5. wooden 6. daughter-in-law.

#### Grammar Fun

Do yourself

### 3. Rohit Learns a Lesson

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Rohit was a haughty boy.  
2. His father dropped him to school everyday.  
3. His father was already late for his office. He was in a hurry. When he was trying to cross the road, his scooter bumped into a pit and he fell down.  
4. When Rohit returned home in the afternoon, he saw that his father was lying on the bed. There were bandages on his arm and forehead. His mother was sitting beside him and some medicines were kept on the side table.  
5. Rohit realized that it was his haughty nature that was behind the accident.  
6. Rohit promised to his father that he would never be disobedient again.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Urgent
2. Convince
3. Forgot
4. Behind
5. Disobedient

##### Column 'B'

- Trivial
- Dissuade
- Remembered
- In front
- Obedient

- B. 1. Rohit read in a **renowned** Public School of the city.  
2. His mother tried to **convince** him.  
3. His scooter **bumped** into a pit and he fell down.  
4. There were bandages on his arm and **forehead**.  
5. **Tears** rolled down from his eyes.

#### Grammar Fun

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. She is learning music.                          | She          |
| 2. My brother went to see the magic show.          | My           |
| 3. They are waiting for the bus.                   | They         |
| 4. The little girls were playing with their dolls. | their        |
| 5. We saw a large snake in the garden.             | We           |
| 6. I am polishing my shoes.                        | I            |
| 7. The manager is sitting in his office.           | his          |
| 8. The dog is wagging its tail.                    | its          |
| 9. Are you learning your lesson?                   | you,<br>your |
| 10. They are plucking flowers.                     | They         |

### 4. Who Did Patrick's Homework?

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)

- C. 1. Patrick never liked to do his homework because he thought it is too boring.  
2. Patrick's cat was playing with a little doll. It wasn't a doll at all; rather a very tiny man, an elf!  
3. The little elf looked like a witch with his tall hat. He promised to grant a wish of Patrick.  
4. Patrick asked the elf to do his homework till the end of the term.  
5. No, the little elf was not at all happy with the task Patrick had assigned to him.  
6. It was Patrick himself who did all his homework.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Patrick
2. Patrick's cat
3. The elf
4. When it came to math, Patrick was
5. Patrick had never felt

##### Column 'B'

- Never liked to do his homework.
- Was playing with a little doll.
- Wore a tall hat like a witch.
- Out of luck.
- so weary.

#### Grammar Fun

1. He is a plumber.
2. They are fast friends.
3. He is a gardener.
4. He is a doctor.
5. He is not afraid of thieves.
6. She is in her house.
7. It is very hot.
8. She is an early riser.
9. He was very hungry.
10. I visited his house many times.

### 5. A Better World

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F)
- B. 1. We should try to develop qualities like patience, tolerance, devotion etc.  
2. We should try to get rid of greed, pride, anger, strife etc.  
3. If we try to develop good qualities like patience, tolerance, devotion etc. and try to get rid of bad qualities like greed, pride, anger, strife etc., we can make the world a better place.  
4. It is our responsibility to make the world a better place because we live in this world.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Patience
2. Devotion
3. Greed
4. Anger
5. Make

##### Column 'B'

- Tolerance
- Emotion
- Breed
- Hunger
- Sake



## 6. Little Creatures are Also Helpful

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. A goddess gave him a beautiful and precious gem as a special gift.  
2. The king wanted to put the gem around his neck in a gold thread.  
3. The king called the royal jeweller for putting the gold thread in the gem.  
4. The jeweller could not put the thread in the gem because whenever he tried to do so, the thread got stuck inside.  
5. A famous wise man of the kingdom helped the king in finding a solution to the problem.  
6. The wise man spread some honey over both the holes of the gem. Then he spread more honey on one end of the thread and pushed it into one of the holes. He placed the gem in a corner of the room where there were many ants. Some ants came to eat honey and in the process, pulled the thread along till it came out at the other end.

### Word World

A.	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>
1.	Kind	Cruel
2.	Precious	Worthless
3.	Opposite	Same
4.	Famous	Notorious
5.	Reward	Punishment
B.	<b>Said by</b>	<b>Said to</b>
1.	King	Wise man
2.	Wise man	King
3.	Wise man	King
4.	King	Wise man
5.	Wise man	King

### Grammar Fun

- He did not tell a lie.
- We did not invite all our friends.
- The old man did not walk slowly.
- I did not see a lion in the zoo.
- She did not write a letter to her brother.
- The police did not arrest the thief.
- They did not reach school late.

## 7. A Bear Story

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. The lady had found bear many years ago in the forest very small and half-dead with hunger.  
2. Yes, bear was very obedient because on Sundays, his mistress chained him up and he never made any mistakes.  
3. Yes bear was chained up at night and left free all day because bears, like dogs, can get bad-tempered if they are tied up for too long.

- Lady was angry to see the bear following her into the forest because he chained him up and promised him not to come with her and she would give him an apple in the evening if he was a good boy.
- When the lady went back home, she discovered that she had actually hit a wild bear on the nose, in the forest.

### Word World

1. bare 2. bear 3. Our 4. hour 5. tale 6. tail 7. two 8. too  
9. sale 10. sail

### Grammar Fun

Do yourself

## 8. A Home for A Dinosaur

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. As the truck jolted over a bump in the road the box fell from it.  
2. Sam called the baby dinosaur 'Clarence'.  
3. The children liked playing with the baby dinosaur. They climbed up on him and slid down his sides. They also played hide and seek around him and when it rained, they stood under him.  
4. One day when Clarence was dozing on the road, his tail knocked over a garbage tin spilling the garbage out. Clarence ate up all the garbage.  
5. Miss Hatfield thought that the Garbage Dump was the most suitable place for Clarence where there was plenty of space and lots of food for him.

### Word World

A.	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>
1.	Garbage	Rubbish
2.	Rolled	Moved
3.	Crack	Break
4.	Uncurled	Straightened out
5.	Slid	Glided
B.	<b>Said by</b>	<b>Said to</b>
1.	Miss Hatfield	Sam
2.	Sam	Dinosaur
3.	Miss Hatfield	Children
4.	Miss Hatfield	Sam
5.	Sam	Miss Hatfield

### Grammar Fun

1. fell 2. sitting 3. eating 4. broke 5. riding

## 10. Leisure

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T)  
B. 1. Leisure is precious in life. Life has become so busy and hectic that there is no leisure in our lives.  
2. The poet thinks that life is meaningless without leisure because without it we cannot enjoy the beautiful nature around us.  
3. According to the poet we miss many things in our lives for want of leisure. We cannot sit under a

tree and enjoy the things we like to see. We cannot enjoy the beauty of the running stream and many more natural things.

4. Do yourself.

#### Word World

##### A. Column 'A'

1. Care
2. Cows
3. Grass
4. Night
5. Glance

##### B. Woods

**Hide**

**Broad**

**Watch**

##### Column 'B'

- Stare  
Boughs  
Pass  
Daylight  
Dance  
forest  
conceal  
wide  
observe

### 11. The Tug of War

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Mr Rabbit feel insulted because Mr Elephant behaved rudely with him.  
2. Mr Rabbit said to Whale that he could beat him in the Tug-of-War.  
3. Mr Elephant was amused because Mr Rabbit had challenged that he would beat him in the Tug-of-War.  
4. Mr Elephant's smile turned to a look of surprise because he couldn't pull the vine as easily as he thought to do.  
5. When both Mr Elephant and Whale pulled harder and harder, the vine couldn't stand the strain and it snapped into two pieces with an ear-splitting sound.  
6. Mr Elephant and Whale were completely confused as they couldn't figure out how such a tiny creature as Rabbit could have beaten the largest of the animals.

#### Word World

##### A. Column 'A'

1. Creature
2. Snorted
3. Mighty
4. Tumbled
5. Scratchy

##### B. Said by

1. Rabbit
2. Whale
3. Rabbit
4. Rabbit
5. Whale

##### Column 'B'

- Living thing  
Sniffed  
Powerful  
Fell  
Irritating  
**Said to**  
Elephant  
Rabbit  
Whale  
Whale  
Rabbit

#### Grammar Fun

1. leaves 2. men 3. teeth 4. houses 5. wives 6. feet  
7. women 8. sheep 9. halves

### 12. Kite Fight

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

- A. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

- C. 1. Vinay promised Geeta to teach her how to fly a kite.  
2. We know Geeta lived next door to Vinay because she only had to climb over the wall to reach near Vinay.  
3. Vinay teach Geeta everything about kite flying like how to hold a kite, how to throw the kite in the air and how to hold a string while flying kite.  
4. The other kite looked like a monster because it was of black colour and it had big red eyes.  
5. The monster fought with Geeta's kite and after that it began to float away, tumbling, falling and dropping.  
6. Geeta feelled good because she won the competition from black kite. She felt like a princess with a new crown.

#### Word World

- A. Do yourself  
B. 1. joy, happiness 2. new clothes, food 3. ludo, cricket  
4. happy, good 5. ant, small 6. love, care 7. relation, authority

#### Grammar Fun

- A. (a) Vinay's terrace (b) Kite's pattern (c) Princess' crown (d) Monster's eyes (e) Kite's colour  
B. Do yourself

### 13. The Trojan War

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. The names of the two neighbouring countries were Troy and Greece  
2. The Greeks wanted to captured Troy. So they put up their camp outside the city of Troy.  
3. In the end, the Greeks set fire to their camps and pretended to leave the place with all their soldiers and ships leaving behind a large Wooden Horse.  
4. The next morning, Trojans saw that the Greeks had gone and in the midst of their ruined camps, a large Wooden Horse was standing.  
5. They bought the huge Wooden Horse inside the city of Troy.  
6. Yes, the Greeks succeeded in their plan. Some of the Greek soldiers were hiding inside the hollow Wooden Horse. When at the dead of night, the Trojans were fast asleep; they came out and opened the gates for their companions who had already returned. Thus they defeated the Trojans without any resistance.

#### Word World

##### A. Column 'A'

1. Ancient
2. War
3. Capture
4. Hollow
5. Dragged

##### Column 'B'

- Modern  
Peace  
Liberate  
Solid  
Pushed

- B. 1. Troy and Greece were **neighbouring** countries.  
2. Troy was **surrounded** by high walls on all sides.

- The Greeks wanted to **capture** Troy.
- Soon a **fierce** argument broke out among the Trojans.
- They built a large wooden horse which was **hollow** inside.

#### Grammar Fun

- Sita does not sing a song.
- They do not live near my house
- My sister does not water the plants.
- He does not call you a fool.
- I do not do my homework in the morning.
- The porter does not carry the luggage.
- Meera does not go to school.

### 14. Open House

#### Understanding the Text

- The poet wishes to be a beautiful tree.
- The poet would like to see a bird with a song on its branch.
- Poet wants the squirrel to run up and down on its branches and trunk.
- Katydid will sing at night for the poet.
- Mouselings will have a home down by roots.

#### Word World

1. (c) 2. (h) 3. (f) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (g)

### 15. Birbal Cooks Rice

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Akbar and his minister Birbal were standing on the roof of the palace.
2. They were discussing about the river near the palace and what would happen to a man if he stands in the cold water of the river for the whole night.
3. Akbar wanted to test if a man could survive after standing in the cold river water for the whole night.
4. The washerman's wife was afraid of her husband's safety who wanted to spend a whole night in the cold water of the river and win the reward.
5. The courtier said that the washerman was not entitled for the reward because the lights from the palace kept falling on the water and kept it warm.
6. Birbal helped the poor washerman by making Akbar realise the truth and give the reward as promised.

#### Word World

- | A. <b>Column 'A'</b> | <b>Column 'B'</b> |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Near              | Far               |
| 2. Cold              | Hot               |
| 3. Stand             | Sit               |
| 4. Reward            | Punishment        |
| 5. Applaud           | Hoot              |

- | B. <b>Said by</b> | <b>Said to</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Akbar          | Birbal         |
| 2. Birbal         | Akbar          |
| 3. Washerman      | Washerwoman    |
| 4. Washerwoman    | Washerman      |
| 5. Akbar          | Birbal         |

#### Grammar Fun

- Birbal was cooking food in his kitchen.
- The water of the river was extremely cold.
- The washerman decided to take a chance.
- Emperor Akbar gave a suitable reward to the washerman.
- I have passed the test and proved my strength and tolerance.

## The English Route-5

### 1. A Voyage

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Horse, Tiger, Ape and Goat decided to set out on a voyage.
2. They hired a boat to find a new country very much in the manner Columbus had found.
3. They decided to go to a new wonderful country.
4. They tried to follow the Columbus.
5. Boat sailed for many days.
6. The four friends were upset because they chartered a boat.

#### Word World

- A. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (f) 6. (d)
- B. 1. knows 2. fairy 3. pale 4. day.

### 2. The Old Man and The Tiger

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- C. 1. The old man went deep into the forest and chopped wood. He gathered the wood, and carried it on his donkey to a nearby village market. He sold the wood there. Thus, he earned his living.
2. The old man became frightened when he heard the loud growl in the forest. He thought it that is the growl of a ghost and it may do him some harm.
3. Tiger helped the old man by doing his work of cutting wood from the trees.
4. Yes, old man said nice things about the tiger except one that his skin stinks.
5. Tiger asked the old man to strike the axe on his back.
6. The wound was about two fingers deep opened near the tiger's shoulder.

#### Word World

- A. 1. tigress 2. less 3. guess 4. mess 5. dress 6. address 7. princess
- B. explore, guide, hotel, luggage, packing, map, photographs, shopping, vacation, monuments, routes

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Old man 2. Old man 3. He 4. Tiger 5. My wife 6. Dog  
7. The baby 8. The police
- B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (e)

### 3. The Real Successor

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. The Chief Minister was very old. So one day, he expressed before the king the desire to devote the rest of his life in the company of holy men.
2. The king was sad because he thought that he might not find such an intelligent person as his minister.
3. The king requested the Chief Minister to let one of his sons succeed him.
4. The Chief Minister suggested the name of his youngest son in his place.
5. The Chief Minister asked his three sons to go to the royal garden and pluck a rose each from there.
6. The youngest of the three sons proved out to be worthiest. He was caught by the guards and produced before the king. But he won the hearts of everybody by his polite and frank reasoning.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

- The king
- The Chief Minister
- The black roses
- The eldest son behaved
- The youngest son

##### Column 'B'

- had firm faith on his minister.
- was very old.
- were heavily guarded.
- like an army officer.
- was the wisest and truthful.

### Grammar Fun

- |           |               |           |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Open   | quickly       | slowly    |
| 2. Play   | intelligently | wisely    |
| 3. Write  | neatly        | correctly |
| 4. Drive  | safely        | slowly    |
| 5. Laugh  | loudly        | cunningly |
| 6. Read   | slowly        | minutely  |
| 7. Behave | properly      | gently    |
| 8. Ask    | politely      | cleverly  |
| 9. Try    | earnestly     | sincerely |
| 10. Sing  | sweetly       | merrily   |

### 4. William Tell

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. William Tell was a kind and gentle man. He was the best bowman in the country and also a skilful sailor. He lived in the lakeside town of Aldorf in Switzerland. His home was among the mountains nearby.
2. The people of the country were fed-up with Gessler because he was a wicked tyrant who had

made their lives like hell. Under his rule, people had to pay heavy taxes and tolerate all sort of humiliations.

- Gessler was afraid of William Tell because he was the only man who stood against him.
- William was a self-respected person. He never bowed before anything which was wrong in his opinion. Therefore, he refused to salute the hat.
- Gessler ordered his soldiers to tie William's son to a tree at some distance and place an apple on his head. He told William that if he could cut the apple into two pieces he would spare his life. William took two arrows because if he missed his aim with the first, he would have sent the second to pierce Gessler's black heart.
- Tell was put in chains and was being taken to the Kussandit Castle across the lake. Suddenly, a storm broke out and the boat went off its course. Since Tell was a skillful sailor, the soldiers asked him to control the boat. Tell took control and instead of going to the other side, crashed the boat to a jagged rock. As the boat broke and overturned, Tell grabbed a loaded cross bow from a soldier and escaped from the sinking boat. Meanwhile, Gessler came that way, riding on his horse in search for Tell and Tell shot an arrow killing Gessler.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

- William Tell
- Aldorf
- Gessler
- The Swiss
- Jagged

##### Column 'B'

- Skillful bowman
- Switzerland
- Wicked tyrant
- Peace loving nation
- Rock

### Grammar Fun

- The **poor** boy was begging from door to door.
- We saw a **fat** hen sitting on the wall.
- The knife is **blunt**, you cannot cut anything with it.
- The **weary** traveller was resting under a tree.
- The **beautiful** scenery of the Kashmir valley attracts tourists from all over the world.

### 5. A Whale

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- B. 1. Whale will require lots of space to live and they are rarely seen on land, this makes it difficult for poet to buy a whale.
2. Whales are found in the sea because there is no more space on the land.
3. Poet will have to buy a submarine in addition to the whale.
4. Poet finally decides to buy a pussy cat because pussy cat is relatively cheap than a whale.

#### Word World

1. Swallows 2. Elephants 3. Geese 4. Bees 5. Owls 6. Rowcs



## 6. Valley of Gems

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Sindbad was a famous sailor of Baghdad. He loved adventure.
2. After the ship was caught into the storm, it moved on and on for several days and at last, it reached in an unknown island.
3. Sindbad saw a huge dome like structure shining brightly at some distance. It looked like a huge dome. It was so huge, round and smooth that Sindbad couldn't make out what it was.
4. Sindbad tied himself to the bird's leg and when it flew, it reached a deep valley, surrounded by high mountains from all sides. As he looked around, his eyes fell on the big gems scattered all around. Thus, he had reached the valley of diamonds.
5. The people on the mountains dropped chunks of flesh on the valley so that the gems would get stick to the flesh and whenever the bird comes and picks up the chunks, the gems would also come out with the flesh. Then they would collect the gems from the bird's nest.
6. Sindbad gave a diamond to each of the merchants who were very delighted to get the gifts. They took Sindbad to their boat and on their way back, dropped him on a harbour. Sindbad hired another boat from there and reached home.

### Word World

#### Column 'A'

1. Sindbad
2. Precious
3. Favourable
4. Dome like
5. Roc

#### Column 'B'

- A famous sailor
- Goods
- Wind
- Structure
- Huge bird

### Grammar Fun

1. We said that we were going to see a movie.
2. Kunal said that he was learning his lesson.
3. Seema said that the sun is very hot.
4. Manish said that they were playing cricket.
5. Vidhan said that he was learning French.
6. My father told me that the Earth is round.
7. Kunal told his friend that he will not go to school that day.
8. The driver said that the road was very dusty.
9. Anita told her mother that her friend will invite her on her birthday.
10. The farmer told his wife that he will have to work hard that year.

## 7. The Goddess of The Tree

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

- C. 1. The king decided to build a palace for himself which should be more beautiful than any other palace in the country. He also decided that there should be only a single column in the centre of the palace which would support the entire building. He asked his minister to send men to the forests all over the country to cut down and bring to the city the biggest and strongest tree they could find.
2. The woodcutters returned empty-handed because they could not find any tree which they could carry or drag all the way to the capital.
3. They got a suitable tree for the king's palace near the capital.
4. The villagers asked them not to cut the tree because they believed that the tree goddess lived within it. No, the woodcutters didn't agree as they were helpless.
5. The king saw the goddess of the tree in his dream. The goddess was requesting him not to cut the tree.
6. The great sacrifice of the goddess of the tree made the king change his decision.

### Word World

#### Column 'A'

1. Single
2. Entire
3. Empty
4. Rustic
5. Strange

#### Column 'B'

- Column
- Building
- Handed
- People
- Request

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. We **went** Agra and saw the Taj Mahal.
2. I **told** him to come in the evening.
3. The train **came** late.
4. They **won** the match by two goals.
5. The servant **cleaned** the room.
- B. 1. Hen 2. Ostrich 3. Dog
4. Spring 5. Green 6. Scooter
7. Table 8. Teacher 9. Moon
10. Whale

## 8. Change of Flavour

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)
- C. 1. Jahangir was the eldest son of Akbar, the great. He is remembered for his love for beauty and justice.
2. Jahangir was fond of the beauty of the woods, the fragrance of flowers and taste of fruits.
3. Jahangir went towards the cottage near the orchard to quench his thirst.

4. Marian was an intelligent girl. She knew that the man must be thirsty after a long ride on a hot day. If he drank the juice in a draught, he might have caught cold. So, she had added the leaves on the top so that the man sipped the juice slowly
5. According to Marian, the flavour of the juice had changed because the trees were scared of the Emperor.
6. The Emperor had realised his mistake. At the same time, he was charmed with the witty reply of the pretty young girl. So he changed his decision.

#### Word World

##### Column 'A'

1. Jahangir
2. Fields
3. Gracious woman
4. Mint leaves
5. Marian

##### Column 'B'

- Great Mughal Emperor
- Green with crops
- Owner of the cottage
- To slow down drinking
- Witty young girl

#### Grammar Fun

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2. fragrance | 3. juicy    | 4. gentle   |
| 5. witty     | 6. gracious | 7. pretty   |
| 8. plentiful | 9. green    | 10. thirsty |

### 10. The Brave Little Kite

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- B. 1. The little kite did not try to fly because it was frightened to be fallen to the ground.
2. The little kite shook himself for the flight.
3. Big kite flew away so that little kite can fly to see him fly high in the sky.
4. Little kite was happy at the end because it leared to fly in the sky and it went higher and higher in the big blue sky.

#### Word World

- A. 1. a bird, a paper toy that you fly 2. change place, shocked 3. provoke a strong feeling, begin 4. go up, a flower 5. opposite of left, correct 6. shut, near
- B. 1. kite 2. beginning 3. rose 4. right 5. Shut.

### 11. Picciola

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5.(F)
- C. 1. The poor man was very honest and hardworking. But some jealous people fabricated a false case and complained against him to the king. So the soldiers caught him and put him into prison
2. The prison cell was dark and cold and still. It was made of grey stone walls. The stone roof shut out the sunlight and all the beautiful sights and sounds of the world. There was one little window to let in the air, but it was so high up beyond his reach that he could not even get a glimpse of the blue sky. There was no one for the man to talk to, and there was no work for him to do.

3. After many years some changes were brought about in the cell. A door was opened into another part of the prison. The walls of this part were high and strong, and the floor was paved with the same great, grey stones, but there was no roof overhead. The wind, rain and sunlight could enter there.
4. One day, while walking in the open space the prisoner saw a little plant that was sending its roots down into the crevice between the stones.
5. The prisoner bent over the little plant and sheltered her. Thus he saved it from hailstorm.
6. When the king read the prisoner's letter written on his handkerchief with a bit of charred wood and requesting him to save the life of Picciola, he was greatly moved. He felt that "No man who is really wicked could care so much for a little, simple flower plant." So he released the prisoner.

#### Word World

##### A. Column 'A'

1. Prisoner
2. Prison
3. Little plant.
4. Cruel
5. Hand

##### Column 'B'

- Honest and hardworking
- Dark and cold and still
- Picciola
- Hail
- Weak

#### Grammar Fun

1. **He** is a plumber.
2. **They** are fast friends.
3. **He** is a gardener.
4. **He** is a doctor.
5. **He** is not afraid of thieves.
6. **She** is in her house.
7. **It** is very hot.
8. **She** is an early riser.

### 12. A Poet's Reward

#### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C. 1. Matrigupta came to court of king Vikramaditya to recite his poems because Vikramaditya was the great lover of art.
2. Matrigupta was disappointed after reading his first poem to the king because he had hoped for a reward from the king.
3. Vikramaditya did not honour Matrigupta at once because he wanted to test the loyalty of Matrigupta.
4. King finally decided to reward Matrigupta after finding what Matrigupta thought about him.
5. King rewarded Matrigupta as to make him the king of Kashmir.

#### Word World

- A. 1. (d), (ii) 2. (c), (vi) 3. (f), (i) 4. (e), (iii) 5. (b), (iv), 6. (a), (v)

- B. a. new b. king c. love d. go e. beautiful f. morning g. always h. hard i. sad

### Grammar Fun

1. C 2. Q 3. Q 4. C 5. E 6. S 7. Q 8. C

## 13. Little Snow-sister

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

- C. 1. The children were feeling bored inside the house because it had been raining since morning and they could not go out and play.  
2. When the snowfall stopped, the children reached the garden hopping, skipping and jumping with joy.  
3. They decided to make a little snow-girl to run about and play with them in winter.  
4. After making the snow figure the children called out to their mother to see it. she looked from the window and smiled. Her broad smile enhanced the zeal of both the children.  
5. As the children were busy making the snow figure in the garden, a breeze came rattling the window panes and the mother become anxious thinking that the children might get cold.  
6. The father thought that the snow figure was a little girl from neighbourhood and she might get cold out in the garden. So he asked the children to bring the little girl into the parlour and give her a supper of warm milk and bread.

### Word World

#### Column 'A'

1. Trees and shrubs
2. Wooden
3. Snow
4. Little
5. Warm

#### Column 'B'

- Leafless
- Board
- Figure
- Stranger
- Parlour

### Grammar Fun

1. My grandfather is **old** but my father is **young**.
2. In winter, the days are **short** but the nights are **long**.
3. The tea is **hot** but the juice is **cold**.
4. The apple is **sweet** but the orange is **sour**.
5. Gold is **yellow** but silver is **white**.

## 14. From a Railway Carriage

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

- B. 1. Many things can be seen from the train window such as bridges, houses, meadows, horses, cart, hill, river etc.  
2. Yes, stations are really 'whistling by' because they passed by very fast as in the wink of an eye.  
3. A tramp is a person who has no home or job and who goes from place to place for doing work.  
4. Brambles are wild prickly bushes that produce blackberries.

### Word World

- A. 1. leaf 2. shelf 3. wolf 4. life 5. half 6. calf 7. child 8. woman  
B. 1. ditches 2. plain 3. cattle 4. by 5. scrambles 6. road 7. ever 8. daisies

## 15. The Remarkable Rocket

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F)

- C. 1. It was time for celebration in the kingdom of Silver Land because Prince Silver Boy was marrying the very beautiful Princess Gold.  
2. The king ordered his courtiers to arrange for a spectacular fireworks display for the special occasion of marriage of Prince Silver Boy.  
3. The Remarkable Rocket was special. It was always saved for the last. It was covered with sparkling gold paper and when set off; it travelled high up into the sky and then burst into a million dazzling stars. People watched the rocket in wonderment.  
4. When the Bright Candle and the Cracker Wheel were taking about the display the Remarkable Rocket interrupted.  
5. The Remarkable Rocket said it. The arrogant character of the speaker is revealed in this comment.  
6. The Remarkable Rocket performed miserably in the firework display. When the king's men set fire to the Remarkable Rocket's tail, he did not go off at all.

### Word World

#### Column 'A'

1. Prince
2. Princess
3. Remarkable Rocket
4. Stars
5. Breath

#### Column 'B'

- Silver Boy
- Gold Kings
- Arrogant
- Dazzling
- Bated

### Grammar Fun

1. Yesterday, Ravi **went** to Delhi with his uncle.
2. He is busy. He cannot **meet** you now.
3. The train had already **arrived** when we reached the station.
4. The function will **begin** at 3 p.m.
5. I have **solved** the question paper.
6. Have you **read** the newspaper today?
7. Reena was **waiting** for me in her house.
8. You can **take** my umbrella.
9. Two little girls were **plucking** flowers in the garden.
10. The cat has **spilled** all the milk.

## 16. Yudhishtira and The Dog

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. The name of five Pandavas were Nakul, Arjuna, Bhima, Sahdeva and Yudhishtira.  
2. The name of the kingdom was Hastinapur that Pandavas ruled.  
3. Draupadi and four of the Pandava brothers died while going to himalayas because of hunger and weakness.  
4. Indra, the king of Gods, appeared before Yudhishtira to take him to Heaven.  
5. When Yudhishtira tried to climb into the chariot of Indra, the dog too followed him.  
6. Dharma, the god of Right Action, had come in the form of a dog. He was following Yudhishtira to test his loyalty.

### Word World

Do yourself

### Grammar Fun

1. are 2. is 3. eat 4. does 5. eat 6. does 7. are 8. has.

## The English Route-6

### 1. The Painting Contest

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. People said Saleem was the greatest painter in the land. 2. The king commanded both the artist to appear before him to let a contest between them so that the judges can decide who is the greater. 3. Vazir said to the king, "Your Majesty, if you have had seen Raheem's work, you would not call Saleem the greatest artist." 4. The conditions of the contest decided by the king were as : "Each of you will have a studio to work in; no one will enter your studio during the period. At the end of the month there will be an exhibition of your work and the judges will decide which of you is greater." 5. A garden, full of flowers that bloomed, was made by Saleem in his painting. A swarm of bees flew towards Saleem's painting because bees took the painted flowers to be real. 6. Both the artists won the contest because, according to the king, "If Saleem has deceived the bees, Raheem has fooled all the people of the royal court, including the learned judges. So they both deserve the prize equally."  
B. 1. Saleem 2. Vazir 3. month, studio 4. delight 5. waiting  
C. 1. (b) Raheem 2. (a) one month 3. (b) courtiers 4. (c) Raheem 5. (b) Vazir  
D. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

### Word Power

1. seemed impossible 2. seems surprised 3. unlikely 4. seems strange 5. seems to be lost

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. most of 2. most of 3. more of, more of 4. most of.  
B. 1. The honest Vazir was happy. 2. I bought a brown shirt yesterday. 3. I met a fat man. 4. An old man was going to the airport. 5. Surdas was a blind poet.

## 2. The Shadow of the Buddha

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Hiuen Tsang was as Buddhist monk from China and a pilgrim in India. He had a monk's shaven head, a calm look and a gentle voice. He wore a maroon rob. He was reciting the holy words of Buddhism. He was seemed to be a calm and fearless monk. 2. Hiuen Tsang was not frightened on meeting the bandits because the thought that they were the men like him. 3. The bandits carried weapons to harm the people as the Bandit leader pointed a dagger at Hiuen Tsang. 4. The Bandit Leader thought an idea to trouble Hiuen Tsang by taking him into the cave that jackals use. 5. When the bandits saw the shadow of Buddha really, their behaviour was changed. They had changed completely as the Bandit leader said that they gave up robbery and murder, and lived in the way that Hiuen Tsang had taught them—doing good to others.  
B. 1. (b) China 2. (b) Buddhist scriptures 3. (a) jackals 4. (a) an innocent and trusty 5. (d) shadow  
C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

### Word Power

- A. 1. fierce looking 2. How kind of you 3. in search of 4. once upon a time 5. far-off 6. A gang of bandits  
B. holy—cave, shaven—head, large—scriptures, dark—shadow, grand—title, foreign—robe, sweet—smell, folded—hands, Buddhist—monk, gruff—voice

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. What a wonderful trick the magician has performed ! 2. What a beautiful dress ! 3. How I had forgotton to wish my mother on Mother day ! 4. What a strange looking creature in the park ! 5. How my sister has lost my pen !  
B. 2. Work hard otherwise you will not pass. 3. Don't go out otherwise you will get wet in rain. 4. Complete your home- work otherwise teacher will be angry. 5. Don't make a noise otherwise mother will be angry.

### Skill Practice

- A. 1. I'm really very sorry. 2. I'm sorry. 3. Can you please forgive me ?  
B. 1. The Bandit leader was a strong and fierce-looking man. He had a gruff voice and carried a dagger. He thought himself the robber king. His behaviour was very rude and harsh. But, as he saw a large dark shadow of the seated Buddha, he bowed down in respect. Then he realized to be good and doing good to others as Hiuen Tsang said. 2. Hiuen Tsang was a Buddhist monk from China who was a pilgrim in India. He had a monk's shaven head, a calm look and a gentle voice. He was wearing a maroon robe. His behaviour was just like a fearless and trustworthy person. He had no fear of Bandit leader. When he saw a large dark shadow of the seated Buddha, he bowed to it and prayed to Buddha for his great need for him, his mercy and his wisdom. At last, he taught the bandits doing good to others

## 3. Freedom

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Mr Purcell was a small, fussy man, red cheeks and



a tight, melon stomach. He owned and conducted a pet shop. He sold cats and dogs and monkeys; he dealt in fish food and bird seed, prescribed remedies for ailing canaries, and displayed on his shelves long rows of ornate and gilded. It was his daily routine at the shop. **2.** Mr Purcell was a very busy man because he dealt in many things. As : he sold cats and dogs and monkeys, he dealt in fish food and bird seed, prescribed remedies for ailing canaries, etc. **3.** The stranger who entered the shop was wearing the shiny shoes. His suit was cheap ill-fitting but obviously new. A gray pallor deadened his pinched features. He had a shuttling glance and close-cropped hair. He wanted something in a cage. **4.** No; the man was not interested in the care and feeding of the doves he bought, because he wanted to set them free. **5.** Freedom is man's most precious possession. It is very important to everyone. It has its special meaning to a person who has passed his time in a prison. It is well-appreciated by a person who has been denied freedom for some time. **6.** The man sat free the doves. The reason for his strange behaviour was that he had passed his ten years in the jail. So, he knew the importance of freedom.

- B.** 1. (c) dove 2. (b) the stranger 3. (d) five 4. (d) insulted 5. (b) small, fussy

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

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. dangerous 2. humourous 3. virtuous 4. famous 5. hazardous  
**B.** 1. conducted, conducted 2. Leave, left 3. ring, rung 4. sang, sung 5. write, written  
**C.** 1. Cage—an enclosure for confining birds, etc.; sage—wise; 2. way—passage; say—to speak 3. beach—seashore; beech—a kind of common forest tree 4. find—to obtain; fined—punished by fine

#### Grammar Fun

- A.** 1. I bought a pair of doves for 5 dollars. 2. She sold her bicycle for Rs 100. 3. He will not play for he is weak. 4. She cannot run fast for she is fat. 5. He cannot by his books for he is poor.  
**B.** 1. I do not believe in ghosts. 2. Mr Purcell owned and conducted a pet shop. 3. Mahesh was proud of his wife. 4. I am lover of truth. 5. Freedom is important for everyone.

### 4. Diwali

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The three things the poet says he will do for Lakshmi are as following : (i) He will light his lamp for Lakshmi. (ii) Welcome Lakshmi into his home. (iii) Invite Lakshmi from every window into his home. 2. People light lamps during Diwali to drive away the darkness and welcome Lakshmi. People who do not light lamps, darkness hunts them like a leopard in the mountains and Lakshmi does not come into there houses. 3. The poet says that winter comes to us like a leopard which is scenting for pray. Trees shed their leaves in winter and become bare. The shadow of the branches seem like the black bars for the moon. 4. The trees are bare in winter because they have already shed their leaves. 5. dark, moon's silver eye, lamp, darkness, sombre, shadow.

- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. stalk 2. heartbeat 3. houses 4. feel 5. eye 6. prey  
**B.** 1. A man is in fear.—There are twelve months in a year.  
 2. The knife has no edge.—Please tell me your age.  
 3. No, I will not go there.—Do you know me ?  
 4. Can you hear me clearly ?—Shalini in his legal heir.  
 5. I have no access to him.—Excess of everything is bad.

#### Skill Practice

- B.** Diwali is one of the most important festivals of Hindus. It is called festival of lights. It is celebrated all over India and in other countries also. Generally it falls in October/November. It is celebrated in memory of Rama's return to Ayodhya. Rama was exiled for fourteen years. He came back to Ayodhya on this day. Before the occassion of Diwali, people clean and whitewash their houses and shops. They decorate their houses and shops as they can. On the day of Diwali, people put on new clothes. They buy sweets, candles, crackers, earthen lamps and other things like Kheel-batasha and ornaments. At the night, people burn candles, light earthen lamps. Then they worship goddess Lakshmi and god Ganesha for their prosperity. Children burn crackers. It is a festival of brotherhood.

### 5. Jhalakari

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. Jhalakari was an orphan. She was a bold and fearless girl. She liked to play the games that people call boy's games. She had fought at leopard single-handed in the jungle and killed it with nothing more than a sturdy stick. After that they nick named her 'Jhalakari, the tigress'. 2. When Jhalakari grew up, she was married to a soldier in the army of Rani Lakshmibai and went away to live with him in Jhansi. 3. In March 1858, the British troops attacked the fort at Jhansi first time. Their heavy guns bombarded it. 4. In return for a large sum of money, Dulaji Thakur, a gunner, who was in charge of the South gate of the fort, led Britishers to a spot where there was a break in the wall and the soildiers of British army made their way into the fort through it. 5. When the Britishers found that they could make no progress, they decided to gain entry into the fort by stealth at night. For this, they bribed a man named Dulaji Thakur, a gurner, who was in charge of the south gate of the fort. 6. In the last, Jhalakari was hanged by the Britishers. She said before hang, "Long live India ! Long live Lakshmibai! Long live freedom !"  
**B.** 1. (b) soldier 2. (c) East India 3. (d) 1857 4. (a) March 5. (c) gunner  
**C.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

#### Word Power

- A.** 2. sponsorship 3. pollution 4. happiness 5. kindness 6. childhood 7. productivity 8. appointment  
**B.** Jhalakari—bold—fearless  
 the villagers—admiration, fondness—liked

**Jhalakari**—facial features—frank and fearless

Rani and Jhalakari—**the two young women**—went out together

**Dulaji**—traitor—coward, betrayer

commander—suspicious—**was not sure**

### Grammar Fun

1. and 2. but 3. or 4. but 5. or 6. and 7. but

## 6. The Many Forms of Vishnu

### Explore the Facts

A. 1. The little fish begged Manu to save him because big fish eats little fish, and he was very small. 2. 'That was no ordinary fish...' said Manu to himself because he had told Manu some strange things. 3. In exactly one year as Matsya had said, the flood came. "Oh great Matsya !" exclaimed Manu, and he hurried on board his ship. Matsya appeared. He was now a huge fish with a single horn and golden scales. "Tie one of your ropes to my horn, Manu," he called. Manu did so, and Matsya began to swim out to sea, pulling the ship behind him. For several years, Matsya swam and never tired. And, at last, he came to the mountain in the north called Hemavat. "Tie yourself in this noble mountain Hemavat," said Matsya to Manu. "When the flood dies down, you will come safely down to ground." Thus, Manu was saved. 4. Matsya's last words, before he disappeared into the ocean, were, "A great flood is coming. Soon, in one year, when it comes, it will flood the whole world." Yes, his words came true. 5. Manu was saved by Matsya because he had been preserved to carry out a task. His task was to fill the earth with new creatures, since he was the only one to survive the flood. 6. Yes, there is a connection between Vishnu's title (The Preserver) and the role he plays in the story because the preserved Manu to fill the earth with new creatures.

B. 1. (b) Vishnu 2. (c) horn 3. (a) golden 4. (c) ocean 5. (d) ship.

C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)

### Word Power

	Wind	Waters	Rain	Thunder	Waves
A. 1. blustery	✓	x	✓	x	x
2. howling	✓	x	x	✓	x
3. rumbling	x	x	x	✓	x
4. foaming	x	✓	x	x	✓
5. rising	x	✓	x	x	✓

B. 1. cyclone 2. hurricane 3. tornado 4. blizzard  
5. typhoon 6. katrina

### Grammar Fun

A. 2. You **must not hang** your clothes outside the window. 3. You **must bring** in guests after visiting hours. 4. You **must come on** time for breakfast. 5. You **must not make** any noise during study hours. 6. You **must keep** the room neat and clean.

B. 1. I have a watch which gives correct time. 2. I met an old man who gave me a gift. 3. She has a parrot which talks the whole day. 4. I met a girl who told me a story. 5. Yesterday a man came to me who was my old friend.

## 7. Birdwatcher

### Explore the Facts

A. 1. Cyril was a wilful, eleven-year-old boy, who disliked being in classroom. What he liked doing instead was to climb trees and to peep into birds' nests. His parents were embarrassed at his behaviour because he had created a scene in front of Dr Gopal Rao, who was staying with them. 2. Cyril was startled when he came to know that Dr Rao hated going to school as he couldn't believe that an old man like Dr Rao could have ever liked to peep into a bird's nest. 3. Cyril and Dr Rao shared the common interest of studying the birds. 4. Dr Rao was anxious to save the black robins because they were the rare birds. He planned to double the number of eggs by trick as he said to Cyril, "We'll steal their eggs and put them with the eggs in other nests. The black robins will then lay a fresh set of eggs. This way we can double the number of eggs every season." 5. Cyril suddenly took an interest in geography because, if he didn't study geography and didn't go to school, how could he become an expert on birds. 6. Mr and Mrs Fischer were pleasantly surprised when they saw Cyril's photograph splashed across the page of a newspaper.

B. 1. (b) coat 2. (c) eleven 3. (a) tea 4. (b) Cyril 5. (a) give lectures on birds

C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

### Word Power

A. 1. painter 2. bowler 3. wrestler 4. manager 5. rider 6. governor 7. runner 8. employer 9. collector 10. instructor

B. homeless, harmless, jobless, shameless, thankless, merciless, useless, worthless

### Grammar Fun

A. 1. It may be a mistake, possibly. 2. The vase may be broken. 3. It may be heavy snowfall this winter. 4. Geeta may help you if you call her. 5. She won't recognize you even if she sees you, it may be possible.

B. 1. He is ill so he will not play today. 2. He has slept because he was tired. 3. He did not speak because he was angry with me. 4. We were late so we missed our train.

## 8. The Flying Machine

### Explore the Facts

A. 1. A bird is speaking the lines in the poem as the last stanza of the poem shows :

"You carry people

On your back

Through night and day :

We little birds

Salute you but

From far away."

2. The mechanical bird makes whine (a high and long unpleasant sound) and snivel (the low purring noise of the engine) types of sound. No, they are not pleasant sounds. 3. The mechanical bird is a weird creature. It is a fire-eater. Its great wings sprawled. It is like a monster kite or an adjutant bird. 4. The bird feels sorry

for the mechanical bird because it has a sad fate. It tastes no savour, no sweet. It has no voice of its own and it is hedged in by men all day and all night. 5. Actually, man control the mechanical bird like a puppet on string. Because the mechanical bird is dumb and blind so man has tamed its iron wings and caught it in a bind in its iron cage.

- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. absurd 2. whips 3. high 4. hedged 5. called 6. defiant 7. see 8. lay
- B. 1. He is very **weak** so he cannot run. A **week** has seven days.  
2. We should **raise** our voice. You should not lose your senses in **rage**. 3. She could not **hear** my speech.; She has come **here** to take food. 4. Keep **quiet** otherwise the teacher will be angry.; I am **quite** well here. 5. His **suit** was dismissed by the judge.; I have booked **suite** in the hotel.

#### Skill Practice

- B. Differences between a Real Bird and a Mechanical Bird :
1. Beautiful—Absurd 2. Insect and grain eater—Fire-eater
  3. Natural wings—Iron wings 4. Sings songs—makes whine and snivel 5. Self moving—Like a puppet on string.

### 9. The Story of Baisakhi

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Guru Gobind Singh had collected all his followers together for the festival of Baisakhi. 2. The people were shocked because Guru Gobind Singh said to them, "Is there anyone among you who would lay down his life for God and his Guru ?" Besides, people were waiting for something good. So, listening this, there was a shocked pause. 3. When the people heard the sounds inside the tent and saw what looked like a blood-stained sword, they thought that Guru Gobind Singh had killed all five men. 4. The people began to run away in fear because each time they heard a terrible noise and saw the blood-stained sword in Guru's hand and thinking that Guru had killed all five men. 5. Guru wished to impart a lesson in his followers as, "I want all Sikhs to be brave and fearless like these five persons. We will form a brotherhood called the Khalsa." 6. In the last, Guru showed the people all five men, their hair were neatly tied in turbans.
- B. 1. (a) celebrate Baisakhi 2. (b) spring time 3. (d) front 4. (c) same 5. (b) 20,000
- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. hiss 2. crash 3. rumble 4. rustle 5. roar 6. bang
- B. 1. needless to say 2. at a stretch 3. at a stretch 4. needless to say 5. at a stretch 6. needless to say

#### Grammar Fun

- A. but, or, and, but, or, but
- B. 1. Rehaan went to New York with John. 2. Bring the table without breaking it. 3. Marry went to Church with George. 4. Do this work without delay. 5. Sit here without making a noise.

#### Skill Practice

- A. 'sho-cking, 'terri-ble, 'ac-tive, 'ban-gle, 'bro-ther-hood, 'blood-stain, 'sprin-kled, 'tur-ban, 'trou-sers, 'fear-less
- B. Ed-ul-Fitr is the most important festival of Muslims. It comes in the end of the holy month of Ramzan. In the month of Ramzan, Muslims keep fast from dawn to dusk, say prayer and read the Quran. Next day to Ramzan, Eid is celebrated. Muslim Devotees wear new clothes and lines up for namaz of Eid. After the namaz of Eid, everyone greets each other and sweets are distributed and exchanged.

### 10. My Greatest Olympic Prize

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. In the summer of 1936, the Olympic Games were being held in Berlin. 2. It was expected of Jesse Owens to win the Olympic event, long-jump, easily because a year before he had set the world record of 26 feet 8.5 inches. 3. Jesse Owens felt the hand of the Luz Long on his shoulder. It signified a friendship among them. 4. On the success of Jesse Owens in the finals, Luz Long congratulated him and shook his hand hard. 5. On the first of Jesse Owens' three qualifying jumps, he leaped from several inches beyond the take-off board for a no-jump. 6. The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part.
- B. 1. (c) fighting well 2. (b) taking part 3. (c) mistakes 4. (d) 26 feet 5. (a) Luz Long
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. low-levelled, heavy-strung, low-bottomed, heavy-duty, part-time, blue-black, low-lying, blue-grey, heavy-hearted, heavy-weight
- B. 1. jester, jesting 2. player, playing 3. cutter, cutting 4. rider, riding 5. speaker, speaking 6. writer, writing 7. fighter, fighting 8. runner, running

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Climbing the Everest is difficult because it is the highest peak of the world. 2. Eskimos live in igloos because they can save themselves from the severe cold of Polar regions in them. 3. Primitive people lived in caves because they didn't know making of home or any shelter. 4. We should plant trees because they give us oxygen to live and provide other things to live a beautiful life. 5. Some people lived in caves because they didn't know making of home or any shelter.
- B. 1. Raman could not win the race in spite of he ran fast. 2. John passed by working hard. 3. Heena stood first by studing day and night. 4. She still hopes to be successful in spite of she is ill. 5. He wanted to be a successful person by working hard.

#### Skill Practice

- A. On Monday, it was Anubhav's birthday. He received a pen, a dictionary and a mini TV as presents from his parents. His friends also gave him many toys and books. Anubhav really had an exciting day.

### 11. A Golden Bowl

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Serivan sold pots and pans. 2. The woman did not know that the bowl was made of gold because the bowl having been long out of use and looked so dirty.



3. The girl described Serivan as: "That seller was rude, but this one (Serivan) looks gentle."  
 4. The other seller lose control over himself because he had lost the bowl. 5. Serivan gave the women all the pots he had and five hundred silver coins in exchange. 6. Serivan has been described as 'fearless' because he was the Bodhisattva.

- B.** 1. (b) her grandmother 2. (c) five hundred 3. (b) riverside 4. (a) gold 5. (b) to see his rudeness
- C.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)
- D.** Once two men came to the kindom of Seri. One of them was Bodhisattva. He was a very honest man while the other one was a greedy fellow. The greedy seller went to an old woman house. She asked him to exchange her old bowl for a new plate. Though the bowl was made of gold, the woman didn't know it. The greedy seller wanted to cheat her. So, he pretended that it was worthless and threw it on the ground and went away.

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. Scornfully 2. Scratches 3. Suspecting 4. Annoyed 5. Impatiently 6. Cheated 7. Jealousy 8. Disgust
- B.** presently, deeply, innocently, delightfully, particularly, inadequately, hopelessly, depressingly, tranquilly, ridiculously, differently, doubtfully, miserably, possibly

#### Grammar Fun

- A.** 2. My hands are dirty. I have to wash them. 3. The game is very important to us. We have to win it. 4. You may not be able to see doctor immdately. You need to admit the patient. 5. Archna and Veena will be home from school soon. I have to give their lunch. 6. At the end of the course, all the students need a test. 7. You have to work at least 10 days in a month on this job. I hope you don't mind staying away from home. 8. Mayank doesn't understand English very well. You have to teach very slowly to him.
- B.** 1. Though he is sick yet he walks fast. 2. I have hardly any spare time today but I will attand the meeting. 3. The problem is difficult yet I will solve it. 4. Ravi is very poor but he is honest.

#### Skill Practice

- B.** Dear Smita,

I am well here and think you so. I am informing you about strange incident recently happen.

One day a pot-seller came to our street. You know it very well that now I am living a very poor life with my grandmother who is the only family member with me. We have an old and dirty bowl among our pots and pans, which was of no use. I asked my grandmother to exchange the bowl for a new plate. My grandmother called the pot-seller in and asked him to exchange the bowl. Really the bowl was made of gold but we both didn't know it. Thinking that he would get the bowl for nothing, the pot-seller pretended that it was useless and scornfully threw it on the ground, rose from his seat and went out of the house. His behaviour was very rude.

Next day, an another pot-seller came to our street. I again urged my grandmother to get me a new plate. As my grandmother said that it was impossible, I told

her that the first seller was rude but this one looked gentle and it is likely that he would take the bowl. My grandmother called the second seller in. He checked the bowl and told us that it was made of gold. He gave us all the pots he had and five hundred silver coins in exchange. How gentle and honest he was !

Waiting for your answer.

Sincerely yours,

Ankita

## 12. The Village Blacksmith

### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The blacksmith works under a spreading chestnut tree. 2. The blacksmith works from morning till night throughout the week. 3. The blacksmith is a mighty man with large and muscular hands. The muscles of his strong arms are as strong as iron bands. His hair are stiff curls, black and long. His face is brown and brows are wet with sweat. 4. We can hear blacksmith swing his heavy sledge like a man who is ringing the village bell. 5. Children look in at the open door because they love to see the flaming forge, like to hear the bellows roar and catch the burning sparks that fly.

- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A.** 1. low 2. hands 3. door 4. blow 5. stands 6. floor 7. tan 8. face
- B.** 1. I daily **pray** to God.; She fell a **prey** to my wrath.  
 2. You must **see** the Taj.; The sailor has gone to the **sea**.  
 3. The **sole** of my shoes is good.; The **soul** of a man comes in the light.  
 4. **Some** boys are reading.; Ishaan can do this **sum**.  
 5. Mrs S.N. Malik is the **principal** of First Step School.; Gandhiji was the man of **principle**.

## 13. Ulysses and Polyphemus

### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The Cyclops were huge giants. Each of them had only one eye in the middle of the forehead. They lived in caves and reared goats and sheep which were as big as mules. 2. Polyphemus was the leader of Cyclops who lived in a big cave with his sheep. 3. Polyphemus killed two of the Greeks and drank their blood. Then, while the other Greeks watched, he ate the flesh and chewed their bones. 4. Ulysses was a Greek warrior. When the Polyphemus was fast asleep, Ulysses burnt one end of a huge log of wood and thrust it into his eye. Then, each of them tied himself to the stomach of a sheep of Polyphemus. Next morning, when Polyphemus drove his sheep out of the cave they all also came out with them and sailed for Ithaca. Thus Ulysses saved his companions from Polyphemus. 5. Trojan war was the war among the Greeks and Troy. This was continued for twelve years.

- B.** 1. (b) Ulysses 2. (a) night 3. (c) No-man 4. (d) blind 5. (a) mules

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

### Word Power

- A.** 2. impatient 3. kind 4. calmlessly 5. old 6. inflated 7. impossible



- B. 1. as long as 2. as beautiful as 3. as fast as 4. as soon as 5. as bright as 6. as grim as

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. What a wonderful trick the magician has performed ! 2. What a strange looking creature in the park ! 3. How my sister has lost my pen ! 4. How I had forgotten to wish my mother on her birthday ! 5. What a beautiful dress !
- B. 1. Shivaji, the great, was a king. 2. Maharana Pratap, a great warrior, was the king of Mewar. 3. Ankur, a famous lawyer, is very handsome and smart. 4. New Delhi, the capital of India, is a big city. 5. Surdas, a great poet, was blind.

### Skill Practice

- B. The story 'Ulysses and Polyphemus' is about Ulysses, a great Greek warrior, who escapes with his companions from the cave of a giant, Polyphemus, by a clever trick.

In this story we like the trick used by Ulysses most. In the first step of his trick, Ulysses told his name 'No-man' to befool Polyphemus. In the second step, he burnt one end of a huge log of wood and thrust it into the giant's eye. Then all Greeks hid themselves in different parts of the cave and each of them tied himself to the stomach of a sheep. Next morning, when Polyphemus drove his sheep out of the cave, they all also came out of the cave and sailed for Ithaca.

Or, We dislike the scene of this story most, when Polyphemus killed two of the Greeks and drank their blood and then ate the flesh and chewed their bones.

## 14. Tom Sawyer

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Tom came sadly out of the house because he had to whitewash the fence while all his friends were out playing. 2. Tom had to whitewash the fence as ordered by Aunt Polly. 3. First, Tom denied other boys to permit to whitewash the fence as it was an important work. Then, according to his plan, he allowed them to whitewash in exchange of their things. Thus he saved himself from whitewashing the fence. 4. These words are used about Ben Rogers because he was eating an apple and impersonating a steamer travelling down the Mississippi. So he seemed like a boat and captain and engine bells combined. 5. When Tom said to Ben, "How does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence", and Ben watched Tom artistically swept his brush back and forth, he requested Tom to let him whitewash the fence. 6. We think that Aunt Polly was not successful in punishing Tom because Tom was so clever that he took his work done by others.
- B. 1. (b) Tom 2. (b) dead sister's son 3. (b) punishment 4. (a) an apple 5. (d) with his friends
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

### Word Power

- A. 1. (i) cheerful (ii) cheerless 2. (i) useless (ii) useful 3. (i) shameless (ii) shameful 4. (i) powerful (ii) powerless 5. (i) thoughtful (ii) thoughtless
- B. 1. to equalise 2. to blaken 3. to test 4. to seal 5. to civilize 6. to lengthen 7. to whiten 8. to anger

### Grammar Fun

- A. 2. They have been working hard. 3. They have been arguing. 4. He has been playing in the mud. 5. She has been waiting for exam results. 6. He has been teaching for three hours.
- B. 1. Rita has been reading a book for two hours. 2. Sharda has been cooking for two hours. 3. Pradeep has been repairing his bike since morning. 4. Vikram has been writing a story for two hours.

### Skill Practice

Group I	Group II	Group III
young	four	mouth
country	sought	loud
double	bought	about
trouble	fought	outside
courage	plough	sound

## 15. Thomas Alva Edison

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Edison was a great American scientist. In his childhood, he was fond of asking questions. 2. Edison invented a duplex telegraph system and then developed quadruplex telegraphy. He installed his workshop and manufactured his own ticker-tape machine. He invented gramophone, the electric light and a practical telephone. A train journey in 1885 gave him the idea of inventing the kinetoscope, the forerunner of the modern motion-picture camera and the projector. 3. The success in the field of science got Edison the name 'The Wizard of Menlo Park'. 4. Edison joined the railways because he got a job of a newspaper boy in a train in the American state of Michigan. He did so to earn some money to continue experiments. 5. Edison made the world happy by his inventions like gramophone, electric bulb, telephone, etc. 6. Edison decided to produce his own newspaper to earn more money for his experiments.
- B. 1. (b) an American 2. (c) doing experiments 3. (c) newspaper boy 4. (d) fifteen 5. (b) 84
- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

2. here-Place 3. then-Time 4. anywhere-Place 5. well-Manner 6. afterwards-Manner 7. now-Time

### Grammar Fun

1. He sold his house to pay his debts. 2. I want a chair to sit on. 3. It is our duty to respect our teachers. 4. I have four books to study. 5. He is too poor to buy his books.

### Skill Practice

- B. 1. moun-tain 2. vill-age 3. pla-nning 4. po-lice 5. vi-sit 6. en-er-gy 7. pro-mo-tion 8. de-vo-tion 9. pil-gri-mage 10. dan-ge-rous

## 16. Mystery of the Missing Jewels

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Madhu Verma was a complainant to police. She wanted to report that someone had stolen her jewels from her house. 2. Roshan Lal, a TV engineer, came to Madhu Verma's house to set TV right. 3. We can say that Mrs Madhu Verma kept her jewels safely as the jewels were in the heavy iron box that was safely

kept in the storeroom which was attached to her bedroom. **4.** Dhiren was a monkey show man. He had come to Madhu Verma's house for collecting some alms for the monkeys. **5.** Yes, we are agree with Inspector Gautam that the window had been opened from inside, because, according to inspector Gautam, if someone had come from outside, he would have to break the window panes to get in and he don't see any pane broken. **6.** Suddenly Inspector Gautam sprang up with joy because he had become sure about who was the jewel thief.

- B.** 1. (a) careful 2. (b) gas lighters 3. (a) office 4. (c) thoughtful decisive 5. (c) monkey and Dhiren

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

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. Incapable, unreasonable, indirect, unable, unlikely, unplease, impossible, independent, disobey, disagree  
2. fearless, useful, colourful, painless, careful, lawful
- B.** 1. into 2. on 3. behind 4. for 5. at

#### Grammar Fun

1. If Tom had much money, he would have bought food. 2. If Maya had obeyed me, I would have helped her. 3. If our team had not tried its best, we would not have won the game. 4. If Pradeep had learnt driving properly, he would not have this accident. 5. If Kanika had waited for me, I would have met her.

#### Skill Practice

- A.** bri(gh)t, t(w)o, num(b), wa(t)ch, (w)rist, chris(t)mas, (w)riggled, un(w)rap, com(b)s, to(r)toise

### 17. Sympathy

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The theme of the poem is 'Sympathy'. 2. The state of the poet when the proud man helped him was that, he was laid in sorrow and he was in great distress. 3. The poor man bound poet's head, gave him bread and watched him night and day. 4. The poor man's help is greater than gold because the proud man's gold can be return but poor man's sympathy cannot be returned as sympathy is a heavenly thing that cannot be returned. 5. The poen cannot repay what he owes to the poor man. 6. We learn from this poem that gold is great, but sympathy is far greater because it is a heavenly thing.

- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. gold 2. again 3. back 4. me 5. day 6. bread 7. sympathy 8. thank
- B.** 1. The **site** of the building is good.; The **sight** is attractive.  
2. Belts are tied round the **waist**.; Do not **waste** your time.  
3. The **sale** of this book is going up.; She could not **sail** against the waves.  
4. There is a **hair** on your shirt.; There is a **hare** in the garden.  
5. There is no milk in the **pail**.; Due to weakness, her face is **pale**.

#### Skill Practice

- B.** 1. hour 2. calm 3. worm 4. light 5. debt 6. could 7. knife

8. Iron 9. know 10. receipt 11. walk 12. honest  
13. grandmother 14. knock 15. foreign 16. power

- C.** We learn from this poem that, if someone helps us with money, it can be returned with thanks because it is a worldly thing. But, if someone helps us with sympathy, it cannot be returned because it is a heavenly thing. So sympathy is greater than money.

### 18. Birbal : A Clever Minister

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. Birbal was a minister in Akbar's court. Some ministers were jealous of him because Akbar loved him the most. 2. The plan of the ministers who were jealous of Birbal was that, they wanted to sent Birbal to heaven by Akbar, to bring the news of Akbar's beloved forefathers. 3. Birbal told Akbar about his ancestors that his grandfather had only one problem. Your grandfather had grown long beards and there were no barbers in heaven. So he had made a request to you that they need the services of a barber urgently. 4. Birbal saved from the victim by his trick. He dug a tunnel from his house to the place where the pyre would be lit to despatch him to heaven. On the day fix for his death, as soon as the fire began to spread in his pyre, he slipped down unseen through a hole in the pile. Soon he reached home safely through the secret tunnel. Thus, he saved himself. 5. Akbar sentenced the barber to life imprisonment. He also put Birbal's enemies at the royal court into jail. Thus, the barber and other ministers were punished. 6. Akbar believed that Birbal was witty to get out of the conspiracy, so he said in great joy, "I know you could do it."

- B.** 1. (b) Birbal 2. (b) Barber 3. (a) the barber 4. (a) tunnel 5. (c) enemies

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

#### Word Power

1. (b) inefficient (c) irrelevant (d) illigible (e) very immoral person (f) inconvenient 2. (b) unbrakable (c) unfaithful (d) impartial (e) unreplaceable

#### Grammar Fun

1. (a) I give an order to my servant. (b) My teacher ordered me to write an essay. 2. (a) I will take sweets in the last. (b) Taj is lasting on the wells. 3. (a) Nazma used the breaks to stop the car. (b) She breaks the nut by nut-cracker. 4. (a) A match is played between two teams. (b) Match this pen with Veena's pen. 5. (a) Barber made a plan against Birbal. (b) We can plan our daily routine by making a time table.

### 19. Alexander and Puru

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. Alexander was the son of king Philip, the ruler of the state of Macedonia laid in Yunan. His dreams were of being a conquerer of the whole world. 2. Alexander spent the first two years after occupying the throne, planning his campaign to conquer the world. 3. King Puru said to the messenger of Alexander that they were ready for war. 4. Aristotle was a great philosopher of Yunan. He was a great teacher and thinker also. Alexander had Aristotle as his guru. 5. Persia, present day Iran, was the country Alexander conquered first and it took four years to win the war. 6. Alexander died of Malaria fever on his way back in

Babylon, present day Iraq, at the age of thirty-six.

- B. 1. (b) Yunan 2. (c) guru 3. (d) four 4. (b) Ambhi 5. (c) wounded  
C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. long, broad 2. long 3. deep 4. younder 5. long 6. old  
B. 1. milk 2. value 3. flower 4. memory 5. nation 6. person 7. white 8. shine  
C. 1. starry 2. original 3. stormy 4. conditional 5. silvery 6. mountainous 7. valuable 8. milky

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. I go to the library once a day. 2. I brush my teeth twice a day. 3. I visit my grandparents three times a month. 4. I went on a trip twice last year. 5. I go to the movies once a week.  
B. 1. Arun is a wise and honest boy. 2. I bought a pen and an ink-pot. 3. I went to the temple with my son. 4. My father went to the market with my mother. 5. Shreya went to Australia with Vidhi.

#### Skill Practice

- A. In this story, we like the character Puru most because king Puru was a patriotic king. When he heard the message of Alexander from his messenger to surrender, he replied bravely that they are ready for war. When he was arrested and brought into the presence of Alexander, as a prisoner, and Alexander asked him, "Tell me how I should treat you"; he bravely replied, "You should treat me as one king would treat another king." There was a tone of self-respect in Puru's voice. Thus, his character was great and so we like Puru the most.

## 20. The Fountain

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The fountain leaps and flashes from morning till night. 2. The fountain looks whiter than snow, in the moonlight. 3. The qualities of fountain are as : It leaps and fleashes from morning till night. It looks whiter than snow, in the moonlight. It waves like a flower when the winds blow. It seems happy all the time. It looks every time cheerful and untired; etc. 4. The qualities of the fountain the poet wishes to have are freshness, changefulness, constancy and going upward every time. 5. The fountain never feel tired because it remains ever in motion and seems ever happy and cheerful. 6. The fountain looks all the time happy and cheerful.  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. there 2. road 3. tired 4. ideal 5. lack 6. principle  
B. 1. weary 2. upward 3. free 4. dissatisfy 5. ceaseless 6. inefficient  
C. 1. Into the moonlight, whiter than snow. 2. Into the sunshine, full of light. 3. Ever in motion, blithesome and cheery. 4. Change every moment, ever the same. 5. Still climbing heavenward, never a weary.

#### Skill Practice

- B. 'The Fountain' is a very inspiring poem. In the poem, the poet describes the fountain in three different

subjects : ever in motion but never a weary; upward or downward, motion thy rest; changes every moment, ever the same. The poet wishes to learn the qualities of freshness, changefulness, fitness, consistency and aspiring from the fountain.

## The English Route-7

### 1. Three Days to See

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The writer, who can not see, finds hundreds of things to interest her through mere touch. She feels the delicate symmetry of a leaf. She passes her hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch or the rough shaggy bark of a pine. In spring, She touches the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening Nature after her winter's sleep. Occasionally, she is very fortunate; she places her hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. 2. The writer says that it would be a blessing if everyone were struck blind and deaf once in their life time because, according to writer, darkness would make him more appreciative of sight; and silence would teach him the joys of sound. 3. If writer were given the eyes for just three days, then in this period she wants to do with her eyes as : (i) On the first day, she would want to see the people whose kindness and companionship have made her life worth seeing. (ii) The next day, she would arise with the dawn and see the thrilling miracle by which night is transformed into day. This day she would devote to a hasty glimpse of the world, past and present. She would want to see the pageant of man's progress, and so she would go to the museums. There her eyes would see the condensed history of the earth-animals and the races of men pictured in their native environment; gigantic carcasses of dinosaurs and mastodons that roamed the earth before man appeared. (iii) On the third day, in the morning, she would again greet the dawn. Then, she would spend this day in the workaday world. The city would become her destination. First, she would stand at a busy corner, merely looking at people, trying by sight of them to understand something of their daily lives. She would see smiles and be happy. She would see serious determination, and be proud. She would see suffering, and be compassionate. 4. We think the writer divides her 'three days to see' in the way she does because at times, her heart cries out with longing to see all those things that she imagines to see. We think that the second day of the three days she would enjoy the most. 5. The writer wants to give one hint to the people who can see that they should use their eyes as if tomorrow they would be stricken blind, and the same method could be applied to their other senses.  
B. 1. (b) hundreds 2. (a) three 3. (c) sight 4. (b) blind, deaf 5. (b) five.  
C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)
- #### Word Power
- A. 1. taste 2. feel 3. see 4. hear 5. smell  
B. Darkness—Companionship, Silence—laughter, Magnificent panorama—Sorrow



## Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Ramesh is the man who repaired our refrigerators. 2. That is the train whose T.T. is very polite. 3. That is the dog which barks all night. 4. This may be the house whose owner has left town. 5. This may be the house which was renovated last year. 6. This may be the man who stole my shoes.
- B. 1. It was so dark that Sir William could see nothing. 2. My house is so big that I can accommodate sixty guests. 3. Mr John was so cruel that he did not know mercy. 4. He was so old that he could not run fast. 5. Mrs Bush is so poor that she cannot buy costly dresses.

## 2. Ranji's Wonderful Bat

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Ranji was upset after the game because he had been trying so hard and practising so regularly, but when an important game came along, he failed to make a big score. 2. Mr Kumar had been a state player once, and had scored a century in a match against Tanzania, and now he was the owner of a Sports Shop. His voice stopped Ranji because he said to him, "Hello, Ranji ! Why are you looking so sad ? Lost the game today ?" Hearing this, Ranji stopped. 3. Mr Kumar began looking closely at a number of old cricket bats because he wanted to pick out the luckiest bat for Ranji. 4. One evening after a game on the maidan, Ranji decided to catch a bus home. When he reached the home, Koki asked about his bat. At this he realised that he had left it on the bus home, and thus it was lost. 6. After the last match of the season, Ranji bought a dozen laddoos. Six for Koki and six for Mr Kumar.
- B. 1. (b) thirty 2. (a) fifty-eight 3. (d) Ranji 4. (c) state 5. (b) a dozen.
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

### Word Power

1. (a) whether (b) weather 2. (a) dough (b) doe  
3. (a) pale (b) pail 4. (a) brake (b) break

### Grammar Fun

2. This is the dog which follows John and Peter wherever they go. 3. This is a small home where the famous poet lived as a young boy. 4. This is the evening peak hour when most people drive home from work. 5. These are poor people who deserve our help.

### Skill Practice

- C. right whole begins (benign) design knob dumb  
light psalm knife thumb limb knave

## 3. Taro's Reward

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Taro was a young woodcutter. He wanted to give his old parents everything they needed. 2. Taro run in the direction of the stream because he was thirsty. 3. After drinking sake, Taro's father stopped shivering and did a little dance to show his happiness. 4. The waterfall gave sake to Taro because he was a thoughtful son, and water to others because they were greedy. 5. The villagers want to drown Taro because they thought that they had tricked by Taro as they found only cold water

in the waterfall, not sake. 6. The Emperor of Japan rewarded Taro for having been so good and kind.

- B. 1. (c) forest 2. (b) sake 3. (c) twenty 4. (a) pitcher 5. (c) cold water
- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. thoughtful P (rest words O)
- B. put off = to postpone, put out = to extinguish, set out = to begin a journey, set up = to establish, give up = to abandon, give in = to yield
- Uses : 1. set up 2. put off 3. give up 4. give in 5. set out 6. put out

### Grammar Fun

- A. 2. The teacher has a sore throat, he has been teaching for two hours. 3. Madhulika is anxious, she has been waiting for exam result. 4. Ravi and Kunal look annoyed, they have been arguing. 5. Prajwal's shoes are dirty, he has been playing in the mud. 6. The boys are tired, they have been working hard.
- B. 1. Ishaan has been repairing his bicycle since morning. 2. Vibhuti has been reading a book for an hour. 3. Mom has been cooking for three hours. 4. Akash has been writing a story for two hours. 5. Anuj and Suneet have been talking on phone for an hour.

## 4. The Way through the Woods

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. A road is hidden in the woods. 2. The animals fear not men in the woods, because they see so few. 3. There was the road through the woods seventy years ago. 4. We might hear the beat of a horse's feet in the woods. 5. If we will enter the woods of a summer evening late then we will find the trout-ringed pools where the otter whistles his mate. 6. Yes; we like the poem because : (i) It shows the fearlessness of the animals in the woods. (ii) It shows the importance of trees.
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. laughing, laughed 2. stopping, stopped 3. boiling, boiled 4. fixing, fixed 5. hitting, hit 6. fattening, fattened 7. boxing, boxed 8. paying, paid 9. catching, caught 10. chatting, chatted 11. posting, posted 12. trapping, trapped 13. shipping, shipped 14. joining, joined
- B. pace = a single step, mode of walking, stroll = to wander on foot, march = the movement of troops in order, to walk away, waddle = short steps, slouch = to droop, strut = to walk with a pompous gait, ramble = to walk for pleasure, trudge = to walk or move along labouriously

## 5. The Cross Tusker

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Chandran was the Wildlife Warden. He picked up the trail for tracking the elephant, step by step. 2. Chandran's progress was slow, while he was searching the elephant, because he had not only to follow the animal but also to look about him every now and then, as there was no knowing where the killer elephant would be lying in wait. 3. Chandran used a stun gun and not a regular gun because it did not



make much noise, and he hoped he could lie hidden after firing the shot, until the drug took effect. **4.** We think the hunters were not happy to find the cause of the elephant's wound. This is because, it was the work of some cultivator and this wound had maddened the elephant. **5.** After the elephant became unsteady and fell, Dr Ramesh probed deep into the elephant's wound and dug out three pieces of lead. Then he cleaned the wound, poured in a good quantity of antibiotics, dressed it, and stitched it up. **6.** We think the elephant was glad, besides one of its tusks had broken off, because it was now free to swing its trunk in any direction and did not need to depend on man-grown crops any more.

- B.** 1. (b) shoulder 2. (c) Chandran's 3. (a) The warden  
4. (c) three 5. (d) last

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

#### Word Power

1. incorrect 2. invisible 3. discourteous 4. disunited  
5. disapproving 6. unable 7. non-violent  
8. disrespectful

#### Grammar Fun

- A.** 1. looked-Active 2. ate-Active, were locked-Passive  
3. was given-Passive 4. acted-Active 5. boiled-Active,  
evaporated-Passive 6. arrived-Active, was being  
cleaned-Passive 7. filled-Active  
**B.** 1. would 2. should 3. should 4. should 5. would

### 6. Pinocchio

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. Geppetto was an old puppet maker. He had a strong desire to become a father of a boy. 2. Geppetto sold his only coat so that he could arrange the book and pencils for Pinocchio. 3. Pinocchio put his coins in the hole under the magic tree because a lame fox and a blind cat said to him, "You can put coins in that hole, under that magic tree. Within two hours, these coins will turn into gold coins." 4. Geppetto took a boat to search his son Pinocchio, who was thrown into sea by the circus master. 5. Pinocchio took oar which was with his father and tickled the whale's throat with it. This made the whale to cough loudly. With it, Pinocchio and his father were thrown out of the whale's mouth. 6. The blue fairy came flying and touched the old man. Geppetto opened his eyes and Pinocchio became the happiest boy. Home at last Geppetto tucked Pinocchio into his bed and told, "Pinocchio, today you were brave, honest and generous." Next morning, Geppetto saw that Pinocchio has become a real boy.

- B.** 1. (b) himself 2. (c) puppet show 3. (a) Geppetto 4. (c) puppet 5. (d) donkeys

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

#### Word Power

- A.** 1. **Eating** : Swallow, gobble up, gulp, chew, munch  
2. **Speaking** : hiss, scream, whisper, murmur, howl  
3. **Walking** : stroll, limp, lumber, skip, slink  
**B.** 1. giving 2. taking 3. rising 4. running 5. sleeping  
6. stopping 7. admitting 8. eating

#### Grammar Fun

- A.** 1. The children were scolded by the teacher. 2. The

troops were ordered to retreat by their general. 3. A beautiful puppet was made by Geppetto. 4. The world record was broken by Yuvraj Singh. 5. The rubbish was thrown over the garden wall by the cleaners. 6. Mount Everest was conquered by Edmund Hillary. 7. Thousands of people were helped by Dr Batra's invention.

- B.** 1. spoken 2. punished 3. have been reading 4. gets up  
5. went/will go.

### 7. From a Hamlet to the Rashtrapati Bhavan

#### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. Abdul Kalam was the son of a boat owner. As a young boy, he have had to distribute newspapers in order to add to the family income. 2. The third milestone of the Abdul Kalam's career was when the Department of Atomic Energy and DRDO worked together during the nuclear tests on May 11 and 13, 1998. 3. Yes; we agree with this statement that Dr Abdul Kalam's childhood was not easy one because, as a young boy he have had to distribute newspapers in order to add to his family income. 4. The four milestones in Dr Abdul Kalam's career are : The first was the twenty years he spent in ISRO where he was given the opportunity to be the Project Director for India's first satellite lunch vehicle, SLV3. The second milestone was when he returned to DRDO and got a chance to be part of India's guided missile programme. The third milestone was when the Department of Atomic Energy and DRDO worked together during the nuclear tests on May 11 and 13, 1998. The forth milestone was when one day an orthopaedic surgeon from the Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, visited his laboratory, and his team made the Floor Reaction Orthosis, 300 gram calipers, for the child patients. We think the fourth milestone gave him the greatest joy. 5. Dr Kalam has three visions for India. His first vision is 'Freedom'. His second vision is 'Development'. His third vision is he wants to see India stand up to the world. For his third vision of them, he has personally helped to build the India's military power strong. 6. We want to be the part of the first vision, Freedom, out of three visions Dr Kalam has; because no one will respect us, if we are not free.

- B.** 1. (c) 15 October 1931 2. (b) St. Joseph's College  
3. (b) Padma Bhushan 4. (c) third 5. (b) 1962

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

#### Word Power

1. **Abstract Nouns** : care, joy, bravery, cowardice, patience, harm, hatred, skill, honesty. 2. annoyance, hatred, ownership, improvement, agency, coldness, youthfulness, Delicacy, freedom, falsehood, oldness, highness. 3. **Common Noun** : governor, scooter, shoes, mango, school. **Abstract Noun** : laughter, accuracy, affection, love, freedom, confidence, truth.

#### Grammar Fun

- A.** 2. He is not only an engineer but also a writer. 3. History not only tells us about our glorious past but also inspires us to take right decisions. 4. Nadeem is not only good in sports but also topper of the class. 5. Mr Bajaj not only travelled to california but also earned a lot of money from his lectures there in Oracle University. 6. Mrs Kapoor saved not only herself from

an accident but also saved the life of her two children.

- B. 1. May 2. can 3. can 4. may 5. may

### Skill Practice

- C. We think the title of the passage is appropriate. Two more suitable titles for this passage may be 'The Missileman of India' and 'The Great Scientist of India : Dr Kalam'.

## 8. Mama's Hands

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. We think the poet is proud of his mother because his mother has the hands of love and she does all the works of home with them. 2. The poet's mother hides her hands because they are rough, calloused and chapped because of all the work she does around the house. 3. The fair lady's hands never guided a child who's lost his way. 4. "So you see, my dearest Mama yours are hands of love," the poet say so, because his mother does all the work around the house due to her love for her family members. 5. The hands of other ladies are different from poet's Mama's hands as they are soft and white, very clean and tidy because they do not take care for others. 6. 'Mama's Hands' represent a mother whose heart is full of love for her family members and, so she does all the work around the house, for them.

- B. 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. ✓ 8. ✓ 9. ✓

### Word Power

- A. 1. unfull 2. incredible 3. illegal 4. inaudible  
5. unsuccessful 6. unusual 7. invisible 8. non-violent
- B. 1. hurried 2. stopped 3. pitied 4. lied 5. giving  
6. laughed 7. posted 8. trapped
- C. 1. sun 2. sleeps 3. bitter 4. wonders 5. brain

## 9. The Girl on the Train

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The girl's parents gave the girl detailed instructions as to where to keep her things, when not to lean out of windows, and how to avoid speaking to strangers. But she didn't follow all the advice. 2. The man gave the girl the idea that he was able to see by saying to her, "I didn't see you either, at first, but I heard you come in." 3. The man made a mistake when he asked the girl, "What it is like outside ?" It was a mistake because the girl was blind, but why the man could not notice her blindness. 4. In order to hide the fact that he was blind, the man told the following lies to girl by saying : (i) "I don't see you either, at first." (ii) "Have you noticed that the trees seem to be moving while we seem to be standing still ?" Yet the man couldn't see anything himself due to his blindness. 5. We think the boy was interested in the girl because he thought : "As soon as she left the train, she would forget our brief encounter; but it would stay with me for the rest of the journey, and for some time after." 6. No, the girl didn't tell any lies.
- B. 1. (d) October 2. (b) Saharanpur 3. (c) blind 4. (c) landscape 5. (a) A fellow-traveller 6. (c) The girl itself.
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. Oh ! 2. most pleasant 3. imagination 4. teasing 5. impressed 6. mountains

- B. 1. director 2. procession 3. disturbance 4. expectation  
5. stranger 6. identify 7. explainer 8. surveyor

### Grammar Fun

2. The man asked the girl why she was seeing outside.  
3. Birbal told the courtiers that he wanted to see the king. 4. The king ordered the soldiers to bring the man to him at once. 5. Tansen respectfully told the king that he accepted his challenge.

## 10. Dal Delight

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The man in silk was Nawab Hasan Ali. He came to Qadir's shop because he wanted to taste Qadir's best dish. 2. When Sadiq went to fetch Nawab, he was flying kites. 3. One of the helpers who had come with Nawab Hasan Ali greeted Qadir at the vegetable shop. He asked from Qadir how the shopping for the dal shahi urad was going. 4. Sadiq requested his friend, Aman, to cut the Nawab's kite to fetch him to his shop. 5. After tasting the dal shahi urad, Nawab told Qadir that his dal shahi urad was truly heavenly because he had never tasted anything better than that. 6. Nawab gave a bag full of money in Qadir's hand as a reward for his tasteful dal shahi urad.
- B. 1. (c) Sadiq 2. (c) his friends 3. (b) rude 4. (a) Qadir  
5. (d) dal shahi urad
- C. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 2. I got a piece of news from newspaper. 3. I got a piece of advice from my uncle. 4. I got a piece of furniture from the furniture shop. 5. I got some pieces of news from TV. 6. I got the pieces of advice from my advocate. 7. I got two pieces of furniture from my aunt. 8. I got some pieces of information on my mobile.
- B. 1. found 2. outside 3. lose 4. giving 5. emptied  
6. falling

### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. somewhat casual 2. Almost every morning 3. really dramatically 4. a right turn 5. at the far end 6. pretty clearly 7. Through the plain glass window
- B. 1. hottest 2. dearer 3. richest 4. better 5. prettier 6. colder

## 11. The Judgement Seat of Vikramaditya

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Vikramaditya was the king of Ujjain in India. The guilty trembled before him for they knew that his eyes would look straight into the guilt. 2. After the death of Vikramaditya, his palace and fortress were ruined. 3. The village boys found a playground in the pastures. 4. The village boys found the following changes in the boy who sat on the green mound : The boy who appeared so common before he sat down on the mound, looked so different now. He had become brave and serious and his tone and manner were so strange and impressive that the rest of the boys were a little frightened. 5. The king of Ujjain decided to dug out the judgement seat of Vikramaditya and then to sit on it to hear all the cases. 6. The last angel said to the king, "Are you, then, perfectly pure in heart, O King ? Is your heart as pure as that of a little child ? If so, you are indeed worthy to sit on this seat." The king's reply was

: “No, no, I am not worthy.”

- B. 1. (d) a justice king 2. (d) stone 3. (a) Ujjain 4. (a) ruined 5. (a) justice and learning  
C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

1. Instead of a scooter, he bought a bicycle. 2. Instead of going to school, he went to the movie. 3. Instead of a book, he gave Ravi a pen on his birthday. 4. Instead of a book, he bought a pen. 5. Instead of going out for a walk, they stayed at home.

#### Grammar Fun

1. assertive 2. imperative 3. interrogative  
4. exclamatory 5. optative 6. Interrogative 7. assertive  
8. assertive 9. imperative 10. optative

### 12. A Heritage of Trees

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Here ‘attack’ means to cut down. The man was ‘attacking’ the tree by cutting down its branches from their trunk untimely. 2. Poet saw a man attacking the tree in the road from Mysore to Ooty. 3. The words in the poem that tell us that the poet admires the trees are : noble trees, royal patronage, more peaceful shadow, heritage. 4. We mean ‘the calmness of trees’ by the phrase ‘more peaceful shade’. This shade is in the jungle. 5. Poet feels that trees have been misused or hurt by men because the men enjoy them, cut them up to make fires to cook their food, but don’t look after them. 6. The message poet wants to give to readers of this poem is ‘Save Trees’.
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F) 7. (T) 8. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. (e) 2. (h) 3. (a) 4. (g) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (f) 8. (c)  
B. 1. clasped 2. wrinkled 3. swaggered 4. waved  
5. winding

### 13. Our Indian Music : Stories and Anecdotes

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Brahma was very sad because his children, the human souls, simply passed by the wonder, charm and beauty he created everywhere, and they did not seem to be sensitive to them. His consort Saraswati helped him by giving music and fine arts to their children, the human souls, in the hope that through them man would understand something of the Divine in his manifestation. 2. Brahma is the creator of the universe. He has created a variety of wonderful, beautiful and enchanting things. He created the majestic mountain ranges, the thundering water-falls and the giant forest trees, as also the nimble deer, the colourful peacocks and the exquisite flowers. He filled his creation with beauty, charm and splendour. 3. We think Tansen was not a conceited man as he said to Akbar, “Sir, I am only a humble pupil of my master, Swami Hari Das. I have not mastered even a fraction of the master’s technique, grace and charm. What am I beside him whose music is a rhythmic flow of Divine harmony, beauty and charm in sound ?” And, “I am a pigmy by my master’s side.” 4. Akbar and Tansen went to Himalayas because Akbar wanted to hear Hari Das who dwelt in his ashrama there. 5. The basic truth about the development of Indian art is that true art is

never made to order; it comes as a result of an irresistible inner urge. 6. To clarify the difference between his and his master Hari Das’s singing, Tansen referred to Akbar, “Sir, it is true that my music is wooden and lifeless by the side of the living harmony and melody of the master. But then there is this difference—I sing to the emperor’s bidding, but my master sings to no man’s bidding but only when the prompting comes from his innermost self. That makes all the difference.”

- B. 1. (d) musician 2. (a) Brahma 3. (d) Himalayas 4. (b) Saraswati 5. (c) His music filled the earth and heaven with melody and charm.

- C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. Unless he walks fast, he cannot reach the station in time. 2. Unless she reads the novel quickly, she can’t finish it in two days. 3. Unless you approach him personally, you can’t get a job. 4. Unless you work seriously, you can’t finish your work. 5. Unless Hitesh studies seriously, he can’t pass the examination.

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

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. The man wearing a blue shirt, is my uncle. 2. The woman at the corner desk, is Mrs Shukla. 3. The boys playing hockey, are students. 4. The cart loaded with fresh vegetables, belongs to the farmer. 5. The animal standing in the large cage, is a hyena. 6. The scientist chosen for the award today, started life as a farmer.

- B. 1. Don’t 2. Do 3. Have 4. Have 5. Do

### 14. The Nightingale

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The Nightingale sang so splendidly that even the poor fisherman, who had many other things to do stopped still and listened, when he had gone out at night to through his nets. From all the countries of the world, travellers came to admire Emperor’s palace and his garden, but when they heard the Nightingale they said, “That is the best of all !” 2. Inside the palace, in a great hall there had been placed a golden perch on which the little Nightingale sat. 3. Twelve servants were appointed in the palace for the care of the Nightingale and, when the Nightingale went out, each of whom had a silken string fastened to the birds leg which he held very tightly. 4. The Emperor found an artificial Nightingale inside a large parcel. 5. The Nightingale sang so gloriously that the tears came into the Emperor’s eyes, and the song went straight to his heart. Thus the Emperor was much impressed by the Nightingale’s song. 6. The one thing that Nightingale begged from the Emperor was that, he would tell no one that he had a little bird who told him everything.

- B. 1. (c) sea 2. (b) palace 3. (b) listened 4. (c) spray  
5. (d) Nightingale

- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

- |            |               |                  |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. teacher | historian     | environmentalist |
| ecologist  | ruler         | financier        |
| translator | auctioneer    | inventor         |
| scientist  | revolutionary | conductor        |
| biologist  | reporter      | supervisor       |



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

### Grammar Fun

A.	Subject	Verb	Object
	(a) The Emperor	could	breathe
	(b) The palace	was adorned	it
	(c) Twelve servants	were appointed	Nightingale
	(d) Nightingale	sang	the beautiful song
	(e) the Emperor	received	a large parcel
	(f) You	(did) sing	the, song
	(g) We	visit	the Emperor's palace

- B. (a) has—a white ribbon, (b) hit—the ball, (c) scolded—her brother, (d) found —a gold coin (e) wrote—a story

## 15. Granny's Tree Climbing

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. We think the speaker is right in calling his grandmother a genius. We think so, because she was specialist in climbing the trees. 2. When grandmother was old, she wished for a house in a tree top. 3. "One day she'd have a terrible fall," the poet said so, because his grandmother was old enough to climb a tree. 4. We think Granny didn't enjoy her time in bed because, for her, it was like a brief season in hell. 5. The poet says, "My dad knew his duties." He says so, because his dad was obedient to his mother. On this occasion, his dad's duty was to fulfil the order of his mother. Yes, he carry it out well as the following words in the poem indicate : "With my expert assistance, he soon finished the chore : Made her a tree house with windows and a door." 6. We think Granny enjoyed herself in her new house as the poet tells : "She sits there in state (like a queen) and drinks sherry with me, Upholding her right to reside in a tree."

- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. desire 2. ascend 3. tired 4. withdraw 5. lough 6. silent 7. murmur 8. result
- B. 1. weary 2. sad 3. wild 4. old 5. upward 6. discontented 7. inefficient 8. new
- C. 1. there 2. road 3. tired 4. ideal 5. lack

## 16. Socrates

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Socrates was a great teacher. He was a brave and truthful man. He wanted Athens to be a perfect state. The jailor of Athens called him the noblest, gentlest and the best of all. 2. Socrates lived in Athens. Afterwards, he became a great teacher of Athens. The most important lessons in his school were music and gymnastics. 3. System of death sentence in Athens was to give a cup of poison to the guilty to drink. 4. Before drinking the poison, Socrates said, "I have heard that a man should die in peace. You mustn't cry. Be silent and have patience." 5. While giving the cup of poison, the jailor express these feelings to Socrates : "You, Socrates, whom I know to be the noblest and gentlest and best of all who ever come to this place, will not be angry with me when I ask you to drink the

poison for others, and not I are the guilty cause." 6. Socrates' aim in talking to the people was to teach them to see what was right, just, true and beautiful, and so shape their own conduct.

- B. 1. (b) not disturbed 2. (b) noble heart 3. (b) four hundred 4. (b) teacher 5. (b) prison

- C. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. undersized 2. shabbily 3. conduct 4. treasured
- B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (f) 6. (e)
- C. 1. back out 2. put to 3. back up 4. set aside 5. look into
- Grammar Fun
- A. 1. in a modern way—adverb phrase 2. with very little vegetation—adjective phrase 3. at the correct time—adverb phrase 4. of great talent—adjective phrase 5. with yellow and gold marks on it—adjective phrase 6. made of gold—adjective phrase 7. at my sister's house—adverb phrase 8. at great cost—adverb phrase.
- B. 1. The boys behaved in a rude manner. 2. The woman spoke to the boys in a kind voice. 3. Ali went to that place. 4. The manager served me in a prompt manner.

## 17. Websites that Changed the World

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The idea behind World Wide Web of Tim Berners-Lee was that it should be free so that anyone could use it. 2. The things that we cannot buy on ebay.com are fireworks, guns and animals. 3. The services provided by wikipedia are to read, and also to edit encyclopaedia on line. Yes, we can add data on this site by the help of the Wiki template. 4. Google is search engine and media corporation. It is helpful in our daily life as, to search for information about someone on the net. 5. The other services provided by Google are e-mail, news, cartography, literature, free telephony, Google Earth, a detailed virtual globe and Orkut. 6. Amazon.com is an online retailer, primarily of books, CDs and DVDs. It has more than 35 million customers.
- B. 1. (b) broken laser printer 2. (c) Jimmy Wales 3. (a) 6 August 4. (c) February, 2005 5. (b) Google
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

### Word Power

- A. 1. wikipedia.com—Jimmy Wales
2. ebay.com.—Pierre Omidyar—An auction and shopping site.
3. amazon.com—An online retailer website, primarily of books, CDs and DVDs.
4. google.com.—A search engine and media corporation.
5. youtube.com—Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim
- B. views, nieces, zoos, families, fairies asses, jokes, keys, companies, cargoes mice, bridges, gases, duties, taxes

### Grammar Fun

1. is 2. are 3. will be 4. have 5. have been 6. have 7. was, were



## 18. The Psalm of Life

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Life is real and earnest. The grave is not its goal. 2. We should have the aim of life to act that each tomorrow find us further than today. 3. The main quality of the soul is that; it is not spoken by soul : "Dust thou art, to dust returnest." 4. Life is like a temporary camping ground because human is mortal. After all, he had to go away after death. He lives temporarily in this world. 5. We should learn to labour here and wait for results. 6. Life is compared to the battle-field because there are conflicts at every step of life to survive.

- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. unclean, uneducated, improper, disagree, distrusted,  
unknown, incomplete, uncommon, immature, unexpected,  
unalloved, unheard, unofficial, unthoughtful, uncomfortable
- B. branch-bough, gift-present, outcome-result,  
quiet-silent, whisper-murmur, undaunted-undeterred,  
chore-task, assistance-help, reside-live

## 19. The Gift of the Magi

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Della wanted to buy a present for Jim, her husband, on the Christmas Eve. She did it by selling off her hair. 2. The two precious possessions of Della and Jim were Della's hair and Jim's gold watch, respectively. 3. Della bought a platinum fob chain. She bought this peculiar gift because she thought that with that chain on his watch, Jim might be properly anxious about the time in any company. 4. Jim was shocked when he saw Della without her hair because he brought combs for her hair as Christmas gift. 5. Jim return home late that evening because he had to buy Christmas gife for his wife, Della. He looked at his wife with an strange expression. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face. 6. Jim asked Della to put their gifts away a while because, according to Jim, they were too nice to use just at that time. As Jim had sold his watch to get the money to buy her combs and Della had sold her hair to buy his chain.

- B. 1. (a) wise 2. (c) seven 3. (b) platinum 4. (d) eighty-seven 5. (c) one dollar and eighty-seven cents

- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. solitude, solitary 2. delicious, delicacy  
3. comfortable, comfort 4. glorious, glory  
5. enterprising, enterprise
- B. 1st form 2nd form 3rd form  
1. shine shone shone  
2. shoot shot shot  
3. love loved loved

4. read read read  
5. swear swore sworn

### Grammar Fun

1. Della gave it some food. 2. They bought it. 3. It must have cut down by them. 4. He spoke to her about them. 5. We wanted to stop it. 6. He took us to see that.

## The English Route-8

### 1. A Hero

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Swami's father made him listen to the news story about a boy killing a tiger because he think that Swami is a coward boy, and he wanted him to be courageous. 2. Swami's father said—"You think you are wiser than the newspaper ?"—to Swami because of Swami argued against the news of newspaper as : "I think he (village lad, according to newspaper) must have been a very strong and grown-up person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?" 3. Swami hated the newspaper for printing the tiger's story because, after reading this story in the newspaper, his father asked him to show his couragiousness and to fulfil this demand, Swami have had to sleep in a dark room alone. 4. Father, the cook and a helper come in, carrying lights in the office room at midnight because they heard the screem of the burglar who was bitten by Swami in the dark office room. 5. After Swami's act of courage, Inspector said to him, "Why don't you join the police when you grow up ?" 6. Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious housebreakers of the district and so he was caught by the police. Thus, Swami became a hero. Yes, he was a real hero. We think so, because leaving his cowardice, he couragiously bit into the flesh of the notorious housebreaker. And thus, now he was a courageous boy, a hero.

- B. 1. (iii) third 2. (ii) Granny 3. (iii) tiger 4. (i) office room 5. (iv) next

- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F)

### Word Power

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- B. unintelligent unmatched discontented  
unusual unanswered displeased  
unjust incapable disheartening  
disrespect invalid disgraced

- C. 1. (iv) 2. (ii) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (iii)

### Grammar Fun

1. (i) He ordered to pay at once. (ii) She asked to tell her when it was five past eight. (iii) He suggested that they should wait there until the rain stops. (iv) The teacher said that he had been very quick. (v) Maahi insisted that she had always been nice to him.  
2. Ask students to do.

### 2. This is Jody's Fawn

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Penny Baxter allowed Jody to go find the fawn and raise it because the fawn was belonged to the doe they killed to draw out the poison. So they should not

be ungrateful to leave the fawn to starve. **2.** When Doc Wilson said, "Nothing in the world ever comes quite free," he meant that no one comes in the world itself alone, it comes in the world due its mother, as the fawn. **3.** Jody bring the fawn back home sometimes in his lap, and sometimes allowing it to walk a little distance. At last, in front of his house, he picked the fawn up and went to his father. **4.** When Jody accepted the responsibility of looking after the fawn, he fed it with milk in an interesting way. He dipped his fingers into the milk and thrust them into the fawn's soft wet mouth. It sucked greedily. He dipped his fingers again and as the fawn sucked, he lowered them slowly into the milk. As long as he held his fingers below the level of the milk, the fawn was content. **5.** When Jody's mother hears that he is going to bring the fawn home, she holds her coffee pot in mid-air and ask, "What fawn ?" And when Jody tells her, "The fawn belonging to the doe we killed," she gasps and said, "Well, for pity sake." **6.** The fawn didn't follow Jody up the steps as he had thought it would because the fawn balked and thus refused to climb.

**B.** 1. (iii) Coffee 2. (ii) dinner 3. (i) spring 4. (i) drink milk 5. (iii) Mill-wheel.

**C.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

1. Intransitive 2. Intransitive 3. Transitive 4. Transitive  
5. Transitive 6. Transitive 7. Transitive 8. Transitive  
9. Intransitive

#### Grammar Fun

**A.** 1. Penny asked his son if he really want that. 2. He asked Mill-wheel if he thought the fawn was there. 3. He asked Mill-wheel if he would help him to find him. 4. Mill-wheel asked if he rode back with him. 5. He said if that was up there that Pa got bitten by the snake.

**B.** 1. many 2. much 3. much 4. many 5. many

### 3. Death of the Trees

#### Explore the Facts

**A.** 1. Some years back, the deodar was stunned from lack of sunlight. The oaks covered it with their branches. So the author cut away some of the overhanging branches and after that the deodar grew much faster. 2. Rakesh called the maples the butterfly trees because when the winged seeds (of maples) fell, they fluttered like butterflies in the breeze. 3. The brother of the author was killed on the road to Delhi by a truck. 4. The favourite tree of the author was the deodar because he saved it and loved it like his young brother. 5. The trees on maplewood hillside were cut down because the authoritative people decided to build another new road into the mountains. 6. The author says, "Never mind, people come and go. The mountains remains." He says so, because he thinks, "To retreat is to be a loser. But the trees are losers, too. And when they fall, they do so with a certain dignity." So, if mountains remain, trees will grow again and again besides their cutters will come and go.

**B.** 1. (ii) walnut 2. (i) Deodar 3. (iii) truck 4. (ii) twenty 5. (iv) Meples

**C.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

Compound Nouns	Compound Verbs	Compound Adjectives
motor-bicycle	brainwash	home-made
window-pane	day-dream	breath-taking
blackboard	springwash	heart-felt
sightseeing	overdo	deaf-mute
sleepwalking	outlook	widespread
output		
breakdown		

#### Grammar Fun

**A.** 1. In Kerala, I'll be staying with Mr Patel who is one of my best friends. 2. We all waited for the guests who had board a plane in Singapore. 3. I handed over the mobile to my friend who was very close to me. 4. The guide tried his best to entertain the tourists who praised him lavishly. 5. The salesman explained the latest features of the car who appeared to belong to an affluent family.

### 4. The Things That Haven't Been Done Before

#### Explore the Facts

**A.** 1. Christopher Columbus had two qualities that helped him to go on his voyage—first, his heart was bold and second, his faith was strong. 2. The crew had doubts and fears about the voyage because they were going on such a voyage that might have dangers and tease. And they did not have proper navigational charts and maps. 3. The author want to say through the line "Are you one of the flock that follows" that, if we are such a person that can only follow the others and has not his own thinking to do something on his own. 4. The main message of the poem is that, we should not be follower of others but we should guide others. The following lines are explaining the message :

"Are you one of the flock that follows, or  
Are you one that shall lead the way ?"

**5.** Stanza 3 describes that we should lead the way for others. We should be dare, whether we win or fail in achieving our goal, and we should be strike out to achieve our goal without any fear.

**B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

<b>A.</b>	try, sky, why		strong, throng, among	
	track, back, sack		way, day, lay	
	go, know, low		been, seen, mean	
	chart, apart, depart		quail, fail, jail	
	do, who, two		sore, before, more	
<b>B.</b>	lovable	entrance	movable	courageous
	famous	natural	purity	virtuous
	arrival	capability	safety	

### 5. A Letter to God

#### Explore the Facts

**A.** 1. Lencho was sad because his corn was totally destroyed by the hails. His only hope was help from God. 2. Lencho wrote a letter to God for help of a hundred pesos, because, if God didn't help him, his family and he would go on hungry that year. 3. When it

began to rain, Lencho felt much pleasure. So he said, "They aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins." 4. The post-master recieved the letter and he helped lencho by sending some money to him in an envelope with a letter containing only a single word as a signature : God. 5. Lencho needed one huhndred pesos and he got only seventy pesos. 6. Lencho called the postal employees a bunch of crooks because he thought that some of the money from one hundred pesos, that he asked from God, was stolen by them and he had received only seventy pesos.

- B. 1. (ii) hundred 2. (i) flowers 3. (iiii) fives 4. (ii) Sunday 5. (iv) counted

- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. greenhouse greengrocer greenroom  
snowbound snowfall snowstorm
- B. true-false loss-profit  
satisfied-dissatisfied inside-outside  
conscious-unconscious faith-doubt

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Pramod is a good boy who belongs to a good family. 2. I know the boy whose father is a doctor. 3. I have a dog which is very faithful. 4. I saw a boy which was a very good dancer. 5. He is a student whom I gave my book. 6. I have a watch which gives correct time. 7. I gave him a camera which was very cheap.
- B. 1. whom 2. who 3. whom 4. which 5. which 6. who 7. which

### 6. Sound Sensations from Evelyn Glennie

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Evelyn Glennie lost her hearing capacity from the age of eight years, gradually. 2. Master percussionist James Blades said about Evelyn Glennie, "God may have taken her hearing but He has given her back something extraordinary. What we hear, she feels far more deeply than any of us. That is why she expresses music so beautifully." 3. Evelyn Glennie toured the United Kingdom with a youth archestra, and by the time she was sixteen, she had decided to make music her life. She auditioned for the Royal Academy of Music and scored one of the highest marks in the history of the academy. She gradually moved from archestral work to solo performances. At the end of her three-year course, she had captured most of the top awards. 4. Ron Forbes was a percussionist. He helped Evelyn Glennie in such a way that, he began by tuning two large drums to different notes. Forbes repeated the exercise, and soon Evelyn discovered that she could sense certain notes in different parts of her body. 5. While Evelyn Glennie was deaf, she sense the music in a strange way. When she plays the xylophone, she can sense the sound passing up the stick into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she can feel the resonances flowing into her body. On a wooden platform, she removed her shoes so that the vibrations pass through her bare feet and up her legs. 6. Evelyn Glennie has already accomplished more than most people twice her age. She has brought percussion to the front of the orchestra and demonstrated that it can be very moving. She has

given inspiration to those who are handicapped. In 1991, she was presented with the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award.

- B. 1. (ii) London 2. (iii) seventeen 3. (iii) eleven 4. (i) young 5. (iv) xylophone.

- C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

1. (a) red (b) pink (c) green-blue (d) grey (e) white.  
2. (b) black (c) blue (d) green (e) red

#### Grammar Fun

2. The coffee is too strong to my liking. 3. Raman was too busy to talk to me. 4. She has too many students in the class to give individual attention. 5. The professor spoke slowly enough to be understood by the foreign student. 6. The car is large enough to be seated six people comfortably. 7. None of the mangoes is ripe enough to be eaten by us. 8. He was too proud to apologize.

### 7. The Killing

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The old man talks to himself so much because, we think, there was none to talk to him. 2. The old man wanted to kill the fish, but the fish also could kill him. So, as a brave man, the old man says, "I do not care who kills who." 3. The old man calls the fish 'brother' on two occasions because they both were the killers. Firstly, he calls the fish 'brother' when it could kill him and secondly, when he have killed the fish. 4. The old man says, "Last for me, head. Last for me," when he moved the fish. He says so because he wanted to kill by piercing his harpoon in its heart after seeing its clear position. 5. The old man was surprised by the size of the fish. We know about it when the old man sees it when it came to the surface of water. 6. When the old man says he will have to do the 'slave work', it means that cutting a 'brother' is a slave work. 7. The speaker wants the person's head to be kept clear because he thinks that only a clear-headed man can know how to suffer like the old man or the fish.

- B. 1. (iii) heart 2. (ii) tail 3. (iii) thirty 4. (i) dry 5. (iii) old

- C. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. harpoon spear lance  
alongside near beside  
gently softly calmly  
shaft handle hilt  
glimpse vision sight  
spray foam froth

- B. 1. would 2. will 3. shall 4. would 5. will

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 2. The people had been quarelling for several hours when the police arrived. 3. For a long time they had been planning to visit the Taj Mahal. 4. Parag explained that he got up late because he had been studying till midnight. 5. They had been living in this house for past twenty years. 6. Maahi said that she had been trying to contact us by phone since eight o'clock that night.



- B. 1. She is so proud that she cannot beg. 2. My friend speaks so fast that I cannot understand. 3. My heart is so full that I cannot bear the more words. 4. He is so ignorant that he cannot be a postman. 5. This tree is so high that I cannot climb it.

## 8. On Killing A Tree

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The root is described as 'white and wet' because it was hidden for years inside the earth like a carcass. 2. jab, hack, chop. 3. The poet describes 'boughs' as miniature because they are checked time to time by cutting their fore part. 4. The following line in the poem suggests that a tree has great strength to bear pain : "It takes much time to kill a tree." 5. This poem is about conserving trees. Through this poem, the poet wants to give the message to people of not cutting down the trees.
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)

### Word Power

- A. bravery cowardice  
above below  
common rare  
heaven hell  
important trivial  
natural artificial
- B. 1. receive 2. courage 3. skilful 4. action 5. gentleman

## 9. A Pinch of Salt Rocks an Empire

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. 31st December 1929 is an important date in Indian History because on the stroke of midnight on this date, Gandhi told an enormous crowd that he had enough of the British; from now on freedom meant complete independence. 2. After the usual chanting of hymns, Gandhi spoke, "I have faith in the righteousness of our cause and the purity of our weapons. And where the means are clean, there God is undoubtedly present with His blessings. And where these three combine, there defeat is an impossibility. God bless you all and keep off all obstacles from the path in the struggle that begins tomorrow. Let this be our prayer." 3. Gandhi believed in his Inner Voice firmly. So, when his Inner Voice told him, he decided that he would defy the salt tax. We think 'Inner Voice' means the voice of soul or instinct from God. 4. In the form of a letter, Gandhi's appeal to the Viceroy was as follows :

"Dear Friend,

Before embarking on Civil Disobedience and taking the risk, I have dreaded to take all these years. I would fain approach you and find a way out. My personal faith is absolutely clear. I cannot intentionally hurt anything that lives, much less human beings, even though they may do the greatest wrong to me and mine.

Whilest, therefore, I hold the British rule to be a curse, I do not intend harm to a single Englishman or to any legitimate interest he may have in India...

But the British system seems to be designed to crush the very life out of the peasant. Even the salt he must use to live is so taxed as to make the burden fall

heaviest on him, if only because of the hearless impartiality of its incidence. The tax shows itself still more burdensome on the poor man when it is remembered that salt is the one thing he must eat more than the rich man.

Nothing but organised non-violence can check the organised violence of the British Government....If the people join me, as I expect they will, the sufferings they will undergo, unless the British nation soon retraces its steps will be enough to melt the stoniest hearts.

Gandhi did not receive any response from Viceroy to his letter. 5. The two hundred thousand people of Bombay were marching through the streets in protest to Gandhi's arrest.

6. The Ashram routine that the salt marchers followed was as follows : Prayers had to be said twice a day, everybody had to be spine their quota of yarn and keep a diary.

- B. 1. (iii) sand 2. (iv) two 3. (ii) non-violence 4. (iii) six long 5. (i) twenty

- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. 1. give salt to life. 2. take something with a pinch of salt. 3. rub salt into one's wound. 4. the salt on the earth.
- B. 1. defeat 2. small 3. curse 4. everything 5. violence 6. dependent

### Grammar Fun

2. In the evening, my friends would come to our farmhouse and had fun in the swimming pool. 3. His generosity was well-known, and he would help those who came to him in need. 4. Despite severe scolding from his mother, Shaikh Chillie would sit under a tree and indulged in daydream. 5. The grandma would tell us stories of fairies and magicians before we went to bed at night in our childhood.

## 10. The End of the Rope

### Understanding the Text

- A. 1. Nicolas wanted to teach Gontheir a lesson that he was only a man, not a gentleman and he could be taught how to behave others. In Nicolas's view, his life's worth was only ten francs. He did so, because Gontheir insulted him in eyes of the girl who was engaged to Nicolas. 2. Nicolas break the rope that bound him to Gontheir because he wanted to teach him a lesson. He wanted to prove to Gontheir that he was only a man and not a gentleman. 3. Gontheir offered Nicolas five thousand francs to help him because he wanted to save his life from danger. 4. After meeting Gontheir at the Palace Hotel, Maria told everything to Nicolas, she was a bit ashamed of him, and she spoke of his manners. 5. Maria was a very pretty girl and a maid of Palace Hotel. Gontheir told her about Nicolas that he had invited him for a drink and he didn't know what to do with his hands. 6. Nicolas thought about Gontheir as a climber that he had lost all his fine lust for mountain sports.
- B. 1. (iii) 5000 francs 2. (iii) ridiculed him 3. (iv) maid 4. (i) thirty 5. (iv) Gontheir
- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)



## Word World

- A. beautify      amplify      simplify      cultural  
natural      denial      proposal      diversity  
sanity      purity      reliance      endurance  
entrance      hazy
- B. glorious      outrageous      laughable      magical  
careful      venturesome      foolish      sad

## Grammar Fun

1. The first man said that they must educate their brothers. The second man added that and try to improve their material conditions. The third man suggested that, for that they must convey their greivances to the British Parliament. 2. The first soldier said that the white soldier gets huge pay, mansions and servants. The second soldier remarked that they got a pittance and slow promotion. The third soldier asked who were the British to abolish their customs.

## 11. No Longer Helpless

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Kong Cecilia said, "It was a time when the thumb was my best friend," because she was helpless and illiterate then. 2. The one thing that literacy has taught Kong Cecilia was to meet her personal target. 3. The greatest sense of pride, joy and achievement for Kong Cecilia was when she found herself able to help her grandchildren in their studies. 4. The golden opportunity she got was to learn how to read and write and more than that to hold her head high in dignity and self-respect in the secure knowledge that she had gained entry into the ranks of the neo-literate. 5. The problems she had with studies were : her life was terrifying before studies; it was a life of dependency because she have had to use her children as a support; she was helpless and illiterate; she put her thumb impressions for paying rent; etc. 6. She can proudly announce to the world today that her blush has been replaced by a confident smile.
- B. 1. (iii) woman 2. (iv) evening 3. (ii) years 4. (i) second 5. (ii) sixty
- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)

### Word Power

- A. blush : to become red in the face because of shame or embarrassment.  
grimace : make a face to show or express pain or unhappiness.  
grin : smile a big smile.  
sulk : to look unhappy and remain silent because of anger.  
scowl : to wear a look to show that you are angry.  
pout : push your lips forward to show annoyance.  
frown : move your eyebrows to show that you are angry.
- B. persistence      assistance      excellence      dependence  
reference      endurance      preference      denyance  
resistance      recurrence      distance      attendance

## Grammar Fun

- A. 1. have to 2. had to 3. has to 4. have to 5. have to 6. has to 7. had to

- B. 1. Having the bus broke down, the passengers strained. 2. Being the bank was closed, we could not withdraw money. 3. Having the hall was swept clean, the furniter was put. 4. Being the weather was fine, we went on a long walk. 5. Being the plane was late, we had to wait.

## 12. How Beautiful is the Rain

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The first three verses describe the rain while the rest verses of the poem describe the effect of rain on other things. Thus, the first three verses are different from the rest of the poem. 2. The sick man welcomes the rain by breathing a blessing on it. The boys welcome the rain by sailing their mimic fleets in deceptive pool made by rain. In the country, the rain is welcomed as a tawny and spotted hide of a leopard. The oxen welcome the rain by thanking the Lord for it. The farmer welcomes the rain in form of his prospereity and gain. 3. The metaphor used in fifth verse is 'mimic fleets'. 4. The farmer sees his own prosperity and gain in the rain. 5. The children welcome and celebrate the rain by sailing their mimic fleets in the treacherous pool, made by the rain. 6. Word 'mimic fleets' is used to describe the boats made by the children.
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A. recognizable      exitable      comparable      mistakable  
notable      preservable      encouragement      inducable  
involvement      statement      requirement      excitement
- B. Advantageous      outrageous      famous      spacious  
gracious      endurable      courageous      damageable  
replaceable      debatable      nervous      changeable

## 13. The Inventor Who Kept His Promise

### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Edison was an American. He was taken out of the school because his teacher thought that he was stupid and naughty, and she asked his parents to take him out of school. 2. Edison found in his mother his best teacher in the way that she was patient enough to answer all his questions and with her help and guidance he made good progress. 3. Edison joined the railways because he needed more money to carry on his experiments. And he wanted more books as he had read all the books he had at home. And he wanted to go out to see new places and new people also. 4. Edison served his country during the "First World War" by making forty war time inventions. 5. Edison made the world bright and happy by his invention of electric bulb. 6. Edison promised to the people of America to give them electric light in two years. 7. Once Edison went to a poultry farm with his mother. There he saw hen. It was sitting on its eggs. He asked his mother about it and she answered, "The han is hatching its eggs. After sometime chickens will come out of the eggs." "Why can't I hatch eggs ?" thought young Edison. The next morning, he got a dozen eggs and sat on them. He got up after some time but he did not find any chickens. He had only smashed the eggs and spoiled his shirts. So, he got a good beating from his mother that day for this funny experiment.

- B. 1. (iii) 1882 2. (ii) 1929 3. (ii) Edison 4. (ii) Stupid and naughty 5. (i) an intelligent

- C. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T) 7. (T).

#### Word Power

- A. a working tour a smiling face a winning chance  
a dancing doll a revolving chair a reading session
- B. 1. Both 2. All 3. all 4. Both 5. all
- C. smash—construct pateint—impatient  
widely—narrowly  
repair—spoil foolish—wise  
expert—inexpert

#### Grammar Fun

- Ravi sang a song to entertain the audience.
- Gurdeep hurried home to fetch a bag.
- I sat out to buy a dictionary.
- My family has left for Ahmedabad to attend a party.
- Sneha asked for a knife to cut the cake.
- Mayank had gone to Spain to learn Spanish.
- The audience abused the actors to show their displeasure.

### 14. When Tsunami Struck!

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. We can say that tsunami is a 'harbour wave'. It is often called a 'seismic sea wave' or 'tidal wave', too. This word has come from Japanese language. 2. Ignesious was the manager of a cooperative society in Katchall. His wife woke him up at 6 am because she felt an earthquake. Ignesious carefully took his television set off its table and put it down on the ground so that it would not fall and break. Then the family rushed out of the house. When the tremors stopped, they saw the sea rising. In the chaos and confusion, two of his children caught hold of the hands of their mother's father and mother's brother and rushed in the opposit direction. He never saw them again. His wife was also swept away. Only the three other children who came with him were saved. 3. Meghna was a thirteen years old girl. She was a victim of tsunami. She spent two days floating in the sea, holding on to a wooden door. Eleven times she saw relief helicopters overhead, but they did not see her. She had brought to shore by a wave, and was found walking on the seashore in a daze. 4. When the tsunami struck Phuket beach in Thailand, Tilly Smith and her family were celebrating Christmas at a beach resort in southern Thailand. Tilly started to scream at her family to get off the back. Tilly's parents took her and her sister away from the beach to the swimming pool at the hotel. A number of other tourists also left the beach with them. Thus, Tilly Smith saved many lives. 5. In the tsunami about 150,000 people lost their life but very few animals were reported dead because many people believe that animal possess a sixth sense and know when the earth is going to shake. They can sense an approaching disaster long before humans realise what's going on, and thus can save their life before coming disaster. 6. Elephants screamed and ran for higher grounds before tsunami because animals seem to know what is about to happen. So the elephants fled to safety.
- B. 1. (ii) thirteen 2. (iii) Japanese 3. (ii) Christmas 4. (i) British 5. (ii) 150,000.

- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. sure enough 2. big enough 3. brave enough 4. fair enough 5. kind enough 6. foolish enough 7. colourful enough 8. serious enough 9. anxious enough
- B. 1. disbelieve 2. incorrect 3. punish 4. able 5. many 6. doubt

#### Grammar Fun

- In the morning, my friends would come to our farm house and had fun in the swimming pool.
- His generosity was well known, and he would help those who came to him in need.
- My father would tell us stories before we went to bed at night in our childhood.
- Despite severe scolding from his mother, Shaikh Chille would sit under a tree and indulged in daydream.

### 15. A Girl with a Basket

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. The author was going to Ranikhet. He travelled as far as Bareilly by train and then by car to Ranikhet, and from New Delhi he started. 2. On the platform almost everyone was barefooted and dressed in loose white garments. 3. At every station the author swung open the door of his compartment, and walked on the platform because he wanted to talk to the people on the platform in order to get a feel of pulse of the nation, checking opinion against official attitudes and reports. 4. The scenes and things the author saw on his way from New Delhi to Ranikhet were as follows : The platform were packed with people—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Soldiers, Merchants. Almost everyone was barefooted and dressed in loose white garments. The route laid through one of the richest of India's agriculture areas. This was the plain of the upper Ganga River. The Ganga was brown silt swollen with flood waters, its overflow inundating thousands of acres of rice. To the north were jungles—great expances of grass higher than a man's head and broken except for an occasional clump of trees—the home of tigers, elephants pythons, and cobras. Everywhere else there was flat land running to the horizon, but dotted here and there by the sacred banyan trees of by rows of pakar trees. Monkeys—some of them mothers with babies clinging to them and riding underneath—swung off trees at the stations looking for food. The villages in the way had walls made of mud mixed with water and cow-dung. Their peaked roofs were thatched—bundles of grass tide to bamboo poles stretched across the rafters. That day the pumkin wines that grew over them were in bloom, trailing streaks of yellow over drab walls. At one station a group of young children were selling baskets—hand-woven, reed baskets with simple designs and patterns. 5. The vendor among the children that drew the author's attention most was a beautiful girl of nine because she was the most diligent and aggressive. 6. The author told the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the story of the beautiful vendor girl who was diligent and aggressive, and told him that was one reason he had fallen in love with India. And then he said about India : "The people I saw in India—those in the villages as well as those in

high office—have both pride and lively sense of decency and citizenship. They also have a passion for independence. This beautiful child-born in squalor and poverty, uneducated in both grammar and manners had given me a glimpse of the warm soul of India.”

- B. 1. (i) nine 2. (iv) refugees 3. (ii) three 4. (iv) Ranikhet  
5. (i) hand-woven articles.

- C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. roomy car                      exorbitant fees      roaring success  
large bag                      massive efforts      immense pleasure  
sumptuous meal      overwhelming trees      huge majority

- B. 1. refugees 2. ridge 3. vendor 4. coolie 5. substitute.

#### Grammar Fun

- A. 1. Hearing a noise, she woke up. 2. Jumping up, he ran away. 3. Sitting on the counter, she began to count the money. 4. Seeing my friend, I was happy. 5. Seeing the young girl of nine, the author was happy.
- B. 1. A boy won the medal who sang the best. 2. He spoke on a subject which he had studied very well. 3. A lady is expected here who wrote this novel. 4. We had bought an old car which gave us no end of trouble. 5. I held a post in the bank which was one of the top posts in it.

### 16. Excuses, Excuses!

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Blenkinsopp was late for the school because his Grandma was died. 2. Blenkinsopp didn't come school with his kit because it was not ironed. 3. Blenkinsopp's Grandma couldn't iron the kit because she was died. 4. He has given the same excuse four times. 5. Blenkinsopp is repeatedly giving excuses for avoiding certain activities that he does not like. These activities are : Coming school on time; attending the maths test; bringing kit on P.E. days. 6. After this conversation between the teacher and Blenkinsopp, we think the teacher have had to excuse Blenkinsopp as before.

- B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. sincerity 2. enormity 3. ability 4. stability 5. nearness  
6. pleasantness 7. nobility 8. density
- B. 1. pleasantly 2. nearly 3. eagerly 4. kindly 5. perfectly.

### 17. Barber of Baghdad

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. Hassan was carrying wood on the back of the ass. 2. The bargain of five pieces of silver was done between Hassan and Ali for the wood. 3. The woodcutter went to Ali's shop again to get shaved himself and his friend. 4. The woodcutter took his revenge by compelling Ali to shave an ass. 5. The bargain of five pieces of silver was done between Ali and Hassan to shave. 6. Caliph said to Hassan, "Here's money for you. Go and buy a saddle." And said to Ali, "Mind you don't deceive simple and poor people in future."

- B. 1. (iii) wood 2. (iii) for justice 3. (ii) ass 4. (iii) ass 5. (i) the ass

- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. allow                      permit  
callous                      cruel  
bargain                      agreement  
forgive                      pardon  
decide                      determine  
admire                      praise

- B. Do yourself.

#### Grammar Fun

1. that was advertised in the paper—non-defining 2. who live in Jabalpur—non-defining 3. that walks on its hind legs—non-defining 4. who are afraid of heights—defining 5. who is a well-respected lawyer—defining 6. who lives in Haridwar— non-defining

### 18. Apologise!

#### Explore the Facts

- A. 1. According to the girl, the Iranian boy kicked her. He made her spilt her lunch all over the place and ran away leaving her to face the music. 2. We think the Iranian boy did not understand much of the conversation in the first paragraph. We can give some reasons in support of our answer, as : He had't learned much Dutch in the six months of his stay in Amsterdam, despite the special language classes for foreign students in the afternoons. His fists clenched and unclenched nervously as he desperately searched words. But all that came to him was a confused jumble of Iranion phrases. When the leader boy asked him to apologise, he did not understand and draw back; etc. 3. The Iranian boy wanted to tell the girl and her companion that he was not understanding what were they saying, and they should not be bewildered to him. 4. Jan van de Meer was the captain of the school's football team. When he saw two boys beating the Iranian boy, he grabbed the children by their collar and pulled them away to save the Iranian boy. 5. The children shift uncomfortably and avoid the eyes of the tall boy because he stopped them from beating the Iranian boy. 6. The significance of the last two words of the story, "Please forgive", have the same meaning for the word "Apologise", but the Iranian boy didn't know it.

- B. 1. (ii) shoulder 2. (iii) the place 3. (i) football 4. (iii) nose 5. (iv) concentration

- C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (F)

#### Word Power

- A. 1. give the offer 2. resist an obstacle 3. accept responsibility 4. creat an impression 5. develop a strategy.
- B. 1. develop a strategy 2. accept responsibility 3. resist an obstacle 4. create an impression 5. give, the offer.

#### Grammar Fun

1. Because his scooter had become very old, he sold it. 2. Until the English news was over, he would watch TV. 3. As I did not have enough money, I could not by the car. 4. Unless putting a coin in the box first, you will not get the telephone number. 5. As he began speaking, there was a pin drop silence.



6. Although it was raining, I decided to go to the super market.

## 19. An Old Man's Ageless Wisdom

### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The author was travelling in Orisa with a person who was with him in order to help him talk to the locals. 2. While travelling between tribal people, the mission of the author was to ask about those tribal people—what civilization meant to them, what their lifestyle was like, and so on. 3. We agree that the author may be in charge of an NGO. In support of our answer, we can present the following lines from the text : (i) There are some 13,500 NGOs working in the state to help the poorest of the poor. (ii) I (author) choose to travel to kalahandi. It is neither a town nor a city. (iii) I was travelling with a person who was with me in order to help me talk to the locals. (iv) I had a thousand questions to ask about these tribal people what civilization meant to them, what their lifestyle was like, and so on. These all points are supporting our answer. 4. The old man of Kalahandi told the author about the currency that it was just a piece of paper. 5. We can say that the oldman is totally out of touch with present day India, because he do not know about the government of free India and use of Indian currency. As he says, "That is just a piece of paper. How can you look at it and tell who is ruling us ? It is 'Goriwali Rani' who is ruling us." 6. We think that the old man's wisdom is more civilised than the present age Indian people. He does not know about the present day politics but knows that nobody owned the land, the mountains or the wind. His ageless wisdom has taught him to love his 'country' more than currency.
7. Do yourself.
- B.** 1. (iv) Independent 2. (ii) king 3. (iii) Kalahandi 4. (iv) Orissa 5. (ii) 13,500
- C.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F).

### Word Power

- A.** 1. (a) drip (b) drum (c) swish (d) caw (e) tinkle.  
2. (a) is drumming (b) is dripping (c) is swishing (d) tinkling (e) cawing
- B.** 1. endurance 2. persitence 3. significance  
4. confidence 5. maintenance 6. abhorrence

### Grammar Fun

- A.** 1. I gave him a car which was very costly. 2. Amir is a good boy who belongs to a good family. 3. I have a cow which gives me milk. 4. I have a cat which is very beautiful. 5. He is a barber whom I gave a box. 6. Aladin had a lamp which brought him everything, he desired. 7. Bring me the book which is lying on the table. 8. I saw a girl who was running on the road.
- B.** 1. who 2. whom 3. which 4. whom 5. whom 6. which

## 20. The Contest of Tall Tales

### Explore the Facts

- A.** 1. The friends thought that the traveller was a rich man because he was clad in fine clothes. 2. Since the young men were the product of a tree on traveller's farm, they were legally his slaves. 3. The friends didn't want to make the traveller their slave because they wanted only to deprive him of his clothes. 4. Five impossible things in the fourth story are as follows : (i) Down and down I went and after three days touched the oceans's bottom. (ii) I came upon a fish as big as a mountain. (iii) Before it could see me, I charged and gave it a mighty blow with my fist. The fish died. (iv) I lit a fire (on the bottom of the ocean !) to roast it. (v) When it was cooked, I ate it (fish as big as mountain !) all up. 5. When the second man could not climb down the tamarind tree, how he went to the village to fetch a ladder ? It is unbelievable about his story. 6. As there was no chances to escape, the friends remained mute, with heads hung down in shame because if they said they belived the story, it would mean admitting that they were his runaway slaves. On the other hand, if they said they did not believe the story, they would become his slaves according to the terms of the bet.
- B.** 1. (ii) approached 2. (iii) agreed 3. (ii) traveller 4. (iii) ripe 5. (i) Rich
- C.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

### Word Power

- A.** sleepy dirty famous childish  
sorrowful glamorous peaceful hopeful.
- B.** equalize civilize to test to seal blacken lengthen
- C.** Do yourself.

### Grammar Fun

- A.** 1. The bomb had gone off before the police arrived on the spot. 2. The two racers had started running before the teacher said "Get, set, go". 3. The student had bunked the class before the teacher came into it. 4. The patient had died before the doctor arrived. 5. Our friend had gone to Sydney before we wanted to meet him.
- B.** 1. Ishaan is so weak that he cannot study. 2. The lion was so hungry that it could not run after the deer. 3. The old man is so weak that he cannot walk. 4. Ankita and Amita are so young that they cannot go to school alone. 5. We are financially so weak that we cannot afford these high expenses.