

## GRAMMAR- WORD FORMATION

### PREFIX- SUFFIX

#### Exercise – A (To be done in Grammar textbook)

Make antonyms for the following words by adding suitable prefixes from the ones given above.

#### Answers:

1. Formal - Informal
2. Popular - Unpopular
3. Kind - Unkind
4. Mobile - Immobile
5. Relevant - Irrelevant
6. Tangible - Intangible
7. Literate - Illiterate
8. Obey - Disobey
9. Legal - Illegal
10. Adequate - Inadequate

#### Exercise B - (To be done in Language notebook)

Add suffixes to the words given to make nouns.

#### Answers:

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. law – lawyer          | 11. forgive - forgiveness  |
| 2. sail – sailor         | 12. ill - illness          |
| 3. man – manhood         | 13. dance - dancer         |
| 4. bake – baker          | 14. pray - prayer          |
| 5. brother – brotherhood | 15. social - sociology     |
| 6. happy – happiness     | 16. imperial - imperialism |
| 7. adult - adulthood     |                            |
| 8. friend - friendship   |                            |
| 9. free - freedom        |                            |
| 10. grow - growth        |                            |

**Exercise C - (To be done in Language notebook)**

Make verbs from the words given in the box by adding suitable suffixes. Then fill in the blanks using them.

( weak, assassin, strength, clear, captive )

**Answers:**

1. The opposition is always trying to weaken the system.
2. Use the correct amount of cement to strengthen the construction.
3. Did someone try to assassinate the chief?
4. Sumit managed to captivate the audience with his storytelling.
5. There has been a misunderstanding. Let me clarify the matter.

**Exercise D - (To be done in Language notebook)**

Add suffixes to the words given in the box and fill in the blanks using them.

(grey, anger, care, child, tire)

**Answers:**

1. Charlie is such an angry person. He is always gritting his teeth.
2. Painting the wall is a tiresome job.
3. Can you stop being so careless? You drop everything.
4. Joy lost his job because of his childish behaviour.
5. The scarf is greyish with white dots.

**Exercise E - (To be done in Grammar textbook)**

Make the opposites of the words by adding a correct prefix from the box.

(un-, im-, ir-, il-, mis-, in-, dis- )

**Answers:**

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. able – unable            | 11. rational - irrational     |
| 2. polite – impolite        | 12. reparable – irreparable   |
| 3. regular – irregular      | 13. appear - disappear        |
| 4. organized – unorganized  | 14. capable - incapable       |
| 5. calculate – miscalculate | 15. impressive - unimpressive |
| 6. correct – incorrect      | 16. honest – dishonest        |
| 7. logical - illogical      |                               |
| 8. agree - disagree         |                               |
| 9. important - unimportant  |                               |
| 10. possible - impossible   |                               |

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 9: A BICYCLE IN GOOD REPAIR

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	twiddling (verb)	turning
2.	remnant (noun)	remaining
3.	whacking (verb)	beating
4.	ravage (noun)	damages
5.	grovelled (verb)	crawled

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** No, the front wheel didn't wobble. It would wobble only if someone shook it, otherwise it was in a perfect condition. It didn't require any attention.

**Q.2 What special treatment did the chain receive?**

**Ans.** The special treatment that the chain received was that the author's friend tightened the chain till it did not move at all and after that he loosened it until it was twice as loose as it was before.

**Q.3 What happened to the ball bearings?**

**Ans.** Author's friend unscrewed the ball bearings without informing him. They started rolling on the ground and then they might have lost some of it there as they did not know the exact number of the ball bearings. Then the author kept them in his hat which was later blown away by the wind because of which they again lost five of those ball bearings.

**Q.4 What was the state of the author's friend at the last?**

**Ans.** The author's friend was completely tired because of his struggle with the bicycle. He was soiled with oil and dirt. He found fixing the parts of the bicycle extremely tough and somehow got those parts in place. He finally stopped working on it stating that this is enough.

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

**Ans.** The two phrases used in the text which describes the two qualities of the author's friend are cheery confidence and inexplicable hopefulness.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 In what condition did the author find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?**

**Ans.** When author returned from the tool shed, his friend had taken out the front wheel of his bicycle. His friend was sitting on the ground and the wheel was between his legs. He was playing with it, twiddling it round between his fingers and the other parts of the bicycle were lying on the gravel path beside him.

**Q.2 “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case.” Comment on or continue this sentence in the light of what actually happens.**

**Ans.** “Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case but it is an impossible task to fix it back.” The author’s friend was totally confident about repairing it. The author believed him but in less than five minutes the gear-case was opened up into two pieces, everything was lying scattered about and the whole area was in a mess.

**Q.3 The author didn’t go for the bicycle ride he had planned with his friend why?**

**Ans.** The author and his friend had planned to go for a ride on the bicycle, but the two couldn’t make it. His friend dismantled all the parts of the bicycle one-by-one. He first took out the front wheel and then the ball bearing from it. The chain was his next victim before he finally moved on to the gear-case. It took his friend the whole morning to fix these parts back into their place and then he finally left for his home.

**Q.4 Author’s friend had taken out the parts of the bicycle easily, but he really had tough time fixing them. Explain this with suitable example.**

**Ans.** The author’s friend had taken out the ball bearings from the front wheel without any alarm. He then started fixing the front wheel only to realise latter that he had not put those bearings back into their place. He then moved to the chain. He first tightened it to an extent that it wasn’t moving and after that loosened it twice its earlier state. The gear-case was the most complicated one. He took it out easily, but it was a tough time fixing it back.

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 9: A TIGER IN THE HOUSE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	darted (verb)	moved or rushed suddenly
2.	stalk (verb)	move stealthily
3.	slink (verb)	move noiselessly
4.	villainous intent (adj)	wicked and dangerous plan or idea
5.	give us a wide berth (phrase)	keep a safe distance from us

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 Where was the tiger cub hiding when Grandfather found him?**

**Ans.** The tiger cub was hiding among the intricate roots of a banyan tree in the Terai jungle near Dehra.

**Q.2 “I became one of the tiger’s favourites.” Who is ‘I’ in the statement? Why did he think so?**

**Ans.** ‘I’ stands for the narrator, Ruskin Bond. He thought so because Timothy would come closer to him, roll over on his feet and pretended to bite his ankles.

**Q.3 Where was Timothy most comfortable during the day? Where was he during the night?**

**Ans.** During the day, Timothy was most comfortable on the long sofa in the drawing room. He slept at night in the cook’s quarters.

**Q.4 What was Grandmother’s prophecy about the cook? Did it come true?**

**Ans.** Grandmother’s prophecy was that Timothy would one day kill the cook Mahmoud, and make a meal of him. No, it did not come true.

**Q.5 What made Grandfather decide to transfer Timothy to the zoo?**

**Ans.** When Timothy was about six months old, he grew less friendly and more dangerous. He chased the cats and ate up hens. He also followed Mahmoud with evil intentions. So, Grandfather decided to shift him away to Lucknow zoo.

**Q.6 Why did Grandfather want Timothy to be put in another enclosure?**

**Ans.** Grandfather saw the leopard in the next cage rushing at and frightening Timothy every now and then. So, he suggested the keeper to shift Timothy to some other cage.

**Q.7 What shocked Grandfather in the end?**

**Ans.** Grandfather was shocked to learn from the keeper that Timothy had died two months ago, and the tiger in the cage was very dangerous.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 What did the Keepers of the zoo reveal to the narrator's grandfather?**

**Ans.** The tiger licked grandfather's hands. A crowd gathered there. A keeper asked grandfather what he was doing. The grandfather told that he had gifted the tiger to the zoo six months ago. The keeper told the grandfather that he had joined the zoo newly. However, he knew that the tiger was bad tempered. The grandfather wandered about the zoo. He returned to the cage after a little while. Again he stroked and slapped Timothy to bid him good bye. Another keeper recognized grandfather. He revealed that the tiger was not his Timothy. His Timothy had died two months ago.

**Q.2 'Shoot animals with a camera, not with a gun.' Comment.**

**Ans.** It is true that you cannot befriend all sorts of wild beasts. But that does not give you a license to hunt them all for your pleasure. Animals and human beings have been sharing the earth for ages. They share our joys and sorrows. They play a very important part in our existence. But sometimes for our greed we kill them. This attitude destroys nature. If there had been no animals, our life would have been worthless. Therefore, we should not shoot them with gun. We should shoot them with camera to preserve their beauty and charm.

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 10: AN ALIEN HAND

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	barred (adj)	closed
2.	forbidden (adj)	not allowed
3.	beckon (verb)	instruct to show path
4.	manned (adj)	having humans

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 How does Tilloo manage to find his way to the ‘forbidden passage’?**

**Ans.** When Tilloo’s father was enjoying his afternoon siesta at home, he managed to get hold of his security card and by evading his watchful mother’s eye, Tilloo made his way to the forbidden passage.

**Q.2 What did Tilloo hope to see once he emerged from his underground home?**

**Ans.** Tilloo hoped to see the sun or the stars once he emerged from his underground home depending on whether it was day or night. Tilloo had heard a lot about them but had never seen them.

**Q.3 What changes had occurred, which forced people to live in underground homes?**

**Ans.** The changes that had occurred, which forced people to live in the underground homes were the sun which had provided the sustenance turned hostile. It changed only slightly but the change was sufficient to upset the balance of nature.

**Q.4 Why was everyone in the Control Room greatly excited?**

**Ans.** Everyone in the Control Room was greatly excited because the big TV Screen showed a dot in clear background which was heading towards the planet. They all believed it to be a space craft.

**Q.5 (i) What do you think the mechanical hand was trying to do?**

**Ans.** The mechanical hand was trying to collect the sample of the soil from the planet for examination.

**(ii) Tilloo pressed the red button and “the damage was done”. What was the damage?**

**Ans.** The damage was that the mechanical hand from the spacecraft ceased to work.

**Q.6 Where had the spacecraft come from?**

**Ans.** The spacecraft had come from the Earth.

**Q.7 On which planet do Tilloo and his parents live?**

**Ans.** Tilloo and his parents lived on Mars.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 Why did Tilloo's father advise him not to try to reach the surface of the planet?**

**Ans.** Tilloo's father advised him not to try to reach the surface of the planet because an ordinary person could not survive there. The air was too thin to breathe and temperature was so low that one could freeze to death. A special suit and training were required to survive on the surface of the planet.

**Q.2 'Do we need to save our natural resources?' Give your opinion.**

**Ans.** Natural Resources are bountiful around us. We, however, are negligent in using judiciously. As the story suggests that once people of Mars, lived on the surface of the planet were forced to live in underground habitat. When the sun turned hostile and the nature was exploited beyond limits, life of birds, animals, fishes ended. Humans however, managed to survive in cramped structures. But they could live on technical advancement. Therefore, one should live the life honoring each and every resource and altogether saving it for coming generations.

**Q.3 Do you think Tilloo should have listened and obeyed his elders. Give your opinion in support of your answer.**

**Ans.** Tilloo entered the security passage posing a threat to ongoing research. The security staff brought him home. His father told him not to do that again because it was difficult to survive on the surface of Mars. A nuisance was created when he pushed the red button. His existence would have been revealed. It also damaged mechanical hand which was repaired later. He should have obeyed his parent's advice.

## HONEYCOMB

### POEM: GARDEN SNAKE

#### Word

#### Meaning

- |    |                |  |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1. | wiggles (verb) | move from side to side with small rapid movements. |
|----|----------------|--|

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 Is it good to play with snakes which are not very dangerous?**

**Ans.** No one should take the courage of playing with the snakes because one cannot recognise which snakes are poisonous and which are not.

**Q.2 What was the opinion of poet's mother regarding snake?**

**Ans.** She said to the poet that there are some snakes who are not harmful. For example- a garden snake. They are kind too and only eat insects in the garden.

**Q.3 A snake has no legs or feet, but it moves very fast. Can you guess how?**

**Ans.** A snake has no legs or feet. It wiggles on the surface. Therefore it moves very fast.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 How did the poet describe the garden snake?**

**Ans.** According to the poet, all snakes are dangerous therefore he was much scared of them and runs away. However, his fear regarding snakes vanished as his mother said not all snakes are dangerous, some are harmless too. Thus, he watched a snake wiggling in the garden.

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 10: THE STORY OF CRICKET

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	vulcanised (adj)	hardened
2.	Compatriots (noun)	fellow countrymen
3.	rivalry (verb)	enmity
4.	Triumph (Noun)	victory

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 Name some stick-and-ball games that you have witnessed or heard of.**

**Ans.** Few games played with stick-and-ball are: Hockey, Cricket, Baseball, Polo, Billiards etc.

**Q.2 The Parsis were the first Indian community to take to cricket. Why?**

**Ans.** The Parsis were the first Indian community to westernize and to take up cricket as they were in close contact with the British because of their interest in trade.

**Q.3 Why has cricket a large viewership in India, not in China or Russia?**

**Ans.** Cricket is popular mostly in the colonial countries of British Empire not the sovereign countries. India was the part of the British Empire. Therefore, Cricket has large viewership in India, not in China or Russia. Moreover, TV companies have created a global market for cricket in India.

**Q.4 What do you understand by the game's (cricket) 'equipment'?**

**Ans.** The accessories which are necessary for playing the game are game's (cricket) 'equipment'. Ball, bat, wicket, helmets, gloves, pads are the equipments required to play cricket.

**Q.5 How is Test cricket a unique game in many ways?**

**Ans.** Test Cricket is unique in the sense that even though it is played for five days, It can end in a draw. No other modern team sport takes even half as much time to finish.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 Explain how cricket changed with changing times and yet remained unchanged in some ways.**

**Ans.** With the change of time, technology got more advanced and players started wearing protective equipment. Earlier the bat was made of one piece, today it has a separate blade and handle. Decisions became fair with motion sensor cameras. But still, both bat and ball are handmade, not industrially manufactured.

**Q.2 Playing games helps in developing personality of a child. Give reasons in support of your answer.**

**Ans.** A child is born with innate qualities. They get subdued with time if they are not evoked on time. Games/ sports give an opportunity to blossom there in-born talents involvement and inclination required in games develops team spirit, leadership, helps to overcome hurdles, pain makes one passionate enough to reach his goal-operation and respect for other develops an individual. Children forget difference and get associated with each other while playing games.

**Q.3 How is cricket different from other team games?**

**Ans.** Cricket is different from other team games because in cricket, the length of the pitch is mentioned as 22 yards. However, the shape of the ground could be oval or circular. There is no specific measurement for the size of the ground as well. It is the only game played for five days and can end without a specific result. Unlike cricket, many other popular games like hockey or football follow certain specification for grounds.

**Q.4 How have advances in technology affected the game of cricket?**

**Ans.** The advances in technology have affected the game of cricket in the matter of protective equipment. The invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads in 1848 and protective gloves soon afterward. The modern game would be unimaginable without helmets made out of metal and synthetic light-weight materials.

**GRAMMAR**  
**CONJUNCTIONS**

**Exercise – A (To be done in Grammar textbook)**

Underline the conjunctions and state whether they are single, compound or correlative.

**Answers:**

1. They arrived after we had left. (single)
2. The children were so noisy that I could not sleep. (correlative)
3. Neither money nor property is more important than life. (correlative)
4. Stop behaving as if you don't know what is happening. (compound)
5. Stay with us unless you wish to get lost. (single)
6. This is a lovely house, only I cannot afford to buy it. (single)
7. Varun and Hari went to Amritsar. (single)
8. Anil as well as Aparna has decided to study Economics. (compound)

**Exercise B - (To be done in Grammar textbook)**

Identify the conjunctions and write whether they are coordinating conjunctions or subordinating conjunctions.

**Answers:**

1. He is not only artist but also an engineer. (coordinating)
2. I don't know whether this train goes to Delhi. (subordinating)
3. Please speak to him or he will feel hurt. (coordinating)
4. The doors will not open until you press the release button. (subordinating)
5. Praful will arrive when it pleases him. (subordinating)
6. The child smiled so sweetly that his mother relented to buy him a large bar of candy. (subordinating)
7. Saran was quite badly hurt during the game, yet he decided to continue playing. (coordinating)
8. Make hay while the Sun shines. (subordinating)
9. I cannot give you these tickets for I have always wanted to see this show. (coordinating)
10. Pallavi as well as Gaurav voted for me. (coordinating)

**Exercise C - (To be done in Grammar textbook)**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

**Answers:**

1. Every religion teaches that God is one.

2. We looked everywhere for the lost file but could not find it.
3. She does everything to perfection not only at work but also at home.
4. Arshad is so confident that no one dares to challenge him.
5. So was the beauty of the scenery that I was filled with wonder.
6. When we reached the venue, it was too late.
7. Hardly had we started when the bell went off.
8. Where there's a will, there's a way.
9. My card has been either stolen or lost.
10. If I were a pilot, I would fly the skies.

**Exercise D - (To be done in Language notebook)**

Join the pairs of sentences with appropriate conjunctions.

**Answers:**

1. Please rest or you will fall ill.
2. They laughed so hard that tears rolled down their cheeks.
3. Though they were quite disheartened, they continued to work on the project.
4. We stayed with our friends because they had invited us.
5. He studied really hard, yet he did not score well in the exams.
6. You can either stay and finish this assignment or complete it at home today.
7. You must buy a new dress as well as new shoes for the party
8. Hina spoke rudely but regretted it immediately.
9. She has planned the trip so well that they will have a good time.
10. Umang will take Ravi to the station because Ravi wants him to.

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 8: FIRE: FRIEND AND FOE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	smouldering (noun)	burning slowly without flame
2.	add fuel to the flames (idiom)	say or do something that makes people react more strongly and fiercely
3.	smothered (adj)	suffocated (from lack of air)
4.	equipment (noun)	things needed
5.	cope (verb)	deal with; manage

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1** What do you understand by the ‘flash point’ of a fuel?

**Ans.** Every fuel catches fire at a particular temperature. This temperature is called the ‘flash point’ of a fuel.

**Q.2** (i) What are some common uses of fire?  
(ii) In what sense is it a ‘bad master’?

**Ans.** (i) Fire is used in cooking, to keep our homes warm during winter. Fire is also used to produce electricity

(ii) If fire goes out of control, it can cause damage to our life, house and property. It is ‘bad master’ in this sense.

**Q.3** What are the three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out?

**Ans.** Fire can be put out by taking away the fuel, stopping the supply of oxygen or by lowering down the temperature around the fuel, so that the fuel is not able to attain its flash point.

**Q.4** How fire is a good servant?

**Ans.** Fire is a good servant. When kept under control fire helps us do many things. In most of our home we cook our food on fire. We use fire to keep us warm during extreme winter. It is also used in generating electricity.

**Q.5** Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it?

**Ans.** When we blow on a burning candle, we remove the hot air around the flame. This causes fall in temperature below the flash point. So, the candle goes out.

**Q.6** Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire. Why not?

**Ans.** If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float on the top and continue to burn. Water can carry oil with it and continue to burn. Water should also not be used on fires caused by electrical appliances. The person might get an electric shock and get killed.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 Explain with an example how can you put out fire by cutting the supply of oxygen.**

**Ans.** Oxygen is one of the three elements essential for causing fire. If we can disrupt the supply of oxygen then we can put out the fire.

This can be applied in case of small fires. If we throw a damp blanket or a sack over the fire, it cuts off the supply of oxygen and the fire is immediately put off.

**Q.2 What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school?**

**Ans.** At home we can prevent the fire if all the electrical appliances are earthed and insulated. There should always be a bucket of sand to put-out small fires. In the school, the training should be given to students how to put out fire. The school should also have fire extinguishers which should always be ready for use.

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 8: THE BEAR STORY

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	slain (verb)	kill
2.	amiable (adj)	friendly
3.	manor-house (noun)	castle
4.	clumsy (adj)	awkward
5.	wistful (adj)	regretful

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** The lady found the bear cub in the forest. It was brought up on the milk bottle because it was half dead of hunger and was so small and helpless.

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

**Ans.** Three examples to prove that the bear grew up but “he was a most amiable bear” are:

(i) He did not dream of harming anybody, man or beast.

(ii) He looked with his small intelligent eyes most amicably at the cattle grazing in the field nearby.

(iii) The children used to ride on his back and he didn't harm them.

**Q.3** What did the bear eat? What were the two things he was not allowed to do?

**Ans.** He ate the same food as the dogs and often out of the same plate like bread, porridge, potato, cabbage and turnip. He liked fruits the best. Two things he was not allowed to do were to climb trees and touch the beehives.

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

**Ans.** He was tied up with a chain whenever he did mischief. He was also put in chain during nights and on Sundays when his mistress went to spend the afternoon with her married sister. This was done because it was not supposed to be good for him to wander about in the forest with all its temptations; it was better to be on the safer side.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 What happened one Sunday when the lady was going to her sister's house? What did the lady do? What was the bear's reaction?**

**Ans.** One Sunday when the lady was going to her sister's house, a bear was coming to her in the forest at full speed. Thinking that it was her bear, she scolded him and told him to go back as she didn't want him to come with her. She became very angry when she saw that the bear lost his new collar and hit him on his nose with her parasol. The bear opened his mouth several times as if he wanted to say something and looked at her with his cunning eyes. After that, it turned around and went on its way.

**Q.2 Why was the bear looking sorry for himself in the evening? Why did the cook get angry with her mistress?**

**Ans.** The bear was looking sorry for himself in the evening because he had been chained for the whole Sunday afternoon and was looking for his mistress without doing anything. The cook got angry with her mistress because she was scolding the bear without any mistake who had been sitting there quite still on his haunches as meek as an angel, looking the whole time towards the gate for the mistress to come back.

**Q.3 The second bear did not attack the lady because he was afraid of her. Do you agree?**

**Ans.** No, I don't agree that second bear did not attack the lady because he was afraid of her. I think, the second bear was also amiable and wanted to befriend with someone. Even when she scolded him and hit the bear with her parasol, he didn't attack her although bears are able to kill a person easily. He opened his mouth several times as if he wanted to say something and looked at her with her cunning eyes which seems that he was not afraid of her at all but wanted to be loved by her. Then he turned round and began to shuffle back the way he had come stopping now and then to look at the lady till at last she lost sight of him which shows the affection of him with the lady.

# GRAMMAR

## INFORMAL LETTER

### PARTS OF AN INFORMAL LETTER

1. Heading – It includes the sender’s address and is written at the top left hand corner of the letter.
2. Date – It appears directly below the address.
3. Salutation – It is the usual way of beginning the letter and is written just below the date.
4. Body- It forms the very soul of a letter – the message that it carries. It usually makes use of three paragraphs but may be shorter or longer.
5. Subscription – It is a polite way of ending the letter. The expression used must match the salutation.
6. Signature – It is written just below ‘complimentary close’ and includes the sender’s name.

### FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER

B/134 Golf Links  
New Delhi

**Writer’s address**

14 Nov, 2021

**Date**

Dear Mother

**Salutation**

**Body of the letter in three paragraphs**

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Your Loving Son/Yours Lovingly  
Subhash

**Subscription**

**Signature**

## **SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

- 1. Write a letter to your friend describing the place which you visited recently.**

108, M.G. Road,  
New Delhi

15 November 2021

Dear Anamika

I hope everything is fine at your end. In this letter I am describing my visit to an unusually attractive town Kausani located in Uttarakhand.

Kausani is a very beautiful town of Uttarakhand, situated at 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas. It takes 6-7 hours to reach it from Nainital. Kausani presents a panoramic view of the Himalayas. The snow-capped mountains gives a breath-taking view. The cascading rivers and the view of the sunrise and sunset are the highlights of Kausani.

The town is named Switzerland of India. It has pine forests and fruit orchards. I experienced a kind of perfect serenity and calmness at the natural beauty of the place. I also enjoyed adventure sports in the for of trekking for one day.

I would love to visit Kausani again and again to experience the thrill and pleasure.

Yours affectionately  
Sakshi

- 2. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the birthday gift he had sent you.**

22 A, Sector 20  
Chandanpur-201303

3 December 2021

Dear uncle

I received your gift and letter yesterday on my birthday. I was delighted with the watch you have sent me. I always wanted a digital watch and this one is perfect.

I want to thank you sincerely and I shall pray that you have a lot of fun and success in your new job. Do come and stay with us when you get a leave.

My parents send you their love and best regards.

Your Loving niece  
Revati

## **PRACTICE QUESTIONS:**

1. Write a letter to your sister, who has shifted to Mumbai to take up a new job. Ask her about her job and how she finds life in Mumbai,
2. Write a letter to your grandmother asking about her health and informing her that you will visit her in the holidays.

## HONEYCOMB

### POEM: MEADOW SURPRISES

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	surprise (noun)	an unexpected or astonishing event, fact, etc.
2.	brook (noun)	a small stream
3.	buttercup (noun)	a herbaceous plant with bright yellow cup-shaped flowers
4.	flutter (verb)	fly unsteadily
5.	ant's mound (verb)	ant hill

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 What surprises do the meadows have to offer you?**

**Ans.** Meadows have too many surprises offer in the form of pleasure of the sounds of brook and the feeling of soft velvety grass.

**Q.2 Which all houses are characterised by the term 'meadow houses'?**

**Ans.** Burrows in the ground meant for smaller animals, nests beneath the tall grass for birds and mounds for ants are the various houses that are characterised by the term, 'meadow houses.'

**Q.3 Why is it difficult to see a rabbit?**

**Ans.** One is unable to spot a rabbit in the grass because it is sitting very still. Only when it hops, one will be able to see it.

**Q.4 What is the butterfly busy doing?**

**Ans.** Butterfly seems to be busy in sucking nectar from flowers. It appears as if the butterfly uses a drinking straw to do so.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 Which line in the poem suggests that you need a keen eye and a sharp ear to enjoy a meadow?**

**Ans.** "Oh! Meadows have surprises  
And many things to tell.  
You may discover these yourself  
If you look and listen well."

**Q.2 Write the meaning of the following phrases in context of their usage in the poem.**

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

- Ans.**
- (i) Velvet grass:** The grass which is as soft as velvet.
  - (ii) Drinking straws:** The long narrow tube by which butterfly gets nectar from the flower.
  - (iii) Meadow houses:** habitats or home of animals like burrows in the ground, nests and ant's mound.
  - (iv) Amazing mound:** The amazing mound is a reference to the mound created by the ants as their dwelling place.
  - (v) Fuzzy head:** Fuzzy head refers to the heads of the bright yellow flowers which have a beautiful texture.

**GRAMMAR**  
**FORMAL LETTER**

**FORMAT OF FORMAL LETTER**

The Principal  
Delhi Public School  
Koba-Adalaj Link Road  
Gandhinagar

**Designation**  
**Receiver's address**

20 November 2021

**Date (alpha numeric)**

Respected Sir/Madam

**Salutation**

Subject: (underline the subject)

**Subject**

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

**Body of the letter**

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

**Subscription**

Subhash

**Name**

VII-G

**Class/Section**

**SAMPLE QUESTION**

1. **You are Rushabh Shukla of class VII-C. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to grant you leave for two days as you have fever.**

The Principal  
Delhi Public School  
Koba-Adalaj Link Road  
Gandhinagar

27 November, 2021

Respected Sir

Subject: Application for leave

With due respect, I humbly request you to kindly grant me leave for two days on 27 & 28 November as I have fever and severe body pain. My doctor has advised me to take rest, I cannot attend the school. I assure you that I will catch up with all the class work and homework that I will have missed out for these two days.

Thanking you

Yours obediently  
Rushabh Shukla  
VII-C

## **SAMPLE QUESTION**

- 2. You are Nandini Sharma of Bhavans Public School, Meerut. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to arrange an educational trip for class VII.**

The Principal  
Bhavans Public School  
Koba-Adalaj Link Road  
Meerut

27 November '21

Respected Sir

Subject: Request to arrange an educational trip.

With due respect, I want to state that the students of class VII want to go on an educational trip. We want to visit Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. These are the places of historical importance. We wish to see the Taj Mahal and other historical buildings in Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. On our way back, we shall spend some time in Delhi to see the Red Fort, the Parliament House etc. The educational trip will increase our knowledge about the history of our country. Our History teacher Ms. Anshu Sharma has agreed to go with us. About two hundred students are ready to go on this trip.

We humbly request you to arrange for this trip. We shall be highly thankful to you for this.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully  
Nandini Sharma  
VII-C

## **PRACTICE QUESTIONS:**

- 1. You are Bhavya Khanna of Don International School, Pune. Write an application to the Principal of your school asking for permission to stay back after school and use the library for your project work.**
- 2. You are Ridhima Sinha of class VII-A of Sunshine Public School Delhi. Write an application to the Head Mistress of your school asking for permission to use the auditorium for dance practice during the stay back.**

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 6: I WANT SOMETHING IN A CAGE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	uncanny (adj)	unusual
2.	canary (noun)	a small, bright yellow bird noted for its singing
3.	perch (verb)	sit
4.	shuttling glance (verb)	constantly looking to and fro
5.	snapped (verb)	said angrily

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** The atmosphere in Mr. Purcell's shop was dull and cheerless. The shop was full of movements of noising birds and pet animals. Mr. Purcell had become used to that noise. But the customer wondered how the owner put up with that noise.

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

**Ans.** The stranger who came to Mr. Purcell's shop had been released from jail after ten years of imprisonment. His suit though new looking was cheap and ill-fitting. He had close-cropped hair. His eyes moved all around in the shop. He wanted to purchase something in a case.

**Q.3 Was the customer interested in the care and feeding of the doves he had bought? If not, why not?**

**Ans.** No, the man had no love or liking for the doves. He did not mean to keep them as pets. So he paid no attention to what Mr. Purcell said about the feed and care of birds. Soon after stepping out of the shop, he freed the birds and dropped the cage.

**Q.4 Why did the man set the doves free?**

**Ans.** The man set the doves free because he had got already the better taste of imprisonment. He knew the need and value of freedom. It was his love for freedom that he spent his hard-earned money on buying the doves and setting them free.

**Q.5 Why did Mr. Purcell feel "vaguely insulted"?**

**Ans.** Mr. Purcell felt insulted because he had reduced the price of the doves and still made profit. He felt small to see the customer's love for freedom and his great sacrifice.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

#### **Q.1 What type of a shopkeeper was Mr. Purcell ?**

**Ans.** Mr. Purcell sold pets at his shop. They included both animals and birds. He displayed his birds (pet) in golden and beautiful cages. He also sold fish food and bird seed. He prescribed medicines for them. He knew how to treat the sick birds and animals. He advised his customer what to feed the birds on and how to look after the animals. He appeared to know everything about birds and animals. He was a wise man. His behaviour with the customers was like that of a professional. He never thought about the value and importance of freedom. He deprived the birds of their freedom to gain money.

#### **Q.2 Bring out a contrast between Mr. Purcell and the customer.**

**Ans.** Purcell did not give much importance to freedom. He sold pets in cages and earned money. He took pleasure in encaging birds and animals. He was crazy about gaining money. But the customer was built of different stuff. His prison life had made him realise the value and meaning of freedom. He bought a pair of doves with the money he had earned in the jail. He drew out the doves from the cages and tossed them into the air. He took pleasure in freeing the encaged birds. Thus, we can say that both Mr. Purcell and the customer were shortly different from each other.

## GRAMMAR

### EDITING

In the given paragraph – Mistakes to be corrected, singular – plural to be used prepositions to be corrected, apostrophe to be used as well as other grammatical errors to be corrected.

#### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- Q1. There is an error in each line of the following passage. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.**

Passage	Sr.No.	Error	Correction
Electricity was supplied to a house	a	was	is
through cables. In cities a	b	a	the
cables are usually lay underground	c	lay	laid
but in towns or villages they	d	or	and
may be carried in poles.	e	in	on
Inside the house this	f	this	these
cables are connecting to a main switch.	g	connecting	connected
In a emergency, the	h	a	an
power can be turned of from the mains.	i	of	off

- Q2. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank has been provided. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the note book.**

Passage	Sr.No.	Error	Correction
For a last three centuries	a	a	the
the findings of science has had	b	has	have
a marked impact at society	c	at	upon
but people on a whole have not understood just how	d	a	the
our world had being affected nor have they cared.	e	being	been
From a time of Newton	f	a	the
men begin to realize that through technology, which	g	begin	began
was base upon the findings of science, comforts could be gained.	h	base	based

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

**Q1. There is an error in each line of the following passage. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.**

Passage	Sr.No.	Error	Correction
Thanks to the current interest for fitness	a		
and health these peoples are taking.	b		
In each locality we find this days	c		
that some centres and clubs is springing	d		
up and they are do well in their	e		
venture. But unfortunated they are	f		
not within easy reach of more people.	g		
Their fee are high and the	h		
centres suffer from lack in equipment.	i		

**Q2. There is an error in each line of the following passage. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.**

Passage	Sr.No.	Error	Correction
I was work in a store that sold	a		
handbags and luggage while a	b		
woman came in for return a	c		
purse she has purchased a few	d		
days early. The store policy was not	e		
to take returns of use goods	f		
but a woman assured that the	g		
item is still brand new. Since the woman was	h		
insistent, the			
shopkeeper refunded the money and on	i		
opening the purse found her keys inside the			
purse.			

**GRAMMAR**  
**MODAL AUXILIARIES**

**Exercise A - (To be done in Language notebook)**

**Answers:**

1. May I use a calculator in class? (permission)
2. Can you give me a lift? (request)
3. They were unable to reach on time. They must have walked. (probability)
4. I thought that he might help you to help in. (possibility)
5. The rebellion might lead to many deaths. (possibility)
6. As a child, Priya could sing well. (ability)
7. The back door might not be open. (possibility)
8. May you be successful in life! (wish)
9. He walked fast so he might catch the bus. (purpose)
10. You may take my coat. (permission)

**Exercise B - (To be done in Grammar textbook) (First five)**

**Answers:**

1. No one shall touch my books.
2. She will be sixteen next Sunday.
3. We shall discuss the matter when we meet.
4. Let's bask in the sun, shall we?
5. I shall agree to your proposal only on one condition.

**Exercise D - (To be done in Grammar textbook) (First five)**

**Answers:**

1. Would you help me to select a present for my friend?
2. You should be careful when you travel alone.
3. Ramya asked what I would do then.
4. Salim told her that he would reach home by ten.
5. Would you mind moving a little?

**Exercise E - (To be done in Language notebook)**

**Q. Rewrite the following sentences using the modals given in brackets.**

1. The examiner told Sunil that he was allowed to leave the hall if he liked. (could)  
A. The examiner told Sunil that he could leave the hall if he liked.
2. The mother blessed her son and wished he would prosper. (might)  
A. The mother blessed her son and wished he might prosper.
3. Even though I die, I am determined not to fail. (will)  
A. Even though I die, I will not fail.
4. You have an obligation to take care of your health. (should)  
A. You should take care of your health.
5. He will be permitted to go home tomorrow. (may/can)  
A. He may/can go home tomorrow.
6. It is possible that I leave early. (would, could)  
A. I would/could leave early.
7. It is possible that you knew the consequences of your actions. (might)  
A. You might knew the consequences of your actions.
8. We have an obligation to respect our parents. (should/must)  
A. We must/should respect our parents.
9. Sudhir is planning to invite the entire village for his daughter's birthday. (will)  
A. Sudhir will invite the entire village for his daughter's birthday.
10. Who has the ability to write ten poems in half an hour? (can)  
A. Who can write ten poems in half an hour?

## HONEYCOMB

### TREES (POEM)

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	chop down (verb)	cut down
2.	timber (noun)	A wooden beam or board used to make or build something.
3.	rake (verb)	collect

#### Answer the Following Questions:

**Q.1** What are the games or human activities which use trees, or in which trees also “participate”?

**Ans.** Children use trees for their games. They make tree houses and play “hide and seek” behind the trees. Trees play an important role also while adults are spending some time at leisure. Under the shade of the trees, they have their tea parties and they also become a befitting Subject matter for painting.

**Q.2** “Trees are to make no shade in winter.” What does this mean? (Contrast this line with the line immediately before it.)

**Ans.** During summers, the trees provide cool shade. In winters, this shade is not required. So people stand under the open sun to enjoy its Warmth.

**Q.3** “Trees are for apples to grow on, or pears.” Do you agree that one purpose of a tree is to have fruit on it? (Or) Do you think this line is humorous?

**Ans.** One purpose of the trees is to provide fruits like apples, pears and so on. This line is not humorous. Humans do rely on trees for food.

**Q.4** Try to rewrite some lines in the poem, or add new ones of your own as in the following examples. Trees are for birds to build nests in. Trees are for people to sit under. Now try to compose a similar poem about Water, or air.

**Ans.** Trees are for birds to build nests in. Trees are for people to sit under. Trees are for those leisurely hours to enjoy the beauty of nature, Trees are for the homemakers to beautify their house. Trees are for the sick ones to derive their medicine from. Trees are for everyone because to every person a tree has some gift to offer.

**Q.5** Why do the fathers find trees useful?

**Ans.** During the fall, gathering the scattered leaves from the ground, a lot of profit could be reaped. These leaves could be used as fuel or turned into manure and fertilisers. The fathers find this profitable as this aids their business.

## GRAMMAR

### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

**Exercise A, C and D to be done in Language notebook (First five)**

#### **Answers of Exercise A**

1. This song was sung by a famous musician.
2. Your homework must be submitted today.
3. Human sacrifices were often made by ancient tribesmen.
4. My dress is being designed by Ahana.
5. Was this letter written by you?
6. The old man was helped by Sushanta.
7. The cows are fed by Tara.
8. Prakash was invited to the party by Monu.

#### **Answers of Exercise C**

1. I am looked after by my parents.
2. A race is being run by the boys.
3. The crops have been destroyed by floods.
4. The Commonwealth Games were enjoyed by us.
5. A kite was being made by him for Rahul.
6. All the sums had already been solved by us.
7. The house is being painted by Ben.
8. All the work is done by the robot.
9. This room has not been cleaned by me.
10. The cake is being cut by the birthday girl.

#### **Answers of Exercise D**

1. Let the doctor be called
2. Let the flowers not be plucked.
3. You are requested not to disturb the patient.
4. Let the time not be wasted.
5. Let this book be taken.

**Exercise No. F to be done in textbook.**

#### **Answers of Exercise F**

1. A    2. A    3. A    4. P    5. P    6. P    7. A    8. A    9. P    10.P

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 5: GOLU GROWS A NOSE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	wiggle (verb)	to move in irregular motion
2.	bulgy (adjective)	swollen
3.	screamed (verb)	to shout
4.	haunches (noun)	the area encompassing the upper thigh
5.	Scooped (verb)	pick up and move (something) with a scoop.

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** Golu asks the ostrich why it doesn’t fly like other birds.

**Q.2 Which uncle of Golu had red eyes?**

**Ans.** Golu’s huge uncle hippopotamus had red eyes.

**Q.3 Who advised Golu to go to the Limpopo river?**

**Ans.** The mynah bird advised Golu to go to the Limpopo river.

**Q.4 Why did Golu go to the river?**

**Ans.** Golu went to the Limpopo river to find out what the crocodile had for dinner.

**Q.5 What did the crocodile do to show that it was a real crocodile?**

**Ans.** The crocodile shed its false tears’ to show that it was a real one.

**Q.6 Who helped Golu on the bank of the river?**

**Ans.** The python helped Golu on the river bank. He saved Golu’s life from the crocodile.

**Q.7 Name two things the elephant can do with his trunk, and two he cannot.**

**Ans.** Two things the elephant can do with his trunk are:

- (i) The elephant can keep away flies.
- (ii) He can pull up things from below and take it to his mouth.

Two things that the elephant can’t do with his trunk are:

- (i) He can’t use it as a leg.
- (ii) He can’t see with it.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 Describe Golu's meeting with the crocodile.**

**Ans.** Golu reached the edge of Limpopo river. He saw a crocodile on its bank. The crocodile winked at Golu. Golu asked him if he was the crocodile. The crocodile raised his tail out of the mud. He was surprised why Golu asked him such a question. He shed crocodile tears. He asked Golu to come close. He would not answer the personal question. He would whisper the answer to his question. He would tell him what he had for dinner in a low tone. Golu put his head down close to the crocodile's snout. The crocodile caught Golu by the nose. He declared that he would eat Golu that day, Golu screamed with fear and pain.

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 5: QUALITY

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	essence (noun)	extract
2.	awfully (adjective)	badly
3.	starved (verb)	suffer from hunger
4.	guttural (adjective)	harsh and grating
5.	peered (verb)	to look closely

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 1. What was the author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a boot maker?**

**Ans.** According to the author, Mr. Gessler was the best boot maker in the city. He made only what was ordered and what he made never failed to fit. The boot made by him seems mysterious and wonderful. He was the perfect artist in this job.

**Q.2 Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?**

**Ans.** The boots made by Mr. Gessler lasted terribly longer than the usual. Therefore, the author visited the shop so infrequently.

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

**Ans.** When the author remarked about a certain pair of boots, Mr Gessler surprisingly looked at him for a time to withdraw or qualify his statement. After that, he asked the author to get the pair back and if he could do nothing of them then he would take them off his bill.

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

**Ans.** Mr Gessler's complained against "big firms" that they didn't have self respect. They got their business by advertisement not by work. Every year, the sale of Mr Gessler was getting less because of them and soon he would be left with no job.

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

**Ans.** The author got shocked and was filled with sorrow when he knew about the death of Mr Gessler's elder brother. In order to help him, he ordered so many pairs of boots. No, he didn't really need them.

## WRITING SKILL

### STORY WRITING

A story is meant to amuse, entertain, delight or point out a moral. It must have a definite plot. It should be interesting and instructive. The writer of the story must have imagination and invention skills. A good story will have enough emphasis given to important details and they will be told in the correct order.

#### **TIPS FOR A GOOD STORY**

- **The Opening:** Make the opening of your story interesting. Start with a dialogue or an action situation.
- **Characters:** Have two or three characters. Give them names that suit their personality, or what they do. Describe how they look and behave through situations.
- **Settings:** Describe the scene in detail with descriptive sentences. Lots of adjectives and colourful words.
- **Sequence of Events:** Every story should have a situation that requires solving. It could be an unexpected event or a crisis, which needs to be sorted out by the end of the story.
- **The Ending:** Make the ending interesting, not ordinary. Show how the problem was solved and say something to sum up the story.

#### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS: (Page No. 231)**

- Q.1** Ishan's birthday – his friends decided to give surprise party – made all the arrangements – no one called and wished – he felt sad and went to office – evening he got a call – one of his friends asked him to come home as early as possible – friend sounded urgent – he got tensed and rushed home – opened the door – saw all his family and friends and a birthday cake waiting for him – it was a surprise party – felt so happy – said thanks to his friends.

#### **ISHAN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY**

Ishan's friends decided to give him a surprise party this time. They had made all the plans and deliberately didn't call him in the morning to wish. Ishan was waiting for his friends' wishes but none of them called. He felt so sad and went to office. He didn't receive any calls until afternoon. In the evening, a friend of him called and asked him to come home as early as possible. He sounded very urgent and so Ishan was tensed. He thought something bad had happened. He rushed home. When he opened the door, he saw all his friends and family members shouting, 'Happy Birthday Ishan'. Then he knew that it was a surprise party. His house was beautifully decorated and a big birthday cake was waiting for him. He cut the cake and had a wonderful time. He felt so happy and said a million thanks to his friends for making his birthday such a memorable one.

- Q.2** A pool of clear water - a stag sees his reflection - admires his horns - dislikes his legs - hounds running towards him - runs for his life - horns caught in a bush - overtaken by the hounds -dying thoughts - moral.

### **THE PROUD STAG**

Once there was a stag that lived in the forest. One day, he went to drink water in a clear pool. On seeing his reflection in the pool, he saw his horns. He was so fascinated with his horns that he kept on admiring him. Wow! How beautiful my horns are! He did not notice a pack of hounds running towards him. When he realized it, he ran away as fast as he could. Suddenly, his horns got trapped in a bush. He tried his best to release himself, but he could not. His beautiful horns would not let him move. Meanwhile, the hounds reached there and attacked him. They tore him into pieces. While dying he thought, "If I had not been so proud of my horns, I could have escaped death." His thin ugly legs had saved him from the hounds but his favourite horns became the cause of his death.

**Moral: All that glitters is not gold. Appearances are often deceptive**

### **PRACTICE QUESTIONS: (Page No.233)**

**Construct a story from the outlines given.**

- Q.1** A slave named Androcles – ill- treated by master - runs – away – takes shelter in a cave – sees a lion groaning in pain – a thorn in his foot- takes out thorn – lion relieved – slave caught – ordered to be put before hungry lion – public show – lion licks hands of slave in gratitude – moral.
- Q.2** A famine- a rich man distributes loaves of bread among poor children – tells them to have one each – each struggle for the largest – a little girl stands and waits – makes the smallest loaf – mother finds silver coins in the loaf – girl returns them to the rich man – 'It is your reward', says the rich man - moral – honesty is the best policy.

**HONEYCOMB**  
**CHIVVY (POEM)**

**Answer the Following Questions:**

**Q.1 When is a grown-up likely to say this?  
Don't talk with your mouth full.**

**Ans.** A grown-up is likely to say this when children start talking in between the meal with food in their mouth.

**Q.2 When are you likely to be told this?  
Say thank you.**

**Ans.** We are likely to be told to say thank you when someone helps us or gives us something.

**Q.3 When do you think an adult would say this?  
No one thinks you are funny.**

**Ans.** When children act weird or do something funny to gain the attention, then adult would say no one thinks you are funny.

**Q.4 What happens when the adults give too many instructions to their children?**

**Ans.** When the adults give too many instructions to their children, they kill their children's spontaneity and willingness to use his/her mind to understand life. These instructions rob away their innocence, making them dependent on their elders.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1 The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. What is the adult now asking the child to do? Do you think the poet is suggesting that this is unreasonable? Why?**

**Ans.** In the last two lines, the adult is now asking the child to make up his own mind and take decision by himself, to be independent which is unreasonable because earlier adults were not allowing the child to take any decision by himself and they were always taking decision for the child.

**Q.2 Why do you think grown-ups say the kind of things mentioned in the poem? Is it important that they teach children good manners, and how to behave in public?**

**Ans.** The grown-ups say such kind of things to their children in order to teach them good manners. They want their children to be a responsible citizen and behave well in public. Yes, it is important to teach the children all these things so that they learn good manners and how to behave in the society, at home and with their elders and youngsters. Our elders are our teachers and we can learn a lot from their experience.

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 4: THE COP AND THE ANTHEM

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	cop (noun)	policeman
2.	Embarrassing (adjective)	awkward
3.	argue (verb)	discuss with reason / debate
4.	desire (noun)	strong longing
5.	avenue (noun)	a broad street

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** The signs of the approaching winter are the movement of birds to warm south, the woollens needed by people and the dead leaves covering the ground.

**Q.2 What was Soapy's first plan? Why did it not work?**

**Ans.** He would go to eat at restaurant and would then tell them he had no money. They would immediately call a cop who would arrest him. But as soon as he put his foot inside the restaurant, the waiters blocked his entry. Thus his first plan did not work.

**Q.3 "But the cop's mind would not consider Soapy". What did the cop not consider, and why?**

**Ans.** The policeman did not believe that Soapy had broken the window glass. The reason was that no such criminal would stop and talk to a policeman.

**Q.4 "We have orders to let them shout." What is the policeman referring to?**

**Ans.** The policeman means to say that he had got orders not to arrest the unruly and shouting college students.

**Q.5 "There was a sudden and wonderful change in his soul". What brought about the change on Soapy?**

**Ans.** The sight of the home where Soapy had spent his childhood suddenly changed his outlook. The old memories of his mother and the sweet music revived his love for a decent life. He decided to work and become somebody in life.

**Q.6 Suppose no cop came at the end. What would Soapy's life be like through the winter?**

**Ans.** In case Soapy was not arrested and sent to prison he would have started a new life. He might have taken up some job and lived like a normal gentleman. But through the winter he might have faced the icy winds.

## **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

### **Q.1 Which ways did Soapy try to reach the prison in vain?**

**Ans.** Soapy put his foot inside a large and brightly lighted restaurant door. The waiters turned him outside. Then Soapy threw a stone at the glass window of a shop in Sixth Avenue. A cop came there but he ran after another person leaving Soapy at the place where he was standing. Then Soapy reached another restaurant. It was meant for the poor people. After eating to his full he declared that he had no money. Two waiters threw him outside. A cop was standing nearby. He simply laughed and walked away. Then he shouted and danced like a drunken person outside a posh theatre. The cops spared him thinking that he was a college boy. Last of all he saw a man buying a newspaper at a shop. His umbrella stood beside the door. Luckily it was a stolen umbrella. Soapy took it. The man could neither claim it nor send Soapy to prison.

### **Q.2 Give the character sketch of Soapy.**

**Ans.** Soapy was a homeless and jobless man. He needed a place to stay comfortably for three months during the approaching winter. He could get food and shelter at the houses of his known persons but he did not like to answer their odd questions and lose his freedom. He was a man of ego and considered himself a gentleman. He preferred to go to prison where he would follow the rules but live his own life. He made many attempts to get arrested. His luck failed at the restaurants. He was thrown outside but was not handed over to the police. He broke the glass of a window and stole an umbrella. He was arrested only after he had determined to lead an honourable life.

## AN ALIEN HAND

### LESSON 3: THE DESERT

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	mound (noun)	big heap
2.	humid (adjective)	containing moisture
3.	adapt (verb)	change
4.	variations (noun)	changes
5.	moisture (noun)	wetness

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

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

**Ans.** A camel can do without water for days together because they sweat very little therefore, they can retain the water they drink for a long period of time.

**Q.2 In a desert the temperature rises during the day and falls rapidly at night. Why?**

**Ans.** In humid climates, the air has moisture that protects the earth's surface from the heat of the sun. Since deserts have no moisture cover, they heat up rapidly during the day and cool off rapidly at night.

**Q.3 What happens when it rains in deserts?**

**Ans.** Rains are rare in the deserts. Whenever it rains, desert flowers start blooming. The sight becomes as rewarding as that of any tropical garden.

**Q.4 What is an oasis? How is it useful for desert plants?**

**Ans.** An oasis is like a green island in the middle of a desert where a spring or a well gives plants and trees a better chance to grow.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 How do the smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water?**

**Ans.** The smaller desert animals fulfil their need for water by digging underground burrows during the hot day to escape the heat and come out at night to eat. Some of them eat other animals and get the water they need from the moisture in the meat. Others eat plants and seeds and get the water they need from plant juices.

**Q.2 How do the desert plants fulfil their need for water?**

**Ans.** Some desert plants adopt themselves to the life they lead. The cactus plants have thick stems. They store water in them. Their roots lie close to the surface of the ground. The roots quickly absorb the moisture from the light rains that occasionally fall. In this way, they fulfil their need for water. A few plants that live in deserts have developed the ability to require less water than most plants in other regions.

## HONEYCOMB

### THE SHED (POEM)

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	creak (noun)	harsh or high pitched sound
2.	rusty (adjective)	affected by rust
3.	peek (verb)	quick look
4.	rotten (adjective)	decayed
5.	cracked (verb)	broken without separating

#### Answer the Following Questions:

**Q.1 Who is the speaker in the poem?**

**Ans.** The speaker of the poem is the poet Frank Flynn, when he was a small boy.

**Q.2 Is he/she afraid or curious, or both ?**

**Ans.** He/She is curious, not afraid as he/she always peeped through that window and was ready to take a peek one day.

**Q.3 What is he/she planning to do soon?**

**Ans.** He/She is planning to go inside the shed soon.

**Q.4 “But not just yet....” suggests doubt, fear, hesitation, laziness or something else. Choose the word which seems right to you. Tell others why you chose it.**

**Ans.** “But not just yet...” suggests the hesitation of the poet from going inside that shed. Though he was confident that there were no ghosts but still he was hesitated to go inside and thought that soon he will go inside the shed but not now.

**Q.5 Why were the hinges of the door rusty?**

**Ans.** Hardly anybody went inside the shed. Since the doors were not opened for a long time, its hinges had become rusty.

**Q.6 What did the speaker’s brother say about the Shed?**

**Ans.** The speaker’s brother talked about the presence of a ghost inside the shed. He also warned the speaker that if he ever went inside the shed, the ghost might chop off his head. Saying so, the speaker’s brother frightened the speaker.

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

**Ans.** Kari learnt the commands to sit down or stand up and walk fast or slow. The word “Dhat” was the command to sit down. The word ‘Mali’ was the command to walk.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q.1 What change occurs in the attitude of the speaker?**

**Ans.** In the first three stanzas the speaker seems to be Scared of the shed. He thinks about the strange voices that come from the shed, somebody mysteriously staring at him, he believed in the ghost stories and so on. However, in the final stanza of the poem, there seems to be a major change in the Speaker’s attitude. He has understood that all these ghost stories were a lie told to him. And, therefore, his resolve to go inside the shed becomes further firm.

**Q.2 Why do you think that the spider web hanging on the door was no longer there?**

**Ans.** The first time when the speaker describes the shed, the speaker talks about a Spider web hanging across the door of the shed. However, the next time when the speaker describes the shed, the speaker shares that it had been a long time since the spider and the Web Were not to be Seen. Perhaps, the door of the shed had been opened by the speaker’s brother, thereby displacing the Spider’s web that covered the door.

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 3: GOPAL AND THE HILSA FISH

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	Fishmonger(noun)	A person who sells fish.
2.	smear (verb)	coat or mark carelessly with greasy or sticky
3.	downcast (adjective)	looking downwards
4.	rags (noun)	torn clothes
5.	hush (verb)	to keep quiet

#### Answer the Following Questions:

**Q.1 Why did the king want no more talk about the Hilsa fish?**

**Ans.** Everyone around the king was talking about Hilsa fish. This had infuriated the king so he didn't want anyone to talk about the Hilsa fish.

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

**Ans.** The king asked Gopal to buy a huge Hilsa fish from the market and to ensure that no one should talk to him about the fish on the entire way from the market to the palace.

**Q.3 What three things did Gopal do before he went to buy his Hilsa fish?**

**Ans.** Gopal half-shaved his face. Smeared ash on his body himself and wore rags before going out to buy Hilsa fish.

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

**Ans.** Gopal started singing and dancing in front of the palace at a loud voice. The king heard the noise and asked the man to be brought inside.

**Q.5 Explain why no one seemed to be interested in talking about the Hilsa fish which Gopal had bought.**

**Ans.** No one was interested about the Hilsa fish. Gopal had bought because of Gopal's condition. He was wearing rags, his face was half-shaven and ash was smeared over his body. People were more interested in his appearance than the fish.

**Q.6 Why did Gopal's wife find his activities strange?**

**Ans.** Gopal had half-shaven his face. Smearred ash over himself. Had put on rags and was looking disgraceful. She asked Gopal the reason for such weird acts. She stopped him from going out like that but Gopal told her that he was going to buy Hilsa fish. At last she concluded that Gopal had gone mad.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q.1 What happened when the king hear his courtiers talking about Hilsa fish?**

**Ans.** When the king heard his courtiers talking about Hilsa fish, he lost his temper and warned them that they were courtiers and not fishermen. But the king soon felt guilty, looking at his nervous and humble courtier when he had rebuked. His tone changed and he said that it was the season of Hilsa and nobody could be stopped from talking about it.

**Q.2 Who was Gopal? What was the challenge given to him by the king? How he won it?**

**Ans.** Gopal was one of the wise men in the king's court. When the king was fed up with ongoing talks about Hilsa fish he challenged Gopal. Gopal happily accepted the challenge of buying a huge Hilsa fish from the market and to ensure on the way from the market to the palace no one should talk to him about the fish. He was an intelligent man. He dressed up like a mad man and his appearance caught everyone's attention. He reached the court without anyone talking about the fish as every one was drawn towards his appearance.

## HONEYCOMB

### LESSON 4: THE ASHES THAT MADE TREES BLOOM

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	hoe (noun)	garden tool
2.	covetous (adjective)	greedy
3.	coaxed (verb)	persuaded
4.	stingy (adjective)	miserly
5.	flung (verb)	threw

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

**Q.1 What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?**

**Ans.** The dog came running to the farmer and kept on whining and running till the farmer followed him. The dog began scratching the earth. Thinking it was possibly a buried bone or a fish, the farmer dug the earth and found the hidden gold.

**Q.2 How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?**

**Ans.** The spirit of the dog asked the farmer in his dream to cut down the pine tree over his grave and make a mortar for rice pastry and a mill for bean sauce.

**Q.3 How did it help him the next time?**

**Ans.** The spirit of the dog informed the farmer in his dream that his wicked neighbours had burnt the hand-mill. He advised him to take the ashes of the mill and sprinkle them on the withered trees and they would bloom again.

**Q.4 How did the kind old couple treat their dog?**

**Ans.** The old couple treated the dog as their own child. The old farmer had created a cushion made of blue crepe for the dog. During the meals they used to feed the dog plenty of rice and tidbits of fish from their own chopstick.

**Q.5 What happened when the wicked old farmer sprinkled ash over the cherry tree?**

**Ans.** When the wicked farmer sprinkled the ash over the cherry tree it didn't bring in a change on it. The fine particles from the ash entered the eyes of daimio and his wife. They began to cough and sneeze. All the lavishness of the procession was spoiled.

## **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

### **Q.1 Why did the neighbours kill the dog?**

**Ans.** The neighbours when heard about the good luck brought by the dog to the couple, they coaxed the dog into their garden hoping that he would find treasure for them too. They dragged him out of the door and the dog scratched and pawed the ground under a pine tree. When on digging the ground, they saw that there was nothing but a dead kitten, they became furious at the dog. They beat him to death and then flung him into the same hole.

### **Q.2 The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs?**

**Ans.** The old farmer was a kind person. He and his wife had a pet dog named Muko. Having no children, they loved it as though it were their own baby. They fed him fish from their own chopsticks and all the boiled rice he wanted. The old farmer was patient and kind to everything that had life and often turned up a sod on purpose to give food to the birds.

### **Q.3 Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?**

**Ans.** The farmer had the magical ashes. He made the old withered cherry tree blossom once again by sprinkling the ashes. So, the daimio rewarded the farmer for this. When his greedy neighbour heard about it, he took the ashes and when daimio was passing on the highway, he threw a handful of ashes over the tree. The tree did not blossom but the wind blew the fine dust in the noses and eyes of the daimio and his wife. That is why his neighbour was punished for the same act.

## WRITING SKILL

### MESSAGE WRITING

#### FORMAT OF MESSAGE

<b><u>MESSAGE</u></b>	
Date	
Time	
Dear...	
Content of the message	
-----Who phoned-----	
-----What they want to convey-----	
-----What the reader must do -----	
Writer's name	

#### SAMPLE QUESTION (Page No.209)

**Q.1** The following is a telephonic conversation between Ritika and Dharam. He wants to talk to Misha, but she is not at home. Help Ritika to write a message for Misha in 50 words.

Ritika : Hello!

Dharam : Hello! Could I speak to Misha, please?

Ritika : Misha is not at home. Would you like to leave a message for her?

Dharam : Yes, please tell her that I have booked her seat for Chandigarh by Shatabdi Express Chair Car for the 15<sup>th</sup> of February. Her seat number is 45 and the coach number is C-2. The train leaves at 7 am and reaches at 11 am. Ask her to meet me at the New Delhi Railway Station at 6:30 am sharp, so that we can go together. I have the tickets.

Ritika : Don't worry. I'll convey the message and ask her to call you back.

Dharam : Thanks.

**Ans.**

<b><u>MESSAGE</u></b>	
21 July 2021 – <b>Date (Alphanumeric)</b>	
10:00 a.m. – <b>Time</b>	
Dear Misha – <b>Salutation</b>	
Dharam rang up to say that he has got tickets for Chandigarh by Shatabdi Express on 15 <sup>th</sup> Feb. Your seat number is 45 in the coach C-2. The train leaves at 7 a.m. and reaches at 11 a.m. He wants you to meet him at the New Delhi Railway Station at 6:30 a.m. sharp. Please call him and confirm. ( <b>content of the message</b> )	
Ritika - <b>Name of the writer</b>	

## PRACTICE QUESTION (Page – 211)

**Q.1** This is a telephonic conversation between Suresh and Rekha. Rekha wants to inform Ajay about his mother's illness, but Ajay is not on his seat. So Rekha informs about it to Suresh. Write the message in 50 words.

Suresh : Hello!

Rekha : Hello! Could I speak to Ajay? I am Rekha, his neighbour speaking.

Suresh : Ajay is not at his seat. Would you like to leave a message for him?

Rekha : Yes, please tell him that his mother had a heart attack. I went over and called the ambulance.

She is admitted in the emergency ward of Kailash Hospital. He should reach there immediately.

It's very urgent.

Suresh : I shall inform him wherever he is.

Rekha : Thanks.

**Q.2** The following is a conversation between Jasmine and Rose. Jasmine wants Rose to tell Himanshi that their colleague's birthday cake is ready and she must pick it up. The bill is for Rs.400/- . But Himanshi is not at home, so Rose writes down the message. Write the message in 50 words.

Rose : Hello!

Jasmine : Hello! I am Jasmine from the pastry shop. May I speak to Himanshi?

Rose : Sorry, but Himanshi is not at home. Would you like to leave a message ?

Jasmine : Yes, please tell her that Arun's birthday cake is ready and she can pick it up by 4 pm.

The

bill is for Rs.400/-.

Rose : I am her sister. I'll convey your message as soon as she comes.

## GRAMMAR

### SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

\*In order to speak or write sentences correctly, we must make sure that the right form of Verb is used to suit the Subject.

\* Both the Subject and the Verb must be either singular or both must be plural.

\* If this is taken care of we say that the Subject is in agreement of the Verb.

\* This is called Subject-Verb Agreement OR Subject-Verb Concord.

#### **Exercise No. A to be done in the textbook.**

##### **Answers of Exercise A:**

1. are    2. are    3. were    4. is    5. causes    6. are    7. study    8. Are

#### **Exercise No. B to be done in the textbook.**

##### **Answers of Exercise B:**

1. takes    2. is    3. helps    4. has    5. are    6. feels    7. was    8. wants

9. is    10. has    11. has    12. Stands

#### **Exercise C to be done in Language notebook ( First seven)**

##### **Answers of Exercise C:**

1. Five and three make eight.

2. Neither his father nor his mother approves of his subject choice at college.

3. Meera goes with her mother to the temple every day.

4. Copper and Zinc are used to make brass.

5. The crowd was excited when the cricketers walked into the field .(✓)

6. The students, accompanied by their teachers, are visiting the old people's home. (✓)

7. Not one of the examinee has got all the answers right as the test was very difficult.

## GRAMMAR

### TENSES

<b>Present Tense</b>	<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S + V in the Present form	S + is/am/are + ing form of verb	S + has/have + past participle form of verb	S + has/have + been + ing form of verb
<b>Affirmative</b>	He writes a letter.	He is writing a letter.	He has written a letter.	He has been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He does not write a letter.	He is not writing a letter.	He has not written a letter.	He has not been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Does he write a letter?	Is he writing a letter?	Has he written a letter?	Has he been writing a letter?
<b>Past Tense</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S+ V in the past (V2)	S+ was/were + ing form of the verb.	S+ had + Past Participle (V3)	S+ had + been+ ing form of the verb.
<b>Affirmative</b>	He wrote a letter.	He was writing a letter.	He had written a letter	He had been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He did not write a letter.	He was not writing a letter.	He had not written a letter.	He had not been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Did he write a letter?	Was he writing a letter?	Had he written a letter?	Had he been writing a letter?
<b>Future Tense</b>	<b>Simple Future</b>	<b>Future Continuous</b>	<b>Future Perfect</b>	<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Form</b>	S+will/shall+ root verb	S+ will/shall+ be + ing form of the verb	S+ will/shall +have+ Past Participle (V3)	S+ will/shall + have + been+ ing form of verb.
<b>Affirmative</b>	He will write a letter.	He will be writing a letter.	He will have written a letter	He will have been writing a letter.
<b>Negative</b>	He will not write a letter.	He will not be writing a letter.	He will not have written a letter	He will not have been writing a letter.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Will he write a letter?	Will he be writing a letter?	Will he have written a letter?	Will he have been writing a letter?

## PRESENT TENSE

### Exercise A –Page No. 115 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

1. plays 2. go 3. reaches 4. look 5. Take 6. are 7. Cross, is 8. is 9. sets 10. Keeps 11. Does, take 12. paints

### Exercise B- Page No. 117 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

1. have 2. are working 3. is looking 4. fits 5. is making 6. are planning 7. will reach 8. hear 9. I am reading 10. appears

### Exercise D --Page No. 119 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

1. have bought 2. have eaten 3. have collected 4. have begun 5. have had  
6. have packed 7. has been 8. have not seen 9. have always travelled 10. has just lost  
11. has not returned 12. has dreamt 13. Have, ridden 14. have never witnessed 15. have, been

### Exercise E- Page No. 121 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

1. have been watching 2. have been reading 3. have not been feeling 4. has not been visiting  
5. have been living 6. have been reading 7. has been giving 8. has been playing 9. have been waiting  
10. have been playing 11. have been learning 12. Has it been raining?

## PAST TENSE

### Exercise C- Page No. 126 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

1. were laughing 2. travelled 3. went, began 4. sentenced 5. Addressed 6. was drowning, jumped, saved  
7. was, was finding, grew 8. were not knowing, allowed 9. finished, was cleaning  
10. was still cooking, arrived.

### Exercise D- Page No. 127 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

had gone, was returning, had bitten, had consulted, had recommended, went, hated.

### Exercise E- Page No. 127 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

1. had done 2. had not seen, wondered, had been 3. Wanted 4. had agreed, drove 5. had set, descended  
6. had come 7. had asked 8. had reached, arrived 9. knew, had kept 10. wanted, had done

### Exercise F- Page No. 128 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

#### Answers:

1. had been working 2. had been sleeping 3. had not been studying 4. Had not been practicing  
5. had been playing 6. had been living 7. had been studying 8. had been sitting

## FUTURE TENSE

### Exercise A- Page No. 132 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

**Answers:**

1. will be leaving 2. will be completing 3. will be visiting 4. will not be finishing 5. Will, be inviting 6. will have won 7. will not have permitted 8. will be flying, will have surprised 9. will have cost 10. will be meeting

### Exercise C- Page No. 133 (To be done in Grammar Text Book)

**Answers:**

is approaching, arrives, greet, presents, starts, presents, sing, lights, proposes, goes.

### EXTRA EXERCISE (to be done in the note book)

**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket: -**

1. He ---**plays**----- (play) cricket. (Simple Present Tense)
2. Joy -----**has taken**---- (take) my books. (Present Perfect Tense)
3. They ---**will be waiting**----- (wait) for us at the bus stop. (Future Continuous Tense)
4. Kajal --**had been working**----- (work) for five hours, when the bell rang. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
5. I -----**had finished**----- (finish) the work before I went out. (Past Perfect Tense)
6. The boy ----**is playing**----- (play) here. (Present Continuous Tense)
7. He ----**read**----- (read) the newspaper. (Simple Past Tense)
8. I -----**have been watching**----- (watch) TV for an hour. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
9. They -----**were reading**---- (read) the books in the library last evening. (Past Continuous Tense)
10. The choir -----**will have been singing**----- (sing) for an hour before the play starts. (Future Perfect Continuous Tense)
11. I -----**will pay**---- (pay) your telephone bill. (Simple Future Tense)
12. The baby -----**will have gone**----- (go) to sleep by evening. (Future Perfect Tense)

**AN ALIEN HAND**  
**LESSON 2: BRINGING UP KARI**

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	hatchet (noun)	a small axe
2.	mutilated (verb)	torn awkwardly/ disfigured
3.	squeal (verb)	cry /trumpet
4.	sneak (verb)	to take away
5.	crept (verb)	to move slowly

**Answer the Following Questions:**

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

**Ans.** Kari's pavilion was built under a thatched roof having its support on a thick tree trunk. The support was necessary to save the roof from falling down when he moved about and bumped against the bamboo poles.

**Q.2 Did Kari enjoy his morning bath on the river? Give a reason for your answer**

**Ans.** Yes, Kari loved to be taken to the river for his bath. He lay down on the sand bank. The narrator rubbed his body with clean sand. Then he washed his body with water. He used to make sounds joyfully.

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

**Ans.** The narrator had to work hard to gather soft new twigs for Kari. He had to climb all kinds of trees. If the twigs were deformed, Kari refused to eat them.

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

**Ans.** Kari pushed his friend (the narrator) into the stream because a boy was drowning in the water. Kari himself could not save and carry the boy to the shore.

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

**Ans.** Kari was like a human baby. He had to be taught a few lessons to become good. Like a baby he too played some mischief. He used to steal away the fruits from the dining-table.

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

**Ans.** Kari was a mischievous but intelligent creature. He started taking away the bananas kept on the dining-table. He used his black long trunk to steal fruits, through the window.

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

**Ans.** Kari learnt the commands to sit down or stand up and walk fast or slow. The word “Dhat” was the command to sit down. The word ‘Mali’ was the command to walk.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**Q.1 What is “the master call?” Why is it the most important signal for an elephant to learn?**

**Ans.** The master-call was a strange kind of hissing like a snake and howling like a tiger. It sounded like a fight between a snake and a tiger. The sound had to be made in the elephant’s ear. It was a necessary signal for Kari to uproot trees and make a passage through the dense forest for the house.

**Q.2 Give a character sketch of Kari.**

**Ans.** Kari, the elephant lived in a pavilion under a thatched roof. Once he saved the life of a drowning boy with the narrator’s help. He was fond of eating luscious twigs. He enjoyed rolling in sand and bathing in the river. He was a sensible elephant. He made a call to the narrator when he saw a boy drowning in the river. He helped the narrator fully in bringing out the drowning child. He was a naughty elephant. He took pleasure in making mischief. He had to be a great love for ripe bananas. He used to steal the bananas. Soon he was found out stealing the bananas. When the narrator scolded him his ego was hurt. He never stole anything in future. He was willing to be punished for his wrong. He was a slow but good learner like a child.

## **DETERMINERS**

A Determiner is a word that introduces a Noun. It always comes before a Noun, and it also comes before any other Adjectives used to describe the Noun.

**There are different types of Determiners:**

1. Articles
2. Demonstratives
3. Quantifiers
4. Possessives
5. Interrogatives

**Exercise A to be done in the text book. (whole exercise)**

**Answers of Exercise A:**

- |          |          |          |              |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. whose | 2. which | 3. this  | 4. every     | 5. a     | 6. every | 7. each  |
| 8. the   | 9. These | 10. many | 11. The, the | 12. that | 13. his  | 14. many |

**Exercise B to be done in the text book. (whole exercise)**

**Answers of Exercise B:**

- |             |             |          |         |            |            |          |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. no       | 2. a lot of | 3. a few | 4. Some | 5. neither | 6. neither | 7. whole |
| 8. a little |             |          |         |            |            |          |

**Exercise C to be done in Language notebook (First five)**

**Answers of Exercise C:**

1. They did not see any tigers in Sariska.
2. The man in white uniform is a naval officer.
3. Those two girls help each other.
4. The latter part of the movie was really interesting.
5. Ms. Austin is an oldest teacher in the school.

## **FIGURE OF SPEECH**

A figure of speech is a description where we compare person or thing with one another for greater effect. The use of figures of speech makes the language beautiful and lively. The following are some of the common figures of speech.

### **SIMILE:**

In simile, we may have a comparison between two people or things of two different kinds but with at least one similar point. A simile is introduced by adverbs 'like' or 'as'.

- e.g. (i) Water is like our lifeline.  
(ii) He is as patient as a sheet.  
(iii) He is like a lion.  
(iv) The bag is as light as a feather.

### **METAPHOR:**

A metaphor is an indirect simile. This is another form of comparison. Here two things or persons are absolutely alike.

- e.g. (i) The world is a stage.  
(ii) Arjun was a tiger in the battle.  
(iii) She has a heart of stone.  
(iv) Water is our lifeline.

### **PERSONIFICATION:**

In personification, inanimate object or abstract ideas are spoken as if they have a life.

- e.g. (i) The wind is whispering.  
(ii) The clouds clap their giant hands.  
(iii) The death lays its icy hand on the kings too.

### **ALLITERATION:**

In this figure of speech, several words beginning with same syllables and same letters are repeated in the same sentence. (Only the 'consonant' sounds not the 'articles' sound.)

- e.g. (i) Perfect practice pull our worksheet.  
(ii) The bad boys began to cry.  
(iii) She sells sea shells on the sea shore.  
(iv) Nick needed notebooks.

### **HYPERBOLE:**

It is an overstatement of fact, saying much more than it is meant.

- e.g. (i) I have heard the joke hundreds of time.  
(ii) It is so cold we are absolutely frozen.  
(iii) She wept an ocean of tears.

### **EXERCISE 1**

**Read the following sentences and identify the figure of speech.**

1. She is as busy as a bee.

Ans. Simile

2. The tea is icy cold.

Ans. Hyperbole

3. I have a ton of homework.

Ans. Hyperbole

4. My alarm clock yells at me every morning.

Ans. Personification

5. The girl grabbed the golden goose and ran.

Ans. Alliteration.

6. The clouds are balls of cotton.

Ans. Metaphor

### **EXERCISE 2**

**Read the following sentences and identify the figure of speech.**

1. Walter wondered where Winnie was.

Ans. Alliteration

2. She's a night owl.

Ans. Metaphor

3. That must have cost a billion dollars.

Ans. Hyperbole

4. The flowers nodded.

Ans. Personification

5. The floor is as slippery as an eel.

Ans. Simile

6. The thunder grumbled.

Ans. Personification

## PARAGRAPH WRITING

**“A paragraph is a group of sentences about a single topic”.**

Together, the sentences of paragraph explain the writer’s main idea about the topic. A paragraph is often between five to ten sentences but it can be longer or shorter, depending on the topic.

### SAMPLE QUESTION

**1. Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic: - “The Best Place to Visit”**

Himachal Pradesh is the most wonderful place to visit because of its variety of weather and beautiful nature. Visitors to this state can find any kind of terrain and landscapes they want to experience. They can find cool temperatures in the summer and snow in the winter. For adventure lovers there are trails to trek, mountains to climb and rivers for boating or rafting. Nature lovers will love the natural scenery – the beautiful sights of open landscape, fields and meadows, hilly areas with waterfalls, streams and rivulets. They can find high mountains and low valleys. There are huge forests with variety of animals and birds. The people there are helpful and friendly. Their amiable nature helps in making your entire trip a wonderful and memorable experience.

**2. Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic: - “Value of Discipline”**

Discipline is the law of nature. It is in man’s best interest to observe discipline in all walks of life. Discipline is the backbone of one’s character. Without discipline, nothing great can be achieved in life. A student without discipline does not gain respect in the eyes of his teachers. A man who does not observe discipline in life is far from success, moreover, he is disliked by all. If sportsmen do not observe discipline along with hard work, they can’t hope to win. In the army, discipline is of utmost importance. Discipline leads to harmony. No life is worth living without discipline. A disciplined person is an asset to himself, to his family, to the society, to the nation and to mankind. Discipline works everywhere so respect the values of discipline.

### PRACTICE QUESTION

Write a Paragraph in about 100-120 words on the following topic:

1. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine
2. My Favourite Hero

# TYPES OF SENTENCES

## SENTENCE

- A sentence is a group of words arranged in a specific order so that they make complete sense.
- A sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, an exclamation or a question mark.

## Types of Sentences

There are four types of English sentence, classified by their purpose:

- **Declarative or Assertive sentence** (statement)
- **Interrogative sentence** (question)
- **Imperative sentence** (command)
- **Exclamatory sentence** (exclamation)

### 1. Declarative Sentence (statement)

Declarative Sentences make a statement. They tell us something. They give us information, and they normally end with a full-stop. The usual word order for the declarative sentence is:

- subject + verb...

### EXERCISE 1

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences:

1. The young man is honest in his work.
2. The floods come every year.
3. Mona can speak French fluently.
4. Harry and I are going to the park.

### 2. Interrogative Sentence (question)

Interrogative Sentences ask a question. They ask us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark. The usual word order for the interrogative sentence is:

- (*wh-word* +) auxiliary + subject + verb...

### EXERCISE 2

Form interrogative sentences from the following assertive sentences.

1. Geeta can dance very well.
2. They have won the match.
3. This is a good book.
4. Zahid paints quite well.
5. Ishita and Ishan played badminton.

### 3. Imperative Sentence (command, request, wish)

Imperative Sentences give a command, request or wish.

They tell us to do something, and they end with a full-stop/period (.) or exclamation mark/point (!).

The usual word order for the imperative sentence is:

base verb...

Note that there is usually no subject—because the subject is understood, it is *YOU*.

#### **EXERCISE 4**

Change the followings sentences to imperatives.

1. They were told to open their books.
2. You are requested to help the poor.
3. We should not walk on the grass.
4. The teacher ordered the students to stop talking.
5. We should not take medicine without doctor's advice.

### 4. Exclamatory Sentence (exclamation)

Exclamatory Sentences express strong emotion/surprise—an exclamation—and they always end with an exclamation mark/point (!). The usual word order for the exclamatory sentence is:

- *What* (+ adjective) + noun + subject + verb
- *How* (+ adjective/adverb) + subject + verb

#### **EXERCISE 5**

Rewrite the following statements as exclamations.

1. I have committed a blunder.
2. It is a beautiful day.
3. I hope god blesses you.
4. It is sad he couldn't make it to the top of Mt. Everest.
5. The Taj Mahal is beautiful.

**SUPPLEMENTARY READER**

**AN ALIEN HAND**

**THE TINY TEACHER**

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	barracks (Noun)	buildings for soldiers
2.	loyalty (Noun)	faithfulness
3.	grub (Noun)	larva of an insect
4.	drone (Noun)	a male ant
5.	ant hills (Noun)	home of ants

**Short Answer Type Questions**

**Q.1** In what way is an ant's life peaceful?

**Ans** The ants live in peace because each one does its share of work honestly, wisely and bravely. They don't interfere in the work given to others. They never fight in their groups.

**Q.2** How long does it take for a grub to become a complete ant?

**Ans** It takes two or three weeks for a grub to become a cocoon. After another three weeks, the cocoon breaks and a complete ant appears.

**Q.3** Why do the worker ants carry the grubs about?

**Ans** The worker ants carry the grubs about daily for airing, exercise and sunshine.

**Q.4** What jobs are new ants trained for?

**Ans** The jobs which the new ants are trained for are as workers, soldiers, builders, cleaners etc.

**Q.5** Name some other creatures that live in anthills.

**Ans** Some other creatures that live in anthills are beetles, lesser breeds of ants, greenfly etc.

**Long Answer Type Question**

**Q.6** Mention three things that we can learn from the 'tiny teacher'. Give reasons for choosing these items.

**Ans** We can learn teamwork as ants do their work by sharing and contribution without interfering in other's work. We can learn hard work as ants spend most of their time in doing their respective jobs without hesitation. We can learn discipline as ants live a disciplined life and always follow the rules of their group and are loyal towards it.

# ARTICLES

- \* *An Article is a small word with a very important job.*
- \* *Articles are special kinds of Adjectives. They give information about the Nouns.*
- \* *Articles make it clear whether you are talking about a specific, definite thing or something in general.*
- \* *There are two kinds of Articles: a/an and the.*
- \* *These words are always used with Nouns.*
- \* *If you are talking about a specific thing (Noun), you use the Article 'the'.*
- \* *If you are referring to any one of the possible things that the Noun describes, you use the Article 'a' (or 'an' if the first letter of the Noun is a vowel or gives a vowel sound).*

## **Indefinite Articles—a, an**

- \* **a**—used before singular countable nouns beginning with consonants (other than a, e, i, o, u):  
a stamp, a desk, a TV, a cup, a book etc.
- \* **an**—used before singular countable nouns beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or vowel sound:  
an apple, an elephant, an issue, an orange, an honest man, an M.Ed . etc.

## **Definite Article—the**

- \* **the** - used before singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns:  
the Sun, the guitar, the Times of India, the Principal, the Red Fort, the Arabian Sea, the best man etc.

# EXERCISE 1

## **Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ university student.
2. She goes to temple in \_\_\_\_\_ mornings.
3. Kiran is \_\_\_\_\_ best student in the class.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ camel is the ship of the desert.
5. This book has won \_\_\_\_\_ Booker prize.
6. Harish Chandra was \_\_\_\_\_ honest king.
7. I met \_\_\_\_\_ boy in the store.
8. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ precious metal.
9. She returned after \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ institution for \_\_\_\_\_ blind in this city.

## EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with **A, AN** or **THE**:

1. Bring me \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water.
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
3. She is \_\_\_\_\_ great writer.
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story.
5. She has \_\_\_\_\_ brother and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
6. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ joke.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Nile is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ doctor was examining \_\_\_\_\_ patient.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ pyramids are in Egypt.
10. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ good cook.
11. She was writing \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
12. They were playing in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ lady who lives next door is \_\_\_\_\_ architect.
14. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ apple if you are hungry.
15. Who was \_\_\_\_\_ first woman to win \_\_\_\_\_ Nobel Prize for literature?
16. She has bought \_\_\_\_\_ apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ city.
17. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ Gita?
18. Put \_\_\_\_\_ books on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ dog is \_\_\_\_\_ faithful animal.
20. We saw **a** zebra in \_\_\_\_\_ zoo.

## EXERCISE 3

Complete the following sentences with **A, AN** or **THE**:

1. Danny wanted \_\_\_\_\_ new bicycle for Christmas.
2. Jennifer tasted \_\_\_\_\_ birthday cake her mother had made.
3. The children have \_\_\_\_\_ new teacher called Mr. Green.
4. All pupils must obey \_\_\_\_\_ rules.
5. Dad turned on \_\_\_\_\_ radio to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ news.
6. Alex is in Boston studying for \_\_\_\_\_ MBA.
7. The teacher read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting article from the newspaper.
8. There was \_\_\_\_\_ huge crowd of people outside the church.
9. Julie talked for \_\_\_\_\_ hour about her school project.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ European expert was invited to speak to the committee.

## NOTICE WRITING

- Notice is a short piece of communication written in formal style.
- It is publicly displayed.
- A notice is always written in third person, therefore, use of I person (I, We) and II person (You) should be avoided.
- The word limit for a notice is usually 50 words.

### FEATURES

- The notice must contain complete information related to the subject including date, time and place.
- It is always written in a box.
- The name of the issuing authority is written on the top.
- The word NOTICE should be mentioned in capital and should be underlined.
- A precise, eye catching title, preferably a phrase and not a sentence should be given to indicate what the Notice is about.
- The Notice must be simple and concise and the tone must be formal.

On the bottom left corner of the Notice, the name and designation of the person writing the notice must be mentioned

**A well written Notice must inform the readers about the 5Ws.**

- **What** is going to happen.(event)
- **Where** it will take place.
- **When** it will take place.(the date and time)
- **Who** can apply or is eligible for it.
- **Whom** to contact or apply to.(the issuing authority)

## NOTICE WRITING

### FORMAT

Name of the issuing authority
<u>NOTICE</u> (to be underlined)
Date
Heading
Body of the Notice
• reason for writing the Notice
• relevant event and occasion information
Name
Designation

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

#### LOST

You are Jessy Patel of VII E. You have lost your tiffin box in the atrium during recess time. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words, giving all the details of your tiffin box. Put the notice in a box.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL ,GANDHINAGAR
<u>NOTICE</u>
27 <sup>th</sup> April 2020
<b>TIFFIN BOX LOST</b>
This is to inform all the students that a blue colour tiffin box has been lost in the atrium during recess. The box is fibre made and has partition in the middle. Whosoever finds the box is requested to return it to the undersigned. The person who finds it will be suitably rewarded.
Jessy Patel VII E

## NOTICE WRITING

### EVENT

Q2. The Annual Sports Meet of St. Joseph School, Pune is to be held next month. The PE teacher of the school has asked you to write a notice to ask the students to give their names. One participant can participate in maximum three individual events and relay race. As the Sports Captain, draft a notice in about 50 words and put it in a box.

St. JOSEPH SCHOOL, PUNE

#### NOTICE

5<sup>th</sup> July 2020

#### ANNUAL SPORTS MEET

This is to inform **all the students** that the Annual Sports Meet is to be held **on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020, in the school cricket ground**. Names of students who are interested to participate are required. The students can participate in maximum three individual events and relay race. Names can be given to the undersigned during the recess in XI-A latest by 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020. For further queries contact the undersigned.

Alok Mehta

Sports Captain

### EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Q1. You are Shrishti Naik of Class VII B. You have lost your wrist watch in the assembly area of your school. Draft a notice mentioning the complete details of the watch. The person who finds it will be suitably rewarded. Your notice should not be more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box.

Q2. An Inter House Debate Competition is to be held in St. Paul's School, Ahmedabad. The topic of the competition is 'English should be our national language'. As the head boy of the school, write a notice in not more than 50 words giving all the necessary details. Put the notice in a box.

Q3. You are Ragini Varma, Head Girl of Doon International School, Lucknow. Draft a notice for the students informing them about the forthcoming Inter House Art Competition 'ART AURA-20'. Give all the necessary details related to the event in not more than 50 words. Put the notice in a box.

## Poem: The Squirrel

### Vocabulary

1. **overcoat of gray** - The fur on the squirrel's body is being compared to a gray overcoat.
2. **Tease** - make fun in a playful way

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### Working with the Poem

**1. Why does the poet say the squirrel “wore a question mark for tail”?**

**Ans:** The poet said that the squirrel “wore a question mark for tail” because the shape of the tail of squirrel sitting on the ground looks very similar to a question mark.

**2. Do we usually say that an animal ‘wears’ a tail? What do we say?**

**Ans:** No, we do not usually say that an animal ‘wears’ a tail. We usually say that animal ‘has’ a tail.

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

**Ans:** The squirrel is teasing the poet and his friends. When the poet and his friends ran around the tree on which the squirrel is sitting, it went the other way teasing and playing with them.

### Extra Question:

**4. You may have seen a squirrel sitting on the ground eating a nut, Describe it?**

**Ans:** The squirrel is a rodent. Its colour is grey with brown strips on its body. It looks like a baby rabbit as it is very small in size with fur on its body. It generally lives in trees and is very quick. Squirrel likes to eat nuts. It has very bushy tail. It is a cute and naughty animal.

## Chapter 2: A Gift of Chappals

- Vasantha Surya

### Vocabulary Enrichment:

1. Scrawny (Adj) – thin
2. Weird (Adj) – strange
3. Glided (V) – moved along smoothly
4. Stumbled (V) – followed haltingly
5. Snooze (N) – short sleep
6. Blisters (N) – bubbles/boils on the skin from burning

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### Comprehension Check

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

**Ans:** Meena shared the secret of having a kitten in the backyard inside a torn football lined with sacking and filled with sand. They found the kitten outside the gate in the morning.

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

**Ans:** For getting milk for the kitten, Ravi told Paati that he was hungry when she saw him with a glass of milk. Paati got suspicious so, Ravi had to drink most of the milk and told Paati that he will wash the tumbler by himself. After that, Ravi ran and poured the milk into the coconut shell and then ran back to wash the tumbler before Paati got really suspicious.

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### Comprehension Check

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

**Ans:** No, the beggar had not come to Rukku Manni's house for the first time because Paati said to Tapi that he had been coming in their house every day and surviving for the past whole week because of Rukku Manni's kindness, and it's time for him to find another house to beg from.

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### Working with the Text

**4. Describe the music teacher, as seen from the window.**

**Ans:** The music teacher had a bony figure. He had a mostly bald head with a fringe of oiled black hair falling around his ears and an old-fashioned tuft. A gold chain gleamed around his leathery neck, and a diamond ring glittered on his hand as it glided up and down the stem of the violin. A large foot stuck out from beneath his gold-bordered dhoti's edge, and he was beating time on the floor with his scrawny big toe.

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

**Ans:** On getting Gopu Mama's chappals, the music teacher tried not to look happy because he did not want to reveal his happiness of getting new chappals to others. He wanted to show that his own chappals were more expensive and branded one. Actually, he was very happy after getting Gopu Mama's chappals.

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

**Ans:** On getting a gift of chappals, the beggar vanished in a minute because he did not want to lose the gift. His feet were blistered and he couldn't have got anything better from that house. Moreover he knew that the children had brought the chappals without the permission of their elders. He feared that they might come and take the chappals back from him, so he left in a hurry.

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

**Ans:** Rukku Manni was laughing imagining Gopu Mama without his chappals. He had the habit of taking out his shoes immediately after coming home and putting on these chappals. She laughed wondering what excuse would she give to him and what would be his reaction.

## Poem: The Rebel

- D. J Enright

### Vocabulary Enrichment:

1. rebel (N) – a person who opposes
2. fantastic (Adj) – excellent
3. soberly (Adv) – politely
4. preference (N) – greater liking
5. regret (V) – sorry feeling

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### Working with the Poem

#### (SHORT QUESTIONS)

Answer the following questions.

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

**Ans:** If someone doesn't wear a uniform to school the teacher will ask him/her about the reason for not being in uniform and then take action according to the reply.

**2. When everyone wants a clear sky, what does the rebel want most?**

**Ans:** When everyone wants a clear sky, the rebel wants rain the most.

**3. If the rebel has a dog for a pet, what is everyone else likely to have?**

**Ans:** If the rebel has a dog for a pet, then everyone else is likely to have a cat.

**4. Why is it good to have rebels?**

**Ans:** It is good to have rebels because very few people have the power to oppose the decision of the majority. They think differently and fearlessly, stand with their choices which can be beneficial at times.

**5. Why is it not good to be a rebel oneself?**

**Ans:** It is not good to be a rebel because no one will like you. It keeps you apart from the people and they will always criticize you.

**6. Would you like to be a rebel? If yes, why? If not, why not?**

**Ans:** No, I would not like to be a rebel because I don't have the guts to oppose the majority and moreover I can't hurt the feelings of the people. I don't want to be a source of bitterness among the people. OR (Open ended)

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

**(i) long - short**

**(ii) grow - cut**

**(iii) quietness - disturbance**

**(iv) lost – find**

**(LONG QUESTIONS)**

**1. Discuss few situations mentioned in the poem where the rebel shows difference of opinion?**

**Ans:** In the poem the rebel always has a difference of opinion in all the situations mentioned by the poet. When everybody wants short hair, the rebel wants to grow his/her hair long and when everybody wants to have long hair the rebels cuts off his/her hair short. When everybody wears a uniform the rebel wears fantastic clothes and when everybody wears fantastic clothes the rebel dresses up soberly. In the company of dog lovers the rebel praises cats and in the company of cat lovers the rebel speaks good about the dogs. When everybody wants to see a clear sky the rebels wants rain and when everybody longs for rain the rebel waits for the sun to shine.

## Chapter 1: Three Questions

- Leo Tolstoy

### Vocabulary Enrichment:

1. Woods (N) – a small forest
2. seized (V) – took by force
3. fainted (V) – lost consciousness
4. council (N) – a group of people chosen to give advice or to make rules
5. hermit (N) – a person who lives alone and leads a simple life

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### Comprehension Check

(SHORT QUESTIONS)

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

**Ans:** The king wanted to know, what is the right time to begin something, which people should he listen to and what is the most important thing for him to do because he knew that he would never fail if he knew answers to these three questions.

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### Working with the text

Answer the following questions.

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

**Ans:** In answer to the second question, some said that the people most necessary to the king were his councillors, others said, the priests. A few others chose the doctors and yet others said that soldiers were the most necessary.

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

**Ans:** In answer to the question, what is the most important thing for him to do, some said science would be the most important. Others suggested fighting, and some said religious worship would be the most important.

**4. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?**

**Ans:** The king and the hermit helped the wounded man by providing him shelter and protected him from the army. The king washed and covered the wound of the man with his handkerchief, but the blood did not stop flowing. The king re-dressed the wound until it stopped bleeding. They took him to the hut for taking rest and the king also gave him fresh water.

**5. (i) Who was the bearded man?**

**Ans:** The bearded man was the enemy of the king who swore to revenge him for seizing his property and putting his brother to death.

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

**Ans:** The bearded man asked for the king's forgiveness as the king had saved his life. He came there for taking revenge from the king but instead the king helped him to get better.

**(LONG QUESTION)****6. What were the hermit's answers to the three questions? Write each answer separately.****Which answer do you like most, and why?**

**Ans:** In answer to king's first question, the hermit said that there is only one important time 'Now'. It is the only time when you have power to act. In answer to king's second question, the hermit said that the most important person is the one with whom we are at the present. In response to king's third question, the hermit answered that the most important thing to do is to do that person good. I like the answer to the first question the most because time has the supreme power. It can take you to heights if you do something good and can also make you fall on the ground if you won't act in the present. One should live and act according to present.

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