

HONEYSUCKLE

Unit: 1 (Prose)

WHO DID PATRICK'S HOMEWORK?

- CAROL MOORE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	Ignoramus (Noun)	An ignorant person, who lacks knowledge
2.	Shriek (Verb)	Short, high pitched cry
3.	Glitch (Noun)	Hitch/ problem
4.	Slyly (Adverb)	Secretively
5.	Hamper (Noun)	A basket with a lid

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Patrick think his cat was playing with? What was it really?

Ans Patrick thought that his cat was playing with a little doll. It was, in fact, a very small-sized man, an elf.

2. Why did the little man grant Patrick a wish?

Ans Patrick had saved the little man's life from the cat by not handing him back to the cat. So he promised to fulfil one wish of Patrick.

3. What was Patrick's wish?

Ans Patrick hated doing homework. His greatest wish was that the little man should do all his homework till the end of the semester that was of 35 days.

4. In what subjects did the little man need help, to do Patrick's homework?

Ans The little man needed Patrick's help in Maths, English and Human History.

5. How did Patrick help him?

Ans Patrick had to consult a dictionary. He sat beside the little man and guided him in doing sums and brought books from the library and read out portions from books.

**6. Who do you think did Patrick's homework- the little man, or Patrick himself?
Give reasons for your answer.**

Ans It was Patrick himself who actually did all the homework. Since the elf did not know anything in English, Maths and Human History. Patrick had to lookup words in the dictionary, guide him in Maths and help him to read too. Patrick stayed up at nights and worked hard.

HONEYSUCKLE

Unit - 01 (Poem) A House, A Home

- Lorraine M. Halli

Word	Meaning
eaves (Noun)	edge of a roof
stucco (Noun)	fine plaster used for coating walls
yard (Noun)	a piece of enclosed ground next to a building
chimney (Noun)	a vertical passage for carrying off smoke
unselfish (Adj)	without any motive of self-gain

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What is a house made of? What does it have?

Ans. A house is made of bricks, stones, cement, hard wood, etc. It has window glass, a courtyard, eaves, chimneys, tile floors, stucco, roof, and lots of doors.

Q2. What is a home made of? What does it have?

Ans. A home is made by family members. It has unselfish acts, sharing, and caring for the loved ones.

Extract based Questions:

“What is a house?
It’s brick and stone
And wood that’s hard.
Some window glass
And perhaps a yard.”

Q3. Who is the poet of this poem?

Ans. Lorraine M. Halli is the poet of this poem.

Q4. What is a house made of?

Ans. A house is made of bricks, stones, hard wood, glass etc.

Q5. What is the use of windows?

Ans. The windows give us light and fresh air.

Long Answer

Q6. How can you differentiate between a house and a home on the basis of the poem?

Ans. The difference between a house and a home is that a house is a structure made up of bricks and stones. There are windows, doors, chimneys, and a roof in it. On the other hand, a home is a place of love and affection where family members live together selflessly. They love and care for each other and they share their pleasure and pain together.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Sample Question

1. Observe the following picture carefully and write meaningful sentences in about 80 – 100 words in the blanks given below the picture.



This is the picture of a park. Children are enjoying by flying kites. There is a big tree in the middle of the park. We can see five children in this picture. There is a stone bench in the park. One girl is sitting and watching the children flying kites. One dog is sitting on the grass. We can see bushes on the other side of the park. Five kites are flying in the sky. There is one kite entangled on the tree. One boy and one girl are carrying the spool to help the other children to fly kites. The girl who is sitting on the stone bench is having a short hair. The other girl who is carrying the spool has hair made in pony tail. One boy and a girl are talking to each other and flying kites.

Practice Question

2. Observe the following picture carefully and write meaningful sentences in about 80 – 100 words in the blanks given below the picture.



GRAMMAR

PRESENT TENSE

Tense	Simple Present	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
Form	S + V in the Present form	S + am/is/are + ing form of root verb	S + has/have + past participle form of root verb	S + has/have + been + ing form of root verb
Affirmative	He eats an apple.	He is eating an apple.	He has eaten an apple.	He has been eating an apple.
Negative	He does not eat an apple.	He is not eating an apple.	He has not eaten an apple.	He has not been eating an apple.
Interrogative	Does he eat an apple?	Is he eating an apple?	Has he eaten an apple?	Has he been eating an apple?

EXERCISE-1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Amit **grows** (grow) vegetables in his backyard. (Simple Present Tense)
2. Sunita **has left** (leave) for Vienna. (Present Perfect Tense)
3. My brother **is reading** (read) a classical novel. (Present Continuous Tense)
4. The young man **has been following** (follow) me from the railway station.
(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
5. He either **postpones** (postpone) his homework or **forgets** (forget) to do it.
(Simple Present Tense)
6. He **is jumping** (jump) over the fence. (Present Continuous Tense)
7. I **have been typing** (type) my assignment since morning.
(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
8. Rekha and Mona **play** (play) badminton every Saturday. (Simple Present Tense)
9. The sun **is shining** (shine) in the sky. (Present Continuous Tense)
10. Thirteen students **have registered** (register) for the competition. (Present Perfect Tense)

EXERCISE-2

Rewrite the following sentences first as negative sentences and then as interrogative sentences in the Simple Present Tense.

1. A kangaroo carries its baby in a pouch.

Ans **Negative:** A kangaroo does not carry its baby in a pouch.

Interrogative: Does a kangaroo carry its baby in a pouch?

2. The postman comes on a bicycle.

Ans **Negative:** The postman does not come on a bicycle.

Interrogative: Does the postman come on a bicycle?

3. A nurse dresses patient's wounds.

Ans **Negative:** A nurse does not dress patient's wounds.

Interrogative: Does a nurse dress patient's wounds?

EXERCISE-3

Rewrite the following sentences first as negative sentences and then as interrogative sentences in the Present Perfect Tense.

1. You have seen many magic performances.

Ans **Negative:** You haven't seen many magic performances.

Interrogative: Have you seen many magic performances?

2. My uncle has contributed a chapter to this book.

Ans **Negative:** My uncle hasn't contributed a chapter to this book.

Interrogative: Has your /my uncle contributed a chapter to this book?

3. Two scholars have edited it.

Ans **Negative:** Two scholars haven't edited it.

Interrogative: Have two scholars edited it?

HONEYSUCKLE

Unit-02 (Poem)

The Kite

- Harry Behn

Vocabulary building :

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	snaps (Verb)	to break with a sharp noise
2.	soars (Verb)	fly or rise high in the air
3.	gust (Noun)	a sudden rush of wind
4.	slack (Adj)	not tight, loose
5.	flap (Verb)	flutter or move wings up and down

Working with Poem

Q1. List out the action words in the poem.
Dive, dip, snaps, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
Find out the meanings of these words.

Ans. **dive-** a sudden descent, **dip** – a sudden drop, **snaps** - to crack, **soars-** fly or rise high in the air, **rides-** climbs, **falls-** to come down **blows-** moves, **flaps-** flutters.

Q2. **Read these lines from the poem:**

Then soars like a ship
With only a sail

The movement of the tailless kite is compared to a ship with a sail. This is called a simile.
Can you suggest what or who the following actions may be compared to?

Ans. He runs like **a snail**.
He eats like **a horse**.
She sings like **a canary**.
It shines like **a diamond**.
It flies like **a bird**.

Extra Questions:

Q1. **When does a kite look bright?**

Ans. The kite looks bright when it is new.

Q2. **How does a kite snap its tail?**

Ans. When the kite dives and dips in the blue sky at that time it snaps its tail.

Q3. **What does a kite sail like?**

Ans. A kite sails like a ship.

Q4. **What happens to the thread when it gets loose?**

Ans. When the thread gets loose, the master of the kite who controls it, rolls it back.

Q5. **When does the kite lose its beauty?**

Ans. The kite loses its shine and beauty when it gets caught in the branches of a tree and becomes unable to be free from there.

HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON NO. 2
HOW THE DOG FOUND HIMSELF A NEW MASTER!

ANONYMOUS

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	darted (Verb)	moved suddenly
2.	cliff (Noun)	a steep high rock
3.	fierce (Adj)	violent
4.	ill-pleased(Adj)	unhappy
5.	kinsman (Noun)	relative

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Why did the dog feel the need for a master?

Ans. The dog was sick and tired of going about alone in search of food and he did not feel safe so he felt the need to find a master for himself.

Q.2 Who did he first choose as his master? Why did he leave that master?

Ans. The dog first chose a wolf as his master. But he found that the wolf was afraid of the bear. So he left the company of the wolf.

Q.3 Who did he choose next? Why?

Ans. Next, the dog chose a bear as his master, because he was stronger than the wolf.

Q.4 Why did he serve the Lion for a long time?

Ans. He served the Lion for a long time because he found that there was no one more powerful and stronger than the lion in the forest and so no one dared to touch the dog or offend him in any way. Therefore, the dog lived happily by serving the lion for a long time.

Q.5 Who did he finally choose as his master and why?

Ans. He finally chose man as his master because one day, he realised that the lion was afraid of man. He had decided to serve someone who was the most powerful and stronger than anyone on earth, so he finally chose man as his master.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.6 Why did the dog prefer a strong master to life in the jungle?

Ans. Centuries ago, the wild dog roamed as freely in the forest as wolves. He enjoyed absolute freedom. But he was not quite happy with his way of life. He was sick of his loneliness and routine. He was also afraid of animals stronger than him when he went out in search for his food. So to save himself from hunger and danger of other animals, he decided to have a master stronger than anyone else on the earth.

INFORMAL LETTER WRITING

FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER

B/ 134 Golf Links New Delhi	<i>Writer's Address</i>
12 March 2019	<i>Date: (alpha numeric)</i>
Dear Mother	<i>Salutation</i>
	<i>Body of the letter in three paragraphs</i>
Your Loving son	<i>Subscription</i>
Subhash	<i>Signature (Name of the writer)</i>

SAMPLE QUESTION

27 SRM Road
Kochi

21 May 2017

Dear Vimal

Thank you for the wonderful birthday gift you sent me. I had long wanted to watch the Lord of the Rings trilogy, and I was so excited to find the DVD set when I opened your gift packet.

We had a lot of fun on my birthday, but we all missed you a lot. I wish we were staying in the same city! I am looking forward to our visit to Bengaluru in July. Please do plan the things we could do together there. Do not forget to include outings and movies!

I hope uncle Krishna and aunt Rima are fine. Do convey my regards to them.

Lots of Love
Yours lovingly / Your loving friend
Suma

PRACTICE QUESTION

1. Write a letter to a friend of yours who used to study with you in the same class and has now moved to another country. Ask him/her about the school and friends there.
2. Write a letter to your father who lives in Mumbai, informing about the school trip that you wish to go in about 120 to 150 words. Ask him to give his consent and also send the trip money as soon as possible.

LESSON NO: 15 SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

The rule of subject –verb agreement is that a singular subject is followed by a singular verb and a plural subject needs a plural verb. It is also known as the subject – verb concord.

Exercise A : Choose the correct verb to complete each sentences. (To be done in the Text Book)

1. Arnab**is**..... a clever boy. (is /are)
2. These painters.....**were**.... the best –known artists of Odisha.(was/were)
3. Both the sailors.....**were**... drunk.(were/was)
4. Some stars in the sky..... **shine**... more brightly than others. (shines/shine)
5. Kiran as well as Ajit.....**has**.... a sports bicycle. (have/has)
6. Neither Neeraj nor his sister.....**plans**.... to buy a new house. (plan/plans)
7. There ... **are**.... some flowers in the basket. (is /are)
8. Either Amar or Sandeep **is**...sleeping in the car. (is /are)
9. Everyone... **has**... got a seat. (has/have)
10. Suman, along with her friends,**is**....going to Colombo. (is /are)

Exercise-B: Correct and rewrite the following sentences if they are wrong.

(To be done in Note Book)

1. **Either Amina or her brother has a black cat. (no correction needed)**

Ans. Either Amina or her brother has a black cat.

2. **Are there anyone here?**

Ans. Is there anyone here?

3. **Kamal, besides Ratish and Jeevan have got admission in this college.**

Ans. Kamal, besides Ratish and Jeevan has got admission in this college.

4. **Neither the villagers nor the police was aware of the smuggling of drugs.**

Ans. Neither the villagers nor the police were aware of the smuggling of drugs.

5. **There is ten sharpened pencils in the box.**

Ans. There are ten sharpened pencils in the box.

6. Sandeep or Billu are responsible for this mess.

Ans. Sandeep or Billu is responsible for this mess.

7. Each of the four winners is going to get a new car. (no correction needed)

Ans. Each of the four winners is going to get a new car.

8. Anita, not Sarika, is his sister. (no correction needed)

Ans. Anita, not Sarika, is his sister.

9. Does anyone speak Japanese here? (no correction needed)

Ans. Does anyone speak Japanese here?

10. Cumin, red chilli powder, pepper and turmeric are the spices you need to make this dish. (no correction needed)

Ans. Cumin, red chilli powder, pepper and turmeric are the spices you need to make this dish.

LESSON NO: 8 ARTICLES

Exercise-A: Write a or an correctly in the blanks. (To be done in Text Book)

1. None of us wants to be **an**engineer.
2. Rancho is **a**baby elephant.
3. How much does..... **a**new car cost?
4. Yesterday we saw ...**a**... very entertaining episode of Kid Wizards on TV.
5. Italian is **a**European language.
6. Travelling two kilometers in the heavy traffic took us**a**..... full hour.
7. The captain of the ship was **an**eighteen year-old boy.
8. Puducherry is **a** Union Territory.
9. They want **a** ... young actor to play the king's role
10. Going to the North Pole is..... **an**extremely difficult task.

Exercise-B: Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly. (To be done in Note Book)

1. **An old man came to our store to ask for a thermometers.**
Ans. An old man came to our store to ask for thermometers.
2. **A red light will blink when there is an electricity in the circuit.**
Ans. A red light will blink when there is electricity in the circuit.
3. **Is a laptop heavier than a dictionary?**
Ans. Is a laptop heavier than a dictionary? (no correction needed)
4. **Please ask for a extra scoop of ice cream.**
Ans. Please ask for an extra scoop of ice cream.
5. **I am going to the town to buy a furniture for my room.**
Ans. I am going to the town to buy furniture for my room.
6. **When the ship sank Gulliver clung to a log of a wood.**
Ans. When the ship sank Gulliver clung to a log of wood.
7. **Anita bought a bottle of tomato sauce, a sugar, a kitchen knife, a energy drink and an box of ice cream.**
Ans. Anita bought a bottle of tomato sauce, sugar, a kitchen knife, an energy drink and a box of ice cream.

8. Saroj opened the lock with a knife.

Ans. Saroj opened the lock with a knife.

9. A chimpanzee is not as tall as an human being.

Ans. A chimpanzee is not as tall as a human being.

10. Raghuram is an actor and an writer.

Ans. Raghuram is an actor and a writer.

Exercise-C: Fill in the blanks in the passages below using a, an or the correctly.

(To be done in the Text Book)

(1) A newborn frog is called a tadpole. When a tadpole hatches from the egg, it looks like a tiny fish with only a round head and a long tail. The tadpole's shape changes as it gets older. After about five weeks the tadpole begins to grow back legs and a few weeks later, front legs start to develop. As the tadpole's legs grow, its tail gets smaller. At about twelve weeks, the tadpole's tail is almost gone and it starts to look like the young frog.

(2) A woman who was fond of cleaning had two little girls to help her. She was in the habit of waking them early in the morning. The girls were very unhappy about this. They decided to kill the cock which roused their mistress so early. One day they killed the cock. From that day onwards, no longer hearing the hour from the cock, the woman woke up the girls in the middle of the night.

HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON:3
TARO'S REWARD

JAPANESE STORY RETOLD

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	pitcher (noun)	a pot made of mud
2.	intended (verb)	planned
3.	mutter (verb)	speak unclearly
4.	tricked (verb)	deceived
5.	sake (noun)	a popular Japanese drink.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Why did Taro run in the direction of the stream?

Ans. Taro ran in the direction of the stream because he was thirsty. Secondly, he had never before heard the sound of falling water in that area.

Q.2 How did Taro's father show his happiness after drinking sake?

Ans. Sake gave warmth as well as energy to the old man. Taro's father stopped shivering and started dancing. In this way, he showed his happiness.

Q.3 Why did the waterfall give Taro sake and others water?

Ans. The waterfall obliged Taro and changed water into sake. The reason was that he was a thoughtful son. He served his old parents sincerely. Sake was the reward for his goodness. Other people were just greedy. So they got only plain water.

Q.4 Why did the villagers want to drown Taro?

Ans. The villagers went to the waterfall to collect sake. But they got only plain cold water. They thought that Taro had tricked them. So they looked for Taro to punish him.

Q.5 Why did the Emperor reward Taro?

Ans. The Emperor of Japan rewarded Taro for being good and kind towards his parents. This was Emperor's way to encourage all children to respect, obey and serve their parents.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.6 How did Taro meet the demand of his father?

Ans. Taro was a young woodcutter. He honoured, loved and obeyed his parents. But he earned very little money. One cold evening his father wished to have a cup of sake. Taro began to work harder to earn more money and buy sake. He was favoured by luck. He discovered a waterfall, the water of which tasted like sake. He brought a pitcher full of that drink to meet the demand of his father.

**HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON - 3 (POEM)
THE QUARREL**

Eleanor Farjeon

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	fell out (verb)	to quarrel
2.	slight (adj)	little
3.	thumped (verb)	patted

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Write the meaning of the underlined phrases.

(i) And somehow we fell out.

Ans. started quarrelling

(ii) The afternoon turned black.

Ans. was spoiled due to bad mood.

Q2. Read the following lines from the poem. What do they mean?

(i) One thing led to another

(ii) The start of it was slight

(iii) The end of it was strong

(iv) The afternoon turned black

(v) Thumped me on the back

Ans. (i) One reason led to another reason.

(ii) The quarrel was started on small issue.

(iii) The end turned into a big fight.

(iv) The quarrel spoiled their mood and the afternoon became unpleasant.

(v) Patted on the back in a friendly manner.

Extra Questions:

1) Who quarrelled with the poet?

Ans. The poet's brother quarrelled with him.

2) Does the poet know about what they quarrelled for?

Ans. No, the poet does not know what they quarrelled about.

3) What did the poet's brother do to him?

Ans. The poet's brother thumped him on his back.

4) What led to the fight?

Ans. The poet could not remember the reason behind the fight. One argument after the other led to the fight. The issue was minor only.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN

LESSON: 1 A TALE OF TWO BIRDS

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	amazed (Verb)	surprised
2.	imitate (Verb)	copy
3.	announce (Verb)	declare publicly
4.	fortunately (Adverb)	luckily
5.	slip away (Verb)	pass away

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 How did the two baby birds get separated?

Ans During a terrible thunderstorm, the two baby birds were blown away by the strong winds to the other side of the forest. Both fell at different places; as a result, they got separated.

Q.2 Where did each of them find a home?

Ans One of the birds found its home near a cave where a gang of robbers lived. The other found its home in a *rishi's* ashram.

Q.3 What did the first bird say to the stranger?

Ans The first bird cried out, "Quick! Hurry up! There's someone under the tree. Come and take his jewels and his horse. Hurry, or else he'll slip away."

Q.4 What did the second bird say to him?

Ans The second bird said to the king, "Welcome to the ashram, Sir. Please go inside and rest. The rishi will be back soon. There's some cold water in the pot. Please make yourself comfortable."

Q.5 How did the *rishi* explain the different ways in which the birds behaved?

Ans The *rishi* explained that the first bird had always heard the talk of robbers. So it imitated them and talked about robbing people. The second bird had repeated what it had always heard in the ashram. So it welcomed people to the ashram.

Q.6 Which one of the following sums up the story best?

- (i) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
- (ii) One is known by the company one keeps.
- (iii) A friend in need is friend indeed.

Ans The sentence 'One is known by the company one keeps' sums up the story best.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.7 How did the king reach the rishi's ashram? Why did the two birds behave with the king differently?

Ans The king came to the forest to hunt a deer. He rode after the deer and lost his way. Tired, he stood near a cave. One bird informed the robbers to rob the traveller of his jewels and horse. The king sensed danger and rode away. Soon he came to a rishi's ashram. He sat under the tree's shade. He was amazed to hear another bird's voice. It requested him to enter the ashram and rest. The two birds were real brothers, but one became crook in the company of robbers. The other became gentle in the company of the rishi. The holy man told the king that one's good or bad company makes one noble or wicked.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN

LESSON:2 THE FRIENDLY MONGOOSE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	sobbing (Verb)	Crying
2.	hastily (Adverb)	swiftly / hurriedly
3.	smearred (Verb)	Spread
4.	customary (Adj)	usual / normal routine
5.	hysterically (Adverb)	madly / uncontrollably

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Why did the farmer bring a baby mongoose into the house?

Ans The farmer brought a baby mongoose into the house because he wanted his son to have a companion when he grew up, and he felt that the mongoose will be his companion.

Q.2 Why didn't the farmer's wife want to leave the baby alone with the mongoose?

Ans The farmer's wife didn't want to leave the baby alone with the mongoose because the mongoose was a full grown animal and she was afraid that it would hurt the baby.

Q.3 What was the farmer's comment on his wife's fears?

Ans The farmer's comment on his wife's fears was that she needn't be afraid. He said that the mongoose was a friendly animal; it was as sweet as the baby and they were the best of friends.

Q.4 Why did the farmer's wife strike the mongoose with her basket?

Ans When the farmer's wife came back from shopping she saw that the mongoose's face and paws were smeared with blood. Blind with rage, she struck the mongoose with a heavy basket full of groceries.

Q.5 Did she repent her hasty action? How does she show her repentance?

Ans Yes, she did repent her hasty action. Her repentance can be seen by the fact that she went running out to look if the mongoose was alive, and then cried and touched the dead mongoose saying – "What have I done?"

Long Answer Type Question

Q.6 How did the mongoose oblige its master? What was the reward of his service?

Ans A farmer lived in a village with his wife and a small son. In order to give company to the child, the farmer brought with him a small mongoose. It became a good friend of the infant. One day the mother went to the market. The child was left in the company of the mongoose. A snake was going to bite the baby. But the mongoose killed it. The mother after she came back home saw blood on the mongoose's face. She went mad with anger and killed the mongoose. Soon after she discovered how the mongoose had saved the child's life. She wept bitterly.

GRAMMAR

PAST TENSE

Tense	Simple Past	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
Form	S + V2 in the Past form	S + was/ were + ing form of root verb	S + had + past participle form of root verb	S + had + been +ing form of root verb
Affirmative	He ate an apple.	He was eating an apple.	He had eaten an apple.	He had been eating an apple.
Negative	He did not eat an apple.	He was not eating an apple.	He had not eaten an apple.	He had not been eating an apple.
Interrogative	Did he eat an apple?	Was he eating an apple?	Had he eaten an apple?	Had he been eating an apple?

Exercise A: Complete the following passage using the Simple Past Tense form of the verbs given in brackets. (To be done in the Textbook) Page No: 85

Somawas..... (be) an adventurous girl. Shewanted..... (want) to be a detective when she grew.....(grow) up. Her friend in all her adventures was..... (be) her faithful dog Shwan. Somaread..... (read) children’s editions of all Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie and Byomkesh Bakshi stories. Shethought..... (think) she.....could..... (can) learn the methods of master detectives from these tales. Shewaited..... (wait) for a burglary, blackmailing or murder which she and Shwan.....would..... (will) solve.

The opportunity the little detective was waiting for.....came..... (come) one evening when sheheard..... (hear) her father telling her mother that his mobile phone.....was..... (be) missing. Soma enthusiastically.....took.....(take) up the assignment. A little while into the search, she.....realized.....(realize) that neither Holmes nor Poirot had even traced a mobile phone! She and her assistant.....went.....(go) about the house looking for the little thing. They.....looked.....(look) in the bed, the bookshelf, the wardrobe and inside dad’s car. Then she.... dialled.....(dial) daddy’s number from the land phone. But the automatic response system.... told....(tell) her that the mobile was switched off. After several hours the first adventure of the little detective.....came.....(come) to a dull end. No sign of the mobile phone!

The case.....solved.....(solve) itself the next day. Her father had left his mobile in his office and it had run out of battery.

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**Exercise C: Write questions in the Simple Past to get the following as their answers.
(To be done in the Note Book) Page No: 86**

1. I didn't register my name for the painting competition.

Ans Did you register your name for the painting competition?

2. No, Ashoka was not the founder of Buddhism.

Ans Was Ashoka the founder of Buddhism?

3. Yes, Mahima completed her work in 45 minutes.

Ans Did Mahima complete her work in 45 minutes?

4. They brought me all the colours I wanted.

Ans Did they bring you all the colours they wanted?

5. Yes, it was the picture I wanted to buy.

Ans Was it the picture you wanted to buy?

**Exercise D: Make sentences in the past continuous using the sentence parts given below.
(To be done in the Note Book) Page No: 87**

1. three soldiers / run after / the smugglers.

Ans Three soldiers were running after the smugglers.

2. raining / in Kuala Lumpur / when we reached there

Ans It was raining in Kuala Lumpur when we reached there.

3. Bhim / taking bath / when the phone rang.

Ans Bhim was taking bath when the phone rang.

4. Vivek and Jessi / writing reports / when the teacher came.

Ans Vivek and Jessi were writing reports when the teacher came.

5. Satellite television / become / popular / in the 1990's.

Ans Satellite television was becoming popular in the 1990's.

Exercise E: Rewrite the following sentences first as negative sentences and then as interrogative sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.

(To be done in the Notebook) Page No: 89

1. Shyam was playing with his dog when his father arrived.

Ans **Negative:** Shyam was not playing with his dog when his father arrived.

Interrogative: Was Shyam playing with his dog when his father arrived?

2. They were running to catch a butterfly.

Ans **Negative:** They were not running to catch a butterfly.

Interrogative: Were they running to catch a butterfly?

3. Anil was playing for Kings XI last season.

Ans **Negative:** Anil was not playing for Kings XI last season.

Interrogative: Was Anil playing for Kings XI last season?

Exercise G: Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets. (To be done in the Textbook) Page No: 89

1. Sumesh.....**had left**.....for home before his parcel arrived (leave)

2. Ansari's cat.....**had killed**..... the pigeon before we saw it. (kill)

3. Yesterday we again saw the man who.....**had sold**.....us his bicycle. (sell)

4. After everyone..... **had given**.....their speeches, dinner was served. (give)

5. I..... **had forgotten**.....to lock the room before I went out. (forget)

Exercise J: Complete the following sentences using appropriate clauses with past perfect continuous verbs forms. The main verbs are given in brackets.

(To be done in the Textbook) Page No: 91

1. Santosh looked all drenched because.....**he had been playing in the rain.** (play)

2. When Arvind won his first prize for poetry,,.....**had been writing the new poem.** (write)

3. **She had been watching TV.**.....when her mother asked her to start studying. (watch)

4. Nandana finally killed the wasp that.....**had been pestering her.** (pester)

5. I used an empty bottle.....**that had been lying on the table.** (lie)

HONEYSUCKLE

LESSON NO: 4

AN INDIAN AMERICAN IN SPACE - KALPANA CHAWLA

ADAPTED FROM SPAN/JANUARY/FEBRUARY/1998

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	streaked (Verb)	move very fast in specified direction
2.	unprecedented (Verb)	never known before
3.	blast off (Verb)	take off
4.	glued (Verb)	sticked
5.	hired (Verb)	employ for wages

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Where was Kalpana Chawla born? Why is she called an Indian-American?

Ans. Kalpana Chawla was born at Karnal, in Haryana. She was born in India, but married to an American and became a naturalised citizen. So she is called an Indian- American.

Q.2 When and why did she go to the U.S? Who did she marry?

Ans. After completing her Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering, Kalpana Chawla went to the United States of America for higher studies. There she married the flight instructor Jean- Pierre Harrison.

Q.3 How did she become an astronaut? What gave her the idea that she could be an astronaut?

Ans. Kalpana had already got a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering before she went to the U.S. She earned her PhD in aerospace engineering. In 1994 she was selected by NASA for training as an astronaut. She was encouraged by the people around her.

Q.4 What abilities must an astronaut have, according to the journalist?

Ans. An astronaut needs to know everything from biology to astrophysics to aeronautical engineering. He/ she must have a wide knowledge of science subjects.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.5 Describe Kalpana Chawla's first mission in space.

Ans. Kalpana's first mission in the space shuttle, Columbia, was 15 days 16 hours and 34 minutes long. She went around the earth 252 times. There was a Japanese and a Ukrainian astronauts in the crew and they performed many experiments.

Q.6 What does Kalpana Chawla say about pursuing a dream? Do you agree with her that success possible?

Ans. Kalpana Chawla, a girl from a small town, touched the skies. In her message to college students of Chandigarh, from space, she said that it is always possible to realise one's dream. One could certainly get success provided one has the vision and the courage. Yes, I agree with her. With vision and hard work success is possible.

HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON NO: 5

A DIFFERENT KIND OF SCHOOL

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	kindly (adv)	friendly
2.	plump (adj)	stout and fat
3.	misfortune(noun)	unfortunate condition
4.	awful (adj)	bad
5.	misery (noun)	difficulty

A. Put these sentences from the story in the right order and write them out in a paragraph. Don't refer to the text.

- I shall be so glad when today is over.
- Having a leg tied up and hopping about on a crutch is almost fun, I guess.
- I don't think I'll mind being deaf for a day—at least not much.
- But being blind is so frightening.
- Only you must tell me about things.
- Let's go for a little walk.
- The other bad days can't be half as bad as this

Ans. Let's go for a little walk. Only you must tell me about things. I shall be so glad when today is over. The other bad days can't be half as bad as this. Having a leg tied up and hopping about on a crutch is almost fun, I guess I don't think I'll mind being deaf for a day, at least not much. But being blind is so frightening.

B. Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why do you think the writer visited Miss Beam's school?

Ans. The writer had heard much about Miss Beam's new teaching method. So he visited her school to see the new play-way method personally.

Q.2 What was the 'game' that every child in the school had to play?

Ans. Every child in the school had to play the role of being blind, deaf, dumb, injured and lame once in a term. It was a sort of game and training.

Q.3 "Each term every child has one blind day, one lame day ...". Complete the line. Which day was the hardest? Why was it the hardest?

Ans. "Each term every child has one blind day, one lame day, one injured day and one dumb day." Being blind was the hardest day. The student felt that he/she was going to be hit by something every moment.

Q.4 What was the purpose of these special days?

Ans. The purpose of these special days was to give the children a personal taste of misfortune. They learnt to help the needy in society. Such training made them good citizens.

LESSON NO: 18 PREPOSITIONS

Exercise-A: Underline the Prepositions in the following passage. (To be done in Notebook)

The continent **of** Antarctica is a land **of** extremes. Most **of** the land **in** Antarctica is covered **with** ice. It has the coldest temperature **on** Earth. There are no trees or bushes **on** Antarctica. No human beings live there, though scientists often stay **at** research bases.

Exercise-B: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using suitable Prepositions. (To be done in Textbook)

1. This train comes.....**from**..... Jalandhar.
2. Please keep this torch...**on**.....the table.
3. The beggar was standing**at**..... the corner of the street.
4. The moon reflects the light...**of**... the sun.
5. India hosted the Commonwealth Games....**in**..... 2010.
6. Please call me.....**at**.....6 o'clock.
7. There will be a dance programme.....**after / before**.....the meeting.
8. Yesterday South Africa won the match.....**against**..... Kenya.
9. I'll meet you...**in front of / at**.....the petrol pump.....**at**..... 4 o'clock.
10. Suraj came....**to**..... the party....**with**.....his parents.
11. Mike ran.....**across**..... the road before I could stop him.
12. If you can't find your slippers look.....**under**.....the bed.
13. How far is Coimbatore.....**from**.....Mysuru?
14. A little rabbit came.....**out of**.....the magician's hat.
15. My tuition teacher arrived.....**in spite of**.....the rain.

Exercise-C: Choose the correct Prepositions. (To be done in Textbook)

1. I don't agree.....**with**.....you. (of, in, with)
2. An old woman brought.....**up**.....the young boy after his parents died. (in, up, along)
3. I have been waiting.....**for**.....the train for an hour. (on, up, for)
4. The boy in the bus smiled...**at**....me. (within, out, at)
5. Please fill...**in**.....this form before entering the hall. (against, in, on)
6. Sudha had asked...**for**.....three cups of tea. (away, up, for)
7. Why were you arguing.....**with**.....the coach? (with, at, to)
8. Haider objected.....**to**.....Salim's remarks about his friends. (at, against, to)
9. This set consists....**of**.....three tools. (at, of, in)
10. What are you searching.....**for**.....? (in, about, for)

GRAMMAR

FUTURE TENSE

Tense	Simple Future	Future Continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous
Form	S +will/shall + V in the Present form	S + will/shall +be + ing form of root verb	S + will/shall + have + past participle form of root verb	S + will/shall +have + been +ing form of root verb
Affirmative	He will eat an apple.	He will be eating an apple.	He will have eaten an apple.	He will have been eating an apple.
Negative	He will not eat an apple.	He will not be eating an apple.	He will not have eaten an apple.	He will not have been eating an apple.
Interrogative	Will he eat an apple?	Will he be eating an apple?	Will he have eaten an apple?	Will he have been eating an apple?

**Exercise A: Rewrite the following sentences in the Simple Future Tense.
(To be done in the Note Book) Page No. 95**

1. I bring you the remote.

Ans. I will bring you the remote.

2. Turn off the fan please.

Ans. You will turn off the fan.

3. Seema paints the fence.

Ans. Seema will paint the fence.

4. Sudhir is riding a bicycle.

Ans. Sudhir will ride a bicycle.

5. Salman is not likely to win the match.

Ans. Salman will not win the match.

6. Anil and Fatima are planning to contest in the school election.

Ans. Anil and Fatima will contest the school election.

7. I promise to buy you a chocolate ice-cream.

Ans. I will buy you a chocolate ice-cream.

8. Salma offered to make tea for Swapna.

Ans. Salma will make tea for Swapna.

Exercise D: Use the Future Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences. (To be done in the Textbook) Page No: 96

1. By 9 o'clock tonight I ... **will have completed**my assignment. (complete)

2. Suresh **will have gone**on leave by next week. (go)

3. Mohit **will have finished**washing by 3 p.m. (finish)

4. By 2024 we **will have lived** in Delhi for 10 years. (live)

5. Nita **will have written**a new story by this weekend. (write)

6. The players **will have reached**the stadium before the minister does. (reach)

7. The students **will have got**into the van by 7 a.m. (get)

8. The parents..... **will have assembled** in the hall before the principal's speech begins. (assemble)

9. An average child **will have watched**50,000 advertisement on TV by the time he/she is 10 years. (watch)

Exercise F: Complete the following sentences using the Future Perfect Continuous forms of the verbs given in brackets. (To be done in the Textbook) Page No: 97

1. By the time the children come, we **will have been cleaning**the house for 5 hours. (clean)

2. Sumesh **will have been writing** his essay when we leave the class. (write)

3. The rivers..... **will have been drying up** when the monsoon starts. (dry up)

4. ... **Will** you **have been meditating**when I call? (meditate)

5. Girish **will have been packing**his things when we go there. (pack)

6. Sandhya..... **will have been cooking**at the time you get back from office. (cook)

7. What **will**you **have been doing**this time next year? (do)

8. How..... **will**you **have been going**home after the programme? (go)

PARAGRAPH WRITING

A paragraph is a group of sentences that expresses a common belief or idea.

Tips for Writing a Paragraph

1. Start writing a paragraph with a topic sentence that states the main idea, catches the reader's interest and sets a tone for the rest of the paragraph.
2. Develop the paragraph using sensory details, facts, statistics, incidents or anecdotes.
3. Organise the information in chronological order, order of importance, order of familiarity, or by comparison and contrast.
4. Use simple language and easily understood words.
5. Don't use complex words and phrases that are difficult to understand.
6. Develop the idea coherently.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Q. Write a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words on a day that you can't forget.

Ans.

A Day That I Can't Forget

There are many days in my life that I can't forget and of these is the day when the result of my class V examination was declared. I had done all my papers well. I expected a good result but to my surprise I stood first in the entire district. I felt very happy. My parents and other family members were very happy. All friends and my teachers came to congratulate me on this great success. Sweets were distributed in the colony. My father decided to send me to a very good school for further education. That result day is still fresh in my memories.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. Write a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words on any National Festival that you like.
2. Write a paragraph in about 80 - 100 words on the topic:
'A Visit to a Hill station'

LESSON NO: 2 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Exercise-A: Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.
(To be done in the Text Book) Page No: 7

1. Afzal has bought a wall –mounting bookshelf.
2. The wax polish looks like ice cream.
3. Did you leave the back door open?
4. Baking a cake is not as easy as eating it.
5. Kalyan, Namrata and Mahu have decided to learn yoga.
6. I found a dead rat inside the wardrobe.
7. Are all Samuel's brothers sailors?
8. The trainer is running around the playground.
9. Have you submitted the application form?
10. Don't open that box.
11. Will you bring that bouquet to the lecture hall?
12. Stop the players from leaving the ground.

Exercise-B: Write your own subjects for the following predicates. (Answers may vary)

(First five to be done in Note Book)

1. is an amazing dancer.
2. love to go rafting in the river.
3. bought me a watch and a cap.
4. becomes weak with age.
5. are the best engineers we have.

Exercise-C: Write your own predicates for the following subjects. (Answers may vary)

(First five to be done in Note Book)

1. Nina and I
2. Some of the onions in this bag
3. Birds
4. Jennifer
5. She.....

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN

LESSON:4 THE OLD CLOCK SHOP

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	down on their luck (Idiom)	difficult situation
2.	pawn broker (Noun)	a person who lends money at interest on the security of an article.
3.	mocking (Verb)	insulting
4.	approached (Verb)	come nearer
5.	striking (Verb)	hitting

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Why do you think he had come to the shop?

Ans. The man was down on his luck and had come to rob Ray's shop.

Q.2 How did Ray communicate with him?

Ans. Ray was old and deaf. He communicated with the man with the help of a pencil and a notepad.

Q.3 Ray was not a pawnbroker. Why then did he lend money to people in exchange for their old watches and clocks?

Ans. Ray was not a pawnbroker, but at the same time he could not say no to the needy people who placed their old watches or clocks before him for anything they could get. Therefore, he lent them money.

Q.4 "The watch was nothing special and yet had great powers." In what sense did it have 'great powers'?

Ans. The watch was nothing special, but it had great powers because it was something to exchange, a way out of a bad situation. It saved the two men from doing something they would later be sorry for.

Q.5 Do you think the man would ever come back to pick up the watch?

Ans. Yes, the man would come back to pick up the watch. He himself said that he would be back to pick it up as soon as he could. It was not necessary for him to say so, but he did. Therefore, we can say that he would be true to his word.

Q.6 When did "the unfriendly face" of the visitor turn truly friendly?

Ans. The "unfriendly face" of the visitor turned truly friendly when Ray offered him a way out by accepting the old watch for fifty dollars. Both knew that the watch was not worth that much.

Q.7 What do you think the man said to his friend who waited at the door?

Ans. There was a look of surprise on the older man's face when he came to know that Ray was deaf. He would have passed on this information to his younger friend standing at the door. Also, he might have discussed with him what they needed to do next.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.8 What made Ray think the visitor was not really a shopper?

Ans. Ray saw two men, one in his twenties, the other closer to fifty, enter his shop. The younger one remained at the door. The older man approached the counter with no sign of friendliness in his eyes. On paying attention, Ray noticed the shape of a gun and a restless hand in the man's right coat pocket. This made Ray think that the visitor was not really a shopper.

**HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON - 4 (POEM)
BEAUTY**

E- Yeh-Shure

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	chant (Verb)	singing
2.	deed (Noun)	action
3.	sigh (Verb)	breath out
4.	earnest (Adj)	serious/ whole hearted

Working with Poem

- Q1. The poet says, “Beauty is heard in ...”
Can you hear beauty? Add a sound that you think is beautiful to the sounds the poet thinks are beautiful.
The poet, Shelley, said:
Heard melodies are sweet,
But those unheard are sweeter.**

What do you think this means? Have you ever ‘heard’ a song in your head, long after the song was sung or played?

- Ans.** We can hear beauty in waterfalls, chirping of birds, dropping of rain. They are really enthralling and exciting.

The poet says that when we hear melodies, we find it sweet but after hearing those melodies when we imagine about melodies i.e., unheard melodies we found it sweeter than the original melody itself.

Yes, sometimes a melodies song stays in one’s mind for long and it keeps playing in one’s head as it has touched that person’s soul.

- Q2. Read the first and second stanzas of the poem again. Note the following phrases.
corn growing, people working or dancing, wind sighing, rain falling, a singer chanting**

These could be written as

- corn that is growing
- people who are working or dancing

Can you rewrite the other phrases like this? Why do you think the poet uses the shorter phrases?

- Ans.** wind that is sighing
rain that is falling
a singer who is chanting
The poet uses the shorter phrases in the poem to make it more attractive and appealing. The poet created a particular order of rhyme scheme.

Extra Questions:

Q1. When is beauty heard by the poet?

Ans. Beauty is heard in the night when the wind is sighing, rain is falling or a singer is chanting.

Q2. How can we find beauty in ourselves?

Ans. We can find beauty in ourselves by doing good things to others and keeping good thoughts in our mind.

Q3. What things repeat themselves?

Ans. The poet says in the concluding stanza that beauty lies in ourselves; in good deeds, happy thoughts which are repeated in our dreams and in our work and even in our rest . Good deeds, happy thoughts repeat themselves in the dreams at your work and even when we rest.