

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN

LESSON:10

A STRANGE WRESTLING MATCH

- **INDIRA DAVID**

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	wrestler (noun)	a person who takes part in wrestling, especially for sport.
2.	apprehension (noun)	anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen.
3.	Marshalling (verb)	to bring together or organize people or things in order to achieve a particular aim
4.	proclaimed (verb)	announce officially or publicly
5.	scornful (adj)	feeling or expressing contempt

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q.1 Describe about appearance of Vijay Singh.

Ans. Vijay Singh was a famous wrestler. He was unbeatable. He had big shoulders and strong arms. He was so tall that he looked like a giant.

Q.2 What was the weakness of Vijay Singh?

Ans. Vijay Singh was a powerful wrestler. Vijay Singh's one weakness was his habit of boasting. He wished to fight with a ghost and teach him a lesson.

Q.3 Who does he meet in the Haunted Desert?

Ans. In the haunted desert, Vijay Singh came across a ghost who claimed to be his friend.

Q.4 What did Vijay Singh do with the property?

Ans. Vijay Singh carried all the property on the camel's back. He returned much of it to the rightful owner.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.5 How was the wrestling match between the two was unusual?

Ans. The wrestling match was strange because it was a fight between a man and ghost. The wrestler Vijay Singh had one weakness. He was boastful of his strength. It was in fact a trial of wit and wisdom. Finally Vijay Singh won the match and returned home with lots of gold.

Q.6 'We be sensible when we choose to speak'. Give your answer in support of the text.

Ans. Vijay was a powerful man but unrealistic and boastful nature had proved to be threat to his life. The ghost would have killed him, he was saved by his clever acts. Towards the end, he realised his mistake and decided to speak after giving many thoughts to his words. Great men and thinkers always advise to speak wisely.

Q.7 Vijay Singh cleverly handled the ghost. What values can be learnt by his acts from the story?

Ans. Vijay Singh was boastful. This habit landed him in trouble. However, he used his intellect to defeat the ghost. He recognised the ghost in the first meeting and challenged him twice. He did not trust the ghost and therefore did not sleep at night. Thus saved his life and scared the ghost to

hell, who left his invaluable treasure for him and no traveller was ever bothered by any ghost in the haunted desert. So, one can learn being sensible, instinctive and the will to scare the wrong people out of our lives.

Q.8 What made the ghost speechless? Why?

Ans. Vijay Singh challenged the ghost to fight. This made him speechless because everybody is afraid of the ghost. But Vijay Singh was calling him stupid and worthless. His courage and boldness made the ghost speechless.

LESSON NO: 26 HOMONYMS

Exercise-A: Fill in the blanks in each sentence pair using suitable homonyms. (To be done in Notebook)

1. (a) I have two sets of crayons.
(b) The sun sets in the west.
2. (a) What kind of creatures are arachnids?
(b) Be kind to animals.
- 3.(a) Will a matchbox sink in water?
(b) Keep the plates for washing in the sink.
- 4.(a) The ring finger is between the little finger and the middle finger.
(b) I heard the phone ring at midnight.
- 5.(a) The solution of these two chemicals is used as a pesticide.
(b) Is there a solution to the problem of poverty?
- 6.(a) Can you play some music please?
(b) How long do you play after school in the evening?
- 7.(a) My bag is heavy, but yours is light.
(b) This little bulb doesn't give enough light to read.
- 8.(a) Mina carries her teddy bear wherever she goes.
(b) This table cannot bear the weight of that box.
- 9.(a) We left the playground at 7 o'clock last evening.
(b) Look left and right before crossing the road.
- 10.(a) There is an object inside the pipe blocking the flow of water.
(b) We must object to the closing of the park.

Exercise-B: Guess the word from each pair of clues. (To be done in Textbook)

- Ans.** (1) watch (2) bat (3) cricket (4) plane (5) box
(6) letter (7) right (8) like (9) type (10) leave

LESSON NO 27: HOMOPHONES

Q. A Exercise-A: Rewrite the following sentence to make them meaningful by replacing one of the words with its homophones. (10 sentences to be done in Notebook) Page No. 159

Q.1 Charles Dickens is the author of the book A Tail of Two Cities.

Ans Charles Dickens is the author of the book A Tale of Two Cities.

Q.2 Abhimanyu was Arjun's sun.

Ans Abhimanyu was Arjun's son.

Q.3 Let's all prey for peace in the world.

Ans Let's all pray for peace in the world.

Q.4 Something is written on the window pain.

Ans Something is written on the window pane.

Q.5 It takes three ours to fly from Delhi to Chennai.

Ans It takes three hours to fly from Delhi to Chennai.

Q.6 Can you count the hare on your head?

Ans Can you count the hair on your head?

Q.7 The teacher ordered ice cream for the hole class.

Ans The teacher ordered ice cream for the whole class.

Q.8 Our made doesn't know how to cook pulav.

Ans Our maid doesn't know how to cook pulav.

Q.9 What is the taxi fair from your home to your office?

Ans What is the taxi fare from your home to your office?

Q.10 The sail of tobacco products is banned here.

Ans The sale of tobacco products is banned here.

Q.11 This bridge is made of steal.

Ans This bridge is made of steel.

Q.12 Can there be a temple without an idle?

Ans Can there be a temple without an idol?

Q.13 I've read somewhere that a mail seahorse gives birth to babies.

Ans I've read somewhere that a male seahorse gives birth to babies.

Q.14 Please tell me the root from G.T. colony to Pant Nagar.

Ans Please tell me the route from G.T. colony to Pant Nagar.

Q.15 **Most religions talk about the sole.**

Ans Most religions talk about the soul.

Q.16 **You are write, Suleiman is a doctor.**

Ans You are right, Suleiman is a doctor.

**Exercise-B: Write Homophones of the words given below.
(To be done in Text Book) Page No. 160.**

Q.1 **lesson** - lessen

Q.2 **blew** – blue

Q.3 **high** – hi

Q.4 **eye** – I

Q.5 **stair** – stare

Q.6 **serial** - cereal

Q.7 **buy** – by, bye

Q.8 **heard** – herd

Q.9 **mail** – male

Q.10 **meet** – meat

Q.11 **bear** – bare

Q.12 **here** – hear

Q.13 **dear** – deer

Q.14 **soar** – sore

Q.15 **there** – their, they're

Q.16 **weight** – wait

Q.17 **sea** – see

Q.18 **rode** – road

Q.19 **principal** - principle

Q.20 **peace** – piece

LESSON NO : 9

DESERT ANIMALS

ANONYMOUS

	Word	Meaning
1.	gerbils (noun)	mouse-like desert rodents with long hind legs
2.	dunes (noun)	heaps of sand formed by the wind pebbly: stony
3.	forage (verb)	(of a person or animal) search widely for food or provisions.
4.	dodge (verb)	move quickly to avoid its enemy
5.	shrink (verb)	become or make smaller in size or amount

Short Answer Type Questions.

Q.1 How do desert animals survive without water?

Ans Desert animals have to find ways of coping with harsh conditions. For example, gerbils cool themselves in underground burrows. The beetels catch moisture on their legs.

Q.2 What turns a land into a desert ?

Ans No rains or scanty rains turn a land into a dry desert.

Q.3 How does the hump of the camels help them to survive when there is no water?

Ans The hump of the camel is meant for storing fat and not water. That fat meets the camel's need for water and nourishment.

Q.4 What are 'sand dunes'?

Ans 'Sand dunes' are heaps of sand formed by the wind in the desert.

Q.5 What does Rattlesnake do if its warnings are ignored?

Ans If its warnings are ignored it coils and get ready to bite.

Q.6 How do Mongooses hunt?

Ans They hunt together in groups.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.7 What are some of the particular habits of the mongoose and the camel?

Ans Mongooses like to hunt together. But they are afraid of their enemies like hawks, eagles and snakes. They warn others of the danger by their peculiar calling. They are famous for killing snakes. Camels were taken as pets long, long ago. They have long or short coats to keep them warm or cool. A camel can drink up to 30 gallons of water at a time. Its humps-single or double-store food that is used as food. They are adapted to desert life.

Q.8 What information about snakes do you get in the lesson Desert Animals?

Ans There are more than 2300 different kinds of snakes around the world. Some are harmless, others very poisonous. Some lay eggs, while others give birth to the young one. The rattler lives in the day and rocky deserts of America. Large pythons can go without eating for a year or more. Mongooses are famous for their skill in killing snakes. A camel can drink up to 30 gallons of water in just ten minutes. It eats plants. Its humps store fast-food.

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FORMAL LETTER WRITING

Format of an Application

The Principal Delhi Public School Gandhinagar	<i>Receiver's address</i>
12 March 2019	<i>Date</i>
Respected Sir	<i>Salutation</i>
Subject _____	<i>Subject</i>
	<i>body of the letter</i>
Thanking you	
Yours obediently	<i>Subscription</i>
Subhash Kumar	<i>Name</i>
VI C	<i>Class</i>

SAMPLE QUESTION -1

- Q.1** You are Yogit Banerjee of class VI-B. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting to use the science lab, so that you can prepare yourself for the T.V show based on science experiments.

The Principal
Delhi Public School
Gandhinagar

5 December 2020

Respected Sir

Subject: Request to use the Science Lab.

With due respect, I Yogit Banerjee of class VI request your permission to use the science lab for an extra hour for five days.

I am glad to inform you that I have been selected to participate in the TV show 'Little Einstein' telecast on Science Max channel. In this programme the participants are required to demonstrate a scientific experiment leading to an original result. I had applied to participate in the show on the basis of my school science project on mirrors and reflections. My experiments show that mirrors can be used to make home lighting systems and save electricity.

As I need to spend extra time in the science lab for preparing my final model, please grant me permission to use the lab for an extra hour every day from 20 to 24 December 2020. I shall be thankful to you for granting this permission.

Thanking you

Yours obediently
Yogit Banerjee
Class VI-B

SAMPLE QUESTION – 2

Q.2 You are Rajat Mittal of Sarvodaya School, Vikas Nagar, Delhi. You do not have the facility of learning computers in your school. Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him to provide the facility to the students of the school.

The Principal
Sarvodaya School
Vikas Nagar
Delhi

10 March 2020

Respected Sir

Subject: Facilities of learning Computer in the School

I would like to bring to your kind notice that we do not have the facility of computers in our school. The modern age is the age of Information Technology. Without effective training in computers, the students will not be able to cope with the developments they might have to adjust to in their future careers. Computers are being used in all establishments and organizations. Computer trained personnel are required in every office and factory. Thus, computer is an important aspect and job-oriented learning.

I, therefore, request you to kindly make available the facility of computers for your students.

Thanking you

Yours obediently
Rajat Mittal
VI-G

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. You are Rajvi Sharma of Navodaya School, Delhi. Write an application to the sports teacher of your school, applying to join the badminton coaching classes during the holidays.
2. You are Ruchi Verma. You have lost your library card. Write a letter to the librarian of your school, St. Francis High School, Mumbai, to issue you a duplicate library card.

HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON 10: THE BANYAN TREE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	glide (verb)	move smoothly
2.	spy (verb)	watch secretly
3.	resented (verb)	disliked
4.	morsels (noun)	small pieces of food
5.	delving (verb)	going deep into

Answer the Following Questions:

Q.1 Why did the speaker find the old banyan tree exclusively his own?

Ans. The old banyan tree became the narrator's own property because his grandfather was too old to climb it.

Q.2 What did the speaker do while hiding himself in the banyan tree branches?

Ans. The author used to read storybooks and watch the world below.

Q.3 When did the banyan tree become a noisy place?

Ans. The banyan tree became the noisiest place in the garden during the fig season.

Q.4 Where did the author usually spend his afternoons?

Ans. The author usually spent his afternoon on the platform he had built halfway up the tree.

Q.5 What exciting scene did the author enjoy from his platform on the banyan tree?

Ans. The author enjoyed the fight between a mongoose and a cobra, a battle of two champions.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q.1 Who were the other two spectators? What did they do? (Did they watch, or did they join the fight?)

Ans. In addition to the narrator, the two other onlookers of the fight were a myna and a wild crow. First of all, they sat on the cactus plant to watch the outcome of the fight. In the end, they took part in the game. The crow got beaten and died. The mongooses dragged the snake away into the bushes. The myna also flew away.

Q.2 What happened to the crow in the end? What did the myna do finally?

Ans. In the end the crow flung nearly twenty feet across the garden by a blow from the cobra's snout. It fluttered about for a while, then lay still. Myna finally dropped cautiously to the ground, hopped about, peered into the bushes from a safe distance and then with a shrill cry of congratulations flew away.

Q.3 When did the banyan tree become a noisy place? What did the cobra and the mongoose do, to show their readiness for the fight?

Ans. In order to show their readiness for the fight, the cobra produced a hissing sound to challenge the mongoose to a fight. It raised three feet of its body off the ground. It spread its broad hood. The mongoose bushed its tail. The long hair on its back also stood up.

Chapter-09 (Poem)

Whatif

SHEL SILVERSTEIN

	Word	Meaning
1.	what-if (noun)	a question about what could happen or what could have happened in a particular situation if something was or had been different
2.	crawl (verb)	move forward on the hands and knees or by dragging the body close to the ground
3.	flunk(Verb)	fail to reach the required standard in (an examination, test, or course of study)
4.	bolt (noun)	a flash of lightning that looks like a white line against the sky
5.	strike (verb)	feel or think

Q1. Working with Poem

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans The speaker in the poem is a child.

2. With your partner list out the happenings the speaker is worried about.

Ans The speaker is worried if he was dumb in school, if they had closed the swimming pool, if he got' beaten up, if there was poison in his cup, if he started to cry, if he got sick and died, if he flunked that test, if green hair grew on his chest, if nobody liked him, if a bolt of lightning struck him, if he did not grow taller, if his head started getting smaller, if the fish would not bite, if the wind tore up his kite, if they started a war, if his parents got divorced, if the bus was late, if his teeth did not grow in straight, if he tore his pants, if ne never learnt to dance.

3. Why do you think she/he these worries? Can you think of ways to get rid of such worries?

Ans She/he has these worries because in the night she/he is free therefore, there fearful thoughts started coming in his mind. To get rid of such worries she/he should involve their mind in creative work.

Q2. Read the following line.

Some what is crawled inside my ear.

Can words crawl into your ear? This is an image The poet is trying to make an image of what she/he ' experiences. Now with your partner try and list out some more images from the poem.

Ans Some other images are:

- Pranced and partied all night long.
- Sang their old whatif song.
- Whatif a bolt of lightning strikes me.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN
LESSON:8

A PACT WITH THE SUN

-Zakir Hussain Khan

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	confined (verb)	restricted
2.	dingy (adj)	dark and colourless
3.	persuaded (verb)	forced
4.	ailing (adj)	suffering
5.	afflicted (verb)	causing pain

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q.1 How did Saeeda's mother feel on that sunny day?

Ans. Saeeda's mother felt the sun on her face and she breathed in fresh air. She thought she was in a new world. Her eyes shone bright and she started recovering speedily.

Q.2 What assurance did the sunrays give to Saeeda?

Ans. The sunrays granted Saeeda's request. They promised to reach the earth at the fixed hour the next morning.

Q.3 What did Saeeda tell the sunrays to do?

Ans. Saeeda told the sunrays to come the next day with lots of warmth and brightness because her mother was ill and needed their help.

Q.4 Why were the sunrays keen to go down to the earth the next day?

Ans. The sunrays were keen to go down to the earth the next day because they had given their word to Saeeda, whose mother was ill and needed their help. They felt that if they did not go, the people of earth would call them liars.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.5 Who made the pact with the sun? What was it about?

Ans. The small girl Saeeda made a pact with the sun. Her mother was not well. She needed the warmth of the sun and fresh air. So, in her mysterious language, she requested the rays of the sun to come the next day with lots of warmth.

Q.6 What did the specialist prescribe in addition to medicine?

Ans. The specialist prescribed a normal diet consisting of anything she wished to eat like chapatti, vegetables, milk, fruits etc. In addition, he advised her to leave the dark room and occupy a bigger room with doors and windows open, to sit in the sun every morning for one hour to get fresh air. He believed that sunshine and fresh air are more important than medicine.

Q.7 Why did the sun ask the rays to stay up in the sky?

Ans. The pathway to the earth was blocked by thick, dark clouds. The sun warned the rays to keep clear of the dark clouds. But all the rays refused to obey their father's command. They got through the clouds and thus, kept their word to Saeeda.

Q.8 What did the physicians ask Saeeda's mother to do to get well? Did their advice help her? If not, why not?

Ans. The physicians told Saeeda's mother that in order to get well, she should not eat normal food and should confine herself to her small, dingy room with the doors and windows fastened, deprived of sunshine and fresh air.
No, their advice did not help her because good food, fresh air and sunshine were the things that she needed to get better.

STORY WRITING

A story is meant to amuse, entertain, delight or point out a moral. It must have 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.

Points for a good story

1. The Opening
2. Characters
3. Settings
4. Sequence of Events
5. The Ending

SAMPLPE QUESTION (Page No. 201)

Q1. Write a story in about 100 - 120 words with the help of clues.

Ans

The Thief and His Mother

A boy stole a lesson book from one of his schoolfellows and took it home to his mother. Instead of beating him, she encouraged him. Next time he stole a cloak and brought it to his mother. She again praised him. The boy became a young man and started stealing more expensive items.

At last he was caught while stealing something from a shop. The soldiers bound his hands behind him and led him to the place where criminals are hanged. The thief's mother followed him beating her breast in sorrow.

The young man said, 'I wish to say something to my mother in her ear'.

She came close to him and he quickly caught her ear with his teeth and bit it off. The mother cried in pain and asked him why he did it.

The young man replied, 'If you had beaten me when I first stole and brought you that lesson book, I would not have been killed in this way'.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Write a story in about 120 - 150 words with the help of clues.

Fox falls in a well-not much water- no way to get out – a goat leans over the well-asks what the fox is doing-fox says terrible drought coming- this well will not dry-he has reserved his place in it- goat jumps into the well- fox climbs on the back of the goat and jumps out of the well – think before you act.

Q2. Write a story in about 120 - 150 words with the help of clues.

A farmer had a goose – it laid a golden egg every day – greedy farmer – wanted to more golden eggs at once – thought of a plan – killed the goose – opened its stomach – no golden egg – Moral.

LESSON NO : 8

A GAME OF CHANCE

ANONYMOUS

	Word	Meaning
1.	tradesmen (noun)	shopkeepers
2.	a trifle (noun)	An object of little value
3.	obliged(verb)	grateful
4.	patted(verb)	thumped
5.	tempted (verb)	persuaded

Short Answer Type Questions.

Q.1 Why do you think Rasheed's uncle asked him not to buy anything in his absence?

Ans Uncle warned Rasheed not to buy anything in his absence because the shopkeepers could cheat him and take away his money

Q.2 Why the shop was called 'Lucky Shop'?

Ans The shop was named Lucky Shop so as to tempt the people to try their luck and win prizes.

Q.3 An old man won a clock and sold it back to the shopkeeper. How much money did he make?

Ans The old man made 15 rupees by selling the clock back to the shopkeeper.

Q.4 How many prizes did the boy win? What were they?

Ans The boy won four prizes- a comb, a fountain pen, a wristwatch and a table lamp.

Q.5 Why was Rasheed upset?

Ans Rasheed was upset because he thought he was unlucky at the game of chance.

Q.6 In what way did the shopkeeper make a fool of Rasheed?

Ans The shopkeeper gave Rasheed things of small value. He encouraged the boy to try his luck again and again. Innocent Rasheed lost all his money.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.7 'The game chance' disheartened Rasheed: What role the elders should play in regaining the faith of a child' like Rasheed, who had a bad experience?

Ans Rasheed tried his luck in 'the Lucky Shop' but he failed to win any reward. That was disheartening and demoralizing for the sensitive mind of the child. He felt that everyone around was making fun of him. Elders like Rasheed's Uncle, without making fun of him, taught him not to embarrass himself. He asked him not to discuss about this act of various stupidity. To divert his attention from this episode, he bought him gifts. So that he won't feel

guilty. The lesson he learnt for life time was not to trust anybody blindly. His confidence was rebuilt by the faith his uncle reposed in him.

Q.8 'The owner of the shop played a mind game'. What impact would it have on a child's mind?

Ans Children easily believe in what they see. When Rasheed was convinced that others are winning, he went ahead to try his luck as well. Initially he was optimistic to get reward by trying his luck. But later he felt discouraged. Nobody in the gathering came to comfort and console him. He was properly guided only by his uncle. He supported him unconditionally. The child would have personality disorders like lack of confidence. He might consider him unlucky as well. He was shattered by the whole incident. So, the society should own the responsibility of making confident citizens. If they observe anything wrong, they should raise the voice then and there.

LESSON NO. 19 CONJUNCTIONS

Explanation of page no. 110, 111 of Everyday English Grammar Book.

Exercise: A (to be done in the Text Book itself.)

Ans (1) wherever (2) when (3) or (4) before (5) neither.....nor
(6) and (7) when (8) where (9) Both..... and (10) after

Exercise: B (to be done in the Text Book itself.)

Ans (1) as (2) because (3) where (4) Neither..... nor (5) or
(6) Though (7) after (8) when (9) if (10) until

Exercise : C (1 to 6 to be done in the notebook) (Page no. 112)

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct conjunctions.

- 1** I want to change my seat after I cannot see properly from here.
Ans Because
- 2** Chocolate or tea is not a good combination.
Ans And
- 3** Tarun tried hard and he did not succeed.
Ans But
- 4** Simran was wearing a jacket unless it was quite hot.
Ans Though
- 5** Please wake me up though Hashim comes.
Ans When
- 6** You may write with a pen but pencil.
Ans Or
- 7** The striking workers did not disperse as well as the manager came and talked to them.
Ans Though
- 8** The thief ran away when the police could catch him.
Ans But
- 9** Push the red button because you hear the beep.
- 10** Zaidi or roger were good friends.
Ans And

LESSON NO: 7

Fair Play

PREMCHAND

	Word	Meaning
1.	swallowed (verb)	tolerated
2.	grudged (verb)	felt angry
3.	abide by(verb)	accept
4.	nominate(verb)	propose
5.	tight spot	difficult situation

Short Answer Type Questions.

Q.1 Then the situation changed.” What is being referred to?

Ans The situation changed after the transfer of property. Jumman forgot his promise to look after his old aunt. He as well as his wife began to ill-treat her.

Q.2 When Jumman’s aunt realised that she was not welcome in his house, what arrangement did she suggest?

Ans Jumman’s aunt could not bear insults any more. She wanted to cook her food separately. She demanded monthly allowance from her nephew.

Q.3 What was the villager’s reaction when the aunt explained her case to them?

Ans The old woman went to several villagers to explain her case and get their support. But some showed sympathy, and some laughed at her. A few advised her to make peace with Jumman.

Q.4 Why was Jumman happy over Algu’s nomination as head Panch?

Ans Algu and Jumman were fast friends. So Jumman hoped to get the verdict in his favour. Naturally, he felt happy when the aunt named Algu to act as head Panch.

Q.5 Why was Algu upset over Jumman’s nomination as head Panch?

Ans Algu was upset because Jumman was already annoyed with him. So he thought Jumman would take his revenge.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.6 What was Algu’s verdict as a Head Panch? How did Jumman take it?

Ans Algu heard the case and gave a fair judgement. He asked Jumman either to pay a monthly allowance to his aunt or transfer the property in her name. Jumman was stunned. He became Algu’s enemy. He decided to take revenge on Algu.

Q.7 What was Jumman’s verdict as head Panch? How did Algu take it?

Ans Jumman’s verdict was that Sahu had to pay the price of bullock to Algu. Because when Sahu purchased the bullock from Algu it was hale and hearty. This was a genuine decision. Algu

took it happily and said it was a victory of the panchayat.

Q.8 What was the turning point in the friendship of Jumman and Algu?

Jumman and Algu were fast friends. They trusted each other blindly. Jumman had got the property of his old aunt. But after some years he began to ignore and started ill-treating her aunt her. She demanded a monthly allowance or the return of her land. The panchayat was called to hear the case. Algu as the head panch decided the case in favour of the old aunt.

LESSON NO. 25 PUNCTUATIONS

Exercise A [1 to 10 sentences to be done in Note Book.]

- 1** How far is Goa from Aurangabad?
- 2** Please call these children: Naresh, Surabhi, Azhar, Joey and Nadira.
- 3** Yesterday , I saw a programme on Dr. Stephen Hawking on the B.B.C.
- 4** Mihir jumped 234 centimetres higher than Jatin.
- 5** Did you like the film ‘Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire’?
- 6** What an amazing painting!
- 7** Nilesh asked, ‘Where is your house?’
- 8** Lion –tailed Macaques are rare animals.
- 9** ‘The view from here is incredible’, Ashraf exclaimed.
- 10** ‘This bronze statue was brought from Egypt in 1943’, exclaimed our guide.
- 11** This juice-maker is a gift from our family friend Mrs. Amrita shah.
- 12** Dr. Singh, who is a renowned economist, received this year’s Samta Prize.
- 13** ‘The winners of this competition,’ said Mr. Hubert, ‘will represent Australia in the final round of the Olympiad in Canada.’
- 14** Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy, and Kiran Desai are all Indian writers in English.
- 15** ‘Stop here!’ ordered the inspector.

LESSON NO: 16 TAG QUESTIONS

A Add suitable question tags to the following statements

Ans (1) isn't he? (2) didn't he? (3) does she? (4) isn't it? (5) doesn't he?
(6) can he? (7) will they? (8) did they? (9) don't I? (10) am I?

**B Write statements that can precede each of the following question tags.
(To be done in the Note Book)**

Suggested answers

- 1** You are not a teacher, are you?
- 2** Nita passed the exam, didn't she?
- 3** You were not part of the team, were you?
- 4** They can sing, can't they?
- 5** It will not rain, will it?
- 6** I am honest, isn't I?
- 7** They would not let him in, would they?
- 8** He did not go, did he?
- 9** They should not tell this to their parents, should they?
- 10** You will not come, will you?

Chapter-06 (Poem)

The Wonderful Words

Mary O'Neill

	Word	Meaning
1.	longing (verb)	Wishing
2.	Marvellous (Adj)	Wonderful
3.	Shrivel (Verb)	Shrink
4.	Handsomely (Adv)	Beautifully
5.	groomed (verb)	Polished

Working with Poem

- 1. With your partner, complete the following sentences in your own words using the ideas in the poem.**

(i) Do not let a thought shrivel and die because _____

Ans: for want of a way to say it

(ii) English is a _____ with words that everyone can play.

Ans: wonderful game

(iii) One has to match _____

Ans: to the brightest thoughts in your head

(iv) Words are the _____ of thought.

Ans: food and dress

2. Read the following lines and explain their meanings.

- (i) All that you do is match the words

To the brightest thoughts in your head

Ans The poet says that you only have to select words to express your thoughts present in your head.

- (ii) For many of the loveliest things

Have never yet been said

Ans The poet encourages readers to convert their thoughts into words and speak them as these are loveliest things that never yet been said.

(iii) And everyone's longing today to hear
Some fresh and beautiful thing

Ans All the people are listening to the same thoughts. Everyone is excited to hear some new thing so speak your thoughts brilliantly.

(iv) But only words can free a thought
From its prison behind your eyes

Ans You have thoughts in your mind but it's in prison behind your eyes. You need to free those thoughts by converting them into words.

Chapter-07 (Poem)

Vocation

Rabindranath Tagore

	Word	Meaning
1.	lane (noun)	street
2.	hawker (noun)	one who sells things in the street
3.	spade (noun)	A tool for digging
4.	soils (verb)	make dirty
5.	chase (verb)	capture

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 What does the hawker cry to sell bangles?

Ans The hawker cries “Bangles, crystal bangles” to sell his bangles.

Q.2 Who does the poet see at four in the afternoon?

Ans The poet sees the gardener at four in the afternoon.

Q.3 How does the poet describe the street lamp?

Ans The poet describes the street lamp as a giant with one red eye in its head.

Long Answer Type Questions

(i) Who is the speaker in the poem? Who are the people the speaker meets? What are they doing?

Ans The speaker is a little child who goes to school. On his way to the school, he met a hawker, who cried ‘Bangles, crystal bangles!’ When he returned from school, he watched a gardener, who was digging the ground. When it got dark and his mother sent him to bed, through his window he saw the watchman walking up and down.

(ii)(a) What wishes does the child in the poem make?

Ans The child in the poem wants to be a hawker, a gardener, and a watchman.

(b) Why does the child want to be a hawker?

Ans When the child looks at the hawker, he wishes he could also spend his day on the road crying 'Bangles, crystal bangles!' He feels that there is nothing to hurry the hawker on. There is no road he must take, no place he must go to, and no fixed time when he must come home. These are the things that he cannot do himself and therefore, he wants to be a hawker so that he could do all these things.

(c) Why does the child want to be a gardener?

Ans The child wants to be a gardener because a gardener does what he likes with his spade. He soils his clothes with dust. Nobody scolds him if he gets baked in the sun or gets wet. Therefore, if the little child was a gardener, nobody would stop him from digging

(d) Why does the child want to be a watchman?

Ans He wants to be a watchman so that he could walk through dark and lonely streets all night with his lantern and chase shadows. When he is put to bed and is not allowed to roam outside, he sees the watchman swinging his lantern with his shadow at his side and he feels that the watchman never even once has to go to bed in his entire life. Therefore, he wants to be a watchman so that he could do all the things they did as he could not do them being a child.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER: A PACT WITH THE SUN
LESSON:9
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REPTILES

-Zai Whitaker

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	inhabited (verb)	to live in a place
2.	flees (verb)	to run away or escape
3.	vast (adj)	extremely big
4.	mossy (adj)	overgrown with
5.	cliff (noun)	very high, steep area of rock

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q.1 In what way is Pambupatti different from any other village?

Ans. While the people in other villages clashed with one another, people of Pambupatti lived in peace. They did not fight in the name of religion or language. In this way, Pambupatti is different from any other village.

Q.2 Why is Prem determined not to return to his village?

Ans. Prem had left his village when the people had gone mad. They set the houses on fire and killed one another. So Prem is determined not to return to his village.

Q.3 What went wrong when the tortoises, snakes and lizards left the forest?

Ans. There came a tough time. The forest got filled with foul smell of rotting fruits and fishes in the absence of tortoises. Rats multiplied in the absence of snakes and without lizards, there were millions of insects in the forests.

Long Answer Type Question

Q.4 Why did Makara dislike tortoises, snakes and lizards? Write a line about each.

Ans. Makara disliked tortoises because they were slow and stupid. They even carried their houses on their backs. He disliked snakes because they were slimy and they made funny noises. Makara hated lizards because they were undependable because they changed colour.

Q.5 Why do you think Prem wants to tell the story of the reptiles to the people of his village?

Ans. The people of Prem's village had gone mad. They fought with one another in the name of religion. The story of Pambupatti gave the message of peace and coexistence. It underlined the importance of living together. So Prem wanted to carry that message to his own village.

Q.6 Do you agree that it is difficult not to go along with someone who is very strong and powerful? Express your views frankly and clearly.

Ans. It is true that the common people are peace loving and weak. They live in constant fear of the strong and powerful. It is human nature to go with the strong, to be on the safe side. But the people also stand up against the bully when they are driven to the wall. They take up arms and fight the enemy successfully.

Q.7 If you were a baby crocodile, would you tell Makara that he was wrong? What would you say to convince him?

Ans. As a baby crocodile, I have a privilege to oppose my parents boldly. I would tell the elders that this world is a common property of all living creatures. To convince my dad, Makara, that he is wrong, I will give him a couple of reasons. First, it is the duty of the strong to protect the weak, and not to harass them. Secondly, this earth is not the sole property of any one person or animal. All are inter-dependent. Together, they make this earth a place worth-living.

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.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

B. Answer the following questions:

Q1. 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.

Q2. 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.

Q3. "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.

Q4. 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.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q5. How successful was Miss Beam in inculcating values in her students?

Ans. Miss Beam was known for her efforts in inculcating the values in her students. She focused on academics as well. Her students were taught spelling, reading, adding subtracting, multiplying and writing. They were also educated to be socially responsible citizen. They were given chances to help and coordinate well with each other. The author was impressed with their bond and sharing of responsibilities. He also liked the altitude, zeal and enthusiasm with which Miss Beam was educating her students. At the end, we can say that she had successfully inculcated empathy, companionship among her school students.

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 followingsentences. (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 theverbs 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-1

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

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.

Sample Question-2

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

My Visit To A Historical Place

A visit to a historical place is always educative. Last year I went to Agra. Agra is a historical place. It has many buildings of historical interest. The most famous is Taj Mahal. I have no words to express its beauty. The white marble looks like silver. The reflection of it in the water is simply enchanting. The four minarets add to its glory. The grassy lawns increase it. It looks like a dream in the moon-lit night. I can't forget my visit to Taj Mahal.

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'

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.

Extra Questions:

Q1. When is beauty heard by the poet?

Q2. How can we find beauty in ourselves?

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

Q3. What things repeat themselves?

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.

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.....

THE PACT WITH THE SUN

L-5 TANSEN

	Words	Meanings
1.	disciples (N)	- follower or pupil of a teacher, leader, or philosopher.
2.	insisted (V)	- demand forcefully
3.	composed (V)	- to write or create, specially music or poetry
4.	rejoiced (V)	- to show great joy or delight

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Swami Haridas say Tansen was 'talented'?

Ans: Tansen, as a child, learnt to imitate the calls of birds and animals. One day he roared like a tiger in the forest. He intended to frighten the travellers. Swami Haridas was impressed by the skill of the boy. So he called Tansen 'talented'.

2. Why did Akbar ask Tansen to join his court?

Ans: Tansen learnt music from Swami Haridas for eleven years. He himself became a famous singer. Sometimes he sang before Emperor Akbar. Akbar was so impressed that he asked Tansen to join his court in 1556.

3. How do we know that Akbar was fond of Tansen? Give two reasons.

Ans: Tansen became the favourite of the Emperor. Akbar used to visit Tansen's house to hear him practise music. He asked Tansen to sing whenever he had the mood. He also gave Tansen many presents.

4. What did the other courtiers feel about Tansen?

Ans: Tansen's popularity made other courtiers jealous of him. They made up their mind to ruin Tansen somehow.

5. (i) What happens if Raga Deepak is sung properly?

(ii) Why did Tansen's enemies want him to sing the Raga?

Ans: (i) If Raga Deepak was sung properly, the air became so hot that the singer was burnt to ashes.
(ii) The courtiers who were Tansen's enemies, wanted the singer to sing Raga Deepak and die of heat.

6. Why did Tansen agree to sing Raga Deepak?

Ans: Tansen agreed to sing Raga Deepak because he dared not disobey the Emperor. Secondly, he wanted to prove his ability.

7. (i) What steps did he take to save himself?

(ii) Did his plan work? How?

Ans: (i) Tansen was a little worried as well as afraid. He took two steps for his safety. He requested the king to give him some time. Next, he taught his daughter and her friend to sing Raga Megh.

(ii) Yes, Tansen's plan worked. His singing made the environment hot. Flames shot up and lighted the lamps. Just then, the two girls started singing Raga Megh. The rains came down suddenly and saved Tansen's life.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you know about Tansen and his family? What quality was he gifted with?

Ans: Tansen is remembered as the greatest musician of India. His father was also a singer. The family lived in Gwalior. He learnt to copy the calls of birds and animals. Swami Haridas noticed his talent and taught him music for eleven years. He became a great favourite of Emperor Akbar. Some of the jealous courtiers made a vain attempt to ruin Tansen.

2. How did the jealous courtiers plan to harm Tansen? How did the great musician save his honour as well as official position?

Ans: Tansen was a talented musician. He came to the notice of Emperor Akbar. Tansen was honoured with a place in Akbar's court. The jealous courtiers decided to ruin him. They demanded that Tansen should sing Raga Deepak. They knew that the Raga would bum him to ashes. However, Tansen accepted the challenge. He trained two girls to sing Raga Megh to bring rain and put out the fire. Tansen was thus saved wisely.

HONEYSUCKLE

L-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

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 beforeheard the sound of falling water in that area.

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 starteddancing. In this way, he showed his happiness.

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 werejust greedy. So they got only plain water.

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. Theythought that Taro had tricked them. So they looked for Taro to punish him.

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

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 hard 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.

7. Why- did the magic waterfall disappoint other villagers? What reward did Taro get and from whom?

Ans: The waterfall was a magic creation by God. It was to reward Taro's honest love and devotion to his parents. The cold water tasted like sake for the old man. But it disappointed the greedy villagers. They found it like plain cold water. The story of Taro's great discovery of magic waterfall reached the Emperor of Japan. He rewarded Taro with gold coins for serving his parents so sincerely.

HONEYSUCKLE

L-4 AN INDIAN AMERICAN IN SPACE - KALPANA CHAWLA

	<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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 astronaut in the crew and they performed many experiments.

Extra Questions:

1. What do you know about Kalpana Chawla's birth, education, great achievement and tragic end?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla was born in Kamal, Haiyana. She got a degree in aeronautical engineering in India and earned her doctorate in the USA. She made a historic achievement when she blasted off from Florida in a space mission. She became a naturalised American citizen after her marriage with an American flight instructor, Harrison. She met her tragic end on February 1, 2003, when Columbia broke apart and caught fire. All the seven members on board met a tragic end.

2. The story of Kalpana Chawla has become an inspiration for millions of young Indians. How? What message did she send from the space shuttle to students of her college?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla, an Indian-American woman, made history when she went up in a space shuttle Columbia. It had a great achievement but she met with a tragic end. Columbia went up in flames and she lost her life. In a message she sent from Columbia to students of her college in Chandigarh she told them that with courage they too can fulfil their dreams. She wished them all a great journey.

a. 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.

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?

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Exercise A: Complete the following passage using the Simple Past Tense form of the verbs given in brackets. (To be done in the Textbook)

Soma**was**..... (be) an adventurous girl. She**wanted**..... (want) to be a detective when she **grew**.....(grow) up. Her friend in all her adventures **was**..... (be) her faithful dog Shwan. Soma**read**..... (read) children's editions of all Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie and Byomkesh Bakshi stories. She**thought**..... (think) she.....**could**..... (can) learn the methods of master detectives from these tales. She**waited**..... (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 she**heard**..... (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) I didn't register my name for the painting competition.**

Ans Did you register your name for the painting competition?

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

Ans Was Ashoka the founder of Buddhism?

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

Ans Did Mahima complete her work in 45 minutes?

3. They brought me all the colours I wanted.

Ans Did they bring you all the colours they wanted?

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

Ans Was it the picture you wanted to buy?

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**Exercise D: Make sentences in the past continuous using the sentence parts given below.
(To be done in the Note Book)**

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.

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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)

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?

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Exercise G: Complete the following sentences using the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets. (To be done in the Textbook)

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)

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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)

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 - 3 THE QUARREL (Poem)

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.

Extract based Questions:

I quarrelled with my brother

I don't know what about

One thing led to another

And somehow we fell out.

The start of it was slight

The end of it was strong

He said he was right

I knew he was wrong!

Questions:

- (i) What is the name of the poem and the poet?**
- (ii) Does the poet know about the reasons of quarrel?**
- (iii) Give the meaning of 'fell out'.**
- (iv) Why did it end bitterly?**
- (v) What kind of relationship siblings share generally?**

Answer:

- (i) Eleanor Farjeon wrote the poem "The Quarrel".
- (ii) No, the poet does not know the reason of their fight.
- (iii) Fight.
- (iv) It ended bitterly because both of them thought that they are right.
- (v) The siblings generally fight with each other but they equally love and care for each other.

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)

A PACT WITH THE SUN
L: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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Long Answer type Question:

7. Sketch the character of Ray in about 80 words. What qualities of Ray do you admire most?

Ans: Ray was an old and deaf owner of an old clock-shop. He repaired and sold old clocks. He communicated with his customers using pen and paper. But he was wise with long experience. Anger boiled within him when he noticed a gun in the man’s pocket. But he remained cool. He was generous and helpful also. He overpaid his visitors in need. He sent away the unfriendly visitors quite happy.

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

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

L-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:

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.

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.

3. Who did he choose next? Why?

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

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.

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:

6. Why did the dog prefer a strong master to live 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:

1. You are Suma. Write a letter to you friend of yours thanking him for the wonderful birthday gift.

27 SRM Road
Kochi

21 May 2021

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

Your loving friend
Suma

2. You are Sakshi/ Saksham. Write a letter to your friend Rudra inviting him to spend the summer vacation at your place in Mumbai in about 120-150 words.

129, Navyug Apartments
Pitampura
Delhi-110034

01 June 2021

Dear Rudra

It's been a while since I've heard from you. Where have you been? I hope this letter finds you in the best of your health.

As summers are approaching, I was thinking if we could spend the summer break together at my place in Mumbai. I will introduce you to all my friends and close relatives. I will give you a city tour as well. We will spend some quality time in the afternoons near the sea shore. To add cherry on the cake, the weather here is very pleasant during those days due to sea winds.

I am excited even at the thought of you and I spending the summer together after so long. I have to tell you a lot of things and expect the same from you. Give my regards to aunt and uncle.

Hope to see you soon.

Yours lovingly
Sakshi/Saksham

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

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, describing him about the fun you had in the school trip that you had gone in about 120 to 150 words.

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.

A PACT WITH THE SUN

1-2 The Shepherd's Treasure

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
1. Disguised(Adj)	- having changed appearance in order to hide one's identity.
2. Impressed(Adj)	- showing admiration or respect for someone
3. Sympathy(N)	- feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune
4. Summoned(V)	- ordered someone to be present.

Short answer type questions:

1. The shepherd had n't been to school because

(i) he was very poor.

(ii) there were very few schools in those days.

(iii) he wasn't interested in studies.

Choose the right answer.

Ans: (ii) There were very few schools in those days.

2. Who visited the shepherd one day. and why?

Ans: The shepherd soon became famous for his wisdom and friendly nature. The king of Iran heard about him and visited him. He was riding a mule and dressed like a shepherd.

3. Why did the other governors grow jealous of the shepherd?

Ans: The common shepherd was appointed the governor of a small district. He was loved and honoured by the people. His fame spread far and wide. So the governors of other provinces grew jealous of him.

4. Why was the new governor called to the palace?

Ans: The jealous governors poisoned the king's ears against the new shepherd-governor. They reported that the new governor was dishonest, and he always carried his ill-gotten treasure in an iron chest. So the king called him to the palace to see that treasure.

5. Why was everyone delighted to see the iron chest on the camel's back?

Ans: Those who were present in the palace, thought that the iron-box contained valuables. If their report proved true, the king would dismiss the shepherd. So they were delighted. They waited anxiously to see the contents of the box.

6. (i) What did the iron chest contain?

(ii) Why did the shepherd always carry it?

(iii) Is it an example of the shepherd's humility or wisdom or both?

Ans: (i) The iron chest contained only an old blanket.

(ii) The shepherd always carried his blanket in the box because it was his oldest and time-tested friend. It would protect him in case the king took away his post and power.

(iii) Yes, it is an example of the shepherd's humility as well as wisdom.

7. How did the king reward the new governor?

Ans: The king was highly pleased with the new governor's humility and honesty. He rewarded him with a promotion. He made him the governor of a much bigger province the same day.

Long Answer Type questions:

1. Give a character sketch of the shepherd. What qualities pleased the king?

Ans: The poor shepherd lived in a village in Iran. He was illiterate. But he was wise, and noble. He helped the people in trouble. He solved their problems with courage and common sense. The king was impressed by the shepherd's hospitality and gentleness. He appointed the humble shepherd the governor of a district. The new governor always carried an iron-box. The jealous governors thought that there was gold inside the chest. The king examined the box and found only an old blanket in it.

2. How did the other governors try to humiliate the new governor (the shepherd)?

Ans: The shepherd was poor but humble, honest and hospitable. The king was pleased with the shepherd's goodness and wisdom. His wisdom, common sense and above all, honesty were his real wealth. But wherever he went, he carried with him an iron chest. The envious governors poisoned the king's ears against him. The king agreed to see for himself the jewels in the iron-box. But he found only an old and ordinary blanket. That was his only treasure. This incident enhanced the shepherd's dignity. The other governors felt embarrassed.

A PACT WITH THE SUN
LESSON: 1 A TALE OF TWO BIRDS

	Word	Meaning
1.	Amazed (Verb)	Surprised
2.	Imitate (Verb)	Copy
3.	Announce (Verb)	Declare publicly

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 One is known by the company one keeps.

Chapter-02 (Poem)
The Kite

Harry Behn

	Word	Meaning
1.	Gust (Noun)	A sudden rush of wind
2.	Slack (Adj)	Not tight
3.	Flap (Verb)	Move wings up and down

Page No: 28

Working with Poem

1 List out the action words in the poem.

Dive, dip, snaps, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Find out the meanings of these words.

Ans: dive, dip, snaps, soars, rides, climbs, pulls, falls, run, blows, goes, flaps.

2 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.

1) Extra Questions:

When does a kite look bright?

Ans The kite looks bright when it is new.

2) How does a kite snap its tail?

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

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

3) What does a kite sail like?

Ans A kite sails like a ship.

LESSON NO: 8 ARTICLES

Explanation of rules given on page no. 41 to 46.

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

Ans (1) an (2) a (3) a (4) a (5) a (6) a (7) an (8) a (9) a (10) an

B Rewrite the sentences correctly. (To be done in Note Book)

- 1 An old man came to our stores to ask for thermometers.
- 2 A red light will blink when there is electricity I the circuit.
- 3 Is a laptop heavier than a dictionary?
- 4 Please ask for an extra scoop of ice cream.
- 5 I am going to the town to buy furniture for my room.
- 6 When the ship sank Gulliver clung to a log of wood.
- 7 Anita bought a Bootle of tomato sauce, sugar, a kitchen knife, an energy drink and a box of ice cream.
- 8 Saroj opened the lock with a knife.
- 9 A chimpanzee is not as tall as a human being.
- 10 Raghuram is an actor and a writer.

C Fill in the blanks in the passages below using a, an or the correctly. (To be done in the Text Book) Page no. 46

Ans A, a, a, the , a, a, a, The, the, the, the a

(1)

A, the, the, The, the, the, the, the, the, the, the

(2)

D Fill in the blanks with correct articles. Write '0' (zero) if no article is required.

Ans (1) a, the , the (2) 0, the (3) the (5) The, an (6) the (7) 0
(8) The (9) 0 (10) the, 0 (11) 0 (12) the, the (13) 0, 0 (14) 0, 0, 0
(15) a, the (16) 0 (17) the, 0

Present Tense

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	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?

Answers – Page 76 EX A (to be done in the text book)

1. Grows 2. Play 3. Postpones, forgets 4. Write 5. Cross 6. Begins

EX C –Page 77 (to be done in the note book)

- 1 N: A kangaroo does not carry its baby in a pouch.
I: Does a kangaroo carry its baby in a pouch?
- 2 N: The postman does not come on a bicycle.
I: Does the postman come on a bicycle?
- 3 N: A nurse does not dress patient's wounds.
Does a nurse dress patient's wounds?
- 4 N: The Sun is not a star.
Is the Sun a star?
- 5 N: Ruskin Bond does not write for children.
I: Does Ruskin Bond write for children?

Ex. D Page 78 (to be done in the text book)

(1) Has left (2) have registered (3) have eaten (4) have learnt (5) has hurt (6) have quit
(7) have watched (8) has got

EX H –Page 81 (to be done in the note book)

- 1 N: I haven't seen many magic performances.
I: Have you seen many magic?
- 2 N: My uncle hasn't contributed a chapter to this book?
I: Has your /my uncle contributed a chapter to this book?
- 3 N: Two scholars haven't edited it.
I: Have two scholars edited it?
- 4 N: Atul hasn't joined the nature club.
I: Has Atul joined the nature club?
- 5 N: You haven't switched off the light in your room.
I: Have you switched off the light in your room?

Ex: J Page :82)to be done in the Text book)

(1) has been complaining (2) have been typing

(4) have been winning (5) has been teaching

(8) has been designing (9) has been painting

(3) has been following

(6) has been preparing (7) has been selling

HONEYSUCKLE
LESSON NO: 1

WHO DID PATRICK'S HOME WORK?

CAROL MOORE

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1.	Ignoramus (Adj)	An ignorant person
2.	Shriek (Verb)	Short, high pitched cry
3.	Glitch (Noun)	Hitch/ problem

Answer the following questions:

- Q.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.
- Q.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.
- Q.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 session.
- Q.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 History.
- Q.5 **How did Patrick help him?**
ANS Patrick sat beside the little man and guided him. He brought books from the library and read out to him.
- Q.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 look up words in the dictionary, guide him with Maths and help him to read too. Patrick stayed up at nights and worked hard.

LESSON:2 THE FRIENDLY MONGOOSE

	Word	Meaning
1.	Hastily (Adv)	swiftly / hurriedly
2.	Customary (Adj)	Usual/ normal routine
3.	Hysterically (Adv)	madly

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?"

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.

2

Practice Question

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



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Poem-01

A House, A Home

Lorraine M. Halli

	Word	Meaning
1.	Eaves (Noun)	Edge of a roof
2.	Stucco (Noun)	Plaster used for coating walls
3.	Yard (Noun)	A piece of enclosed ground next to a building

1 What is a house made of? What does it have?

Ans A house is made of brick, stone, cement, hard wood, window glass, and a yard. It has eaves, chimneys, tile floors, stucco, roof, and lots of doors.

2 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.”

(1) Who is the poet of this poem?

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

(2) What is the use of windows?

Ans The windows give us light and fresh air.

(3) 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.