

**TEACHER'S HANDBOOK**

**Siksons**

**English Reader**

**Part (1- 8)**



### Ch-1 My Prayer

- A. 1. 1. Work and play  
2. to do the right  
3. day and night  
4. mom and dad  
5. happy and glad.

### Ch-2 Ravi Goes to School

- A.1. a. -4 b. -5 c. -1 d. -3 e.-2  
A.2 1. Ravi was going to school.  
2. Ravi wanted to take his toys and pets.  
A.3. Ravi was happy to go to school because his mother gave him new bag, book, and pencil box.  
B. 1. Bag 2. Pencil box 3. books 4. Water bottle  
5.     N BOX 6.     ENCIL AND ERASER

### CH-3 OUR COUNTRY

- a.1. 1. MOTHERLAND  
2. COUNTRY ARE CALLED <sup>i</sup>NDIAN.  
3. PEOPLE LIVE HERE.  
4. like brothers and sisters.  
5. our country.  
6. of our motherland.  
A.2. 1. people, Indian 2. country 3. brothers 4. Republic.  
5. capital 6. proud  
A.3. The name of our motherland is India.

b.

B	r	o	t	h	e	r	s
R	e	p	u	b	l	i	c
C	o	u	n	t	r	y	
I	n	d	i	a	n	s	
K	o	l	k	a	t	a	
M	u	m	b	a	i		

- C. 1. Our country is a big land.  
2. They all live like brothers and sisters.  
3. India is our motherland.  
4. We all love our country.  
5. We are proud of our motherland.

## Ch-4 Come out to play

- A.1. 1. p-la-y\_augh, si\_n\_g.d\_a\_nce,t\_a\_1k  
2. seeb\_irds,b\_\_ks and po\_sies.  
3. make a merry ing.  
4. bring the hoop and the ball.

- B.1. (a) For the sun shines bright today.  
(b) For it is pleasant day.

Ch-5 Chintu and the Cashew Nuts

### EXERCISE

- A.1. 1. Chintu liked cashew nuts very much.  
2. Mother gave Chintu only a few cashew nuts, because many cashew nuts will cause Stomach pain.

- A.2. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False  
A.3.

We should always obey our elders, especially our parents.

- B. 1. We must obey our parents, teachers and elders.  
2. We should eat healthy food.  
3. We must brush our hand before and after our meal.  
4. We should our hands before and our meal.  
5. We must take a sound sleep.
- F. 1. Pick up any litter that is on the floor.  
2. Arrange the tables and chair neatly and tidily.  
3. Make sure there are no books on class room tables.  
4. Be careful not to write on table and the chairs.  
5. Help to wipe the white board after school.

## Ch-6 My Parents

- A.1. 1. He works very hard.  
2. My father teachers me at night  
3. She cooks our food.  
4. I respect them much.  
5. You go there daily.

- A.2.1. a-1 2. b-3 3. c-2

- A.3. Yes, we all shold obey our parents because they are our caretaker and they are the ones who teach us all the lession of life.

- B. 1. father 2. Mother 3. brother 4. sister  
C. 1. My parents take care of me.  
2. My parents help me in my studies.  
3. My parents work for me  
4. They sometimes bring sweet and fruits for me

## Ch-7 Springtime Magic

- A.1. 1. The flower needs shower, wish and a little sun to grow.  
2. We sow the seed in the earth.
- B. During springtime the trees and bushes begin to grow new leaves and flowers.

## Ch-8 The Tortoise and Ducks

- A.1. 1. White duck to the tortoise  
2. One of the farmers to other farmers  
3. Tortoise to the ducks  
4. Ducks to the tortoise  
5. Gray duck to the tortoise.
- A.2. 1. a-3 b-5, c-4, d-2 e-1
- A.3. The ducks asked the tortoise not to say one word while they were in the air because if the tortoise speak he would fall down on the earth.

## Ch-9 The Pencil

- A. 1. The sister is older and she writes whole words made of letters with a pencil on a paper  
2. The little brother cannot write a single word.
- B.1. 1. An eraser erases the mistakes we make.  
2. In life we should do something like the pencil and rub out the wrong things like the eraser.

## Ch-10 The Thirsty Ant

### A.1. Complete the following sentences.

1. The ant quenched her thirst by drinking drop of water. She saw a girl sitting on the floor and crying.  
2. The ant and her companions helped the girl to complete her taks.  
The ant and all her companions set to work and completed the task.

### A.2. Match the columns.

1. a-3 2. b-4 3. c-5 4.d-1 5. e-2

A3. We learn from this story that we should always help other.

## Ch-11 Grandma's Cookies

- A. 1. Grandma makes yummy cookies and such lovely chocolate cake.  
2. The child is different from others because he is always hungry even after tea.
- B. 1. tea 2. such 3. make 4. come 5. talk 6. could

## Ch-12 Back from School

- A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- B. 1. Time 2. lunch 3. clock 4. children  
5. friends 6. butterfly
- C. 1. Blackboard 2. Duster 3. Desks 4. Chair 5. Books

## Ch-13 Season's Up Down

- A.1. 1. Rohit gets up early every morning.  
2. Rita likes to plant trees.  
3. Rohit and Amit are running to catch the bus.  
4. Rita likes to drink water when she is thirsty.
- A2. 1. The pond is full of water.  
2. People wear woolen clothes in December
- A3. The morning is bright in february

- B 2. 1. July 2. November 3. February 4. September, October  
4. November, December 5. December
- C. May is the fifth month. The sun shines bright in the morning. The leaves are dry and brown.

### Ch-14 The Lion and the Mouse

- A1. 1. Cutie was the name of a mouse.  
2. Aleser was the name of a lion
- A2. 1. angry 2. claws 3. nibbled
- A3. 1. Aleser left Cutie because he made lion to laugh and put him in a good mood.  
2. Cutie nibbled the net.
- B. A-4 B-6 C-2 D-5 E-1 F-3
- C. Lion is the king of the jungle. It has four legs.  
It eats flesh of other animals.

### Ch-15 A Farmer

- A1. 1. A farmer grows crops for us.  
2. Shankar lives in a village.
- A2. 1. Sneha is the daughter of Shankar.  
2. Reema helps her husband on the farm.  
3. Sunil and Sneha go to school to study.
- A3. 1. Shankar has two children Sunil and Sneha.  
2. Shankar's wife Reema cooks food for the family.
- B. a-4 b-3 c-1 d-5 e-2
- C. Farmers grow crops for us. They plough the field and sow the seeds. Thereafter, they sell the crops in the market. That we use.

#### Model Test Paper-1

(Based on Chapter 1 to 9)

- A. 1. Ravi was going to school.  
2. The name of our country is India.  
3. Chintu liked cashew nuts.  
4. An eraser erases the mistakes.
- B. a-4 b-5 c-1 d-3 e-2

#### Model Test paper-2

(Based on Chapters 1 to 15)

- A. 1. ant 2. in the park 3. Cutie 4. farmer
- B. a-4 b-1 c-2 d-5 e-3
- C. 1. tea 2. such 3. make 4. come 5. talk 6. could

### Ch-1 A Prayer

- A. 1. God is kind and great.  
2. I should be kind and good to others.  
3. I want God to be with me in my work and in my play.  
4. I want God to bless my body, soul and mind.
- B. Find rhyming words in the poem. Eg: Kind, Mind. So line 2 and line 4. rhyme in Stanza 1.

### Ch-2 The Cow

- A. 1. The cow give us milk.  
2. The cow eats flowers in the meadow.
- B. 1. 2 and 4 line in stanza 1, 2 and 4 in stanza 3.  
2. Four lines.  
3. Brown and white.

### Ch- 3 Little Red Riding Hood

- A.1. 1.b 2.b 3.a
- A.2 1. Girl's mother to her daughter  
2. Little girl to wolf.  
3. Wolf to the little girl.  
4. Grandma to the little girl.
- A.3. The mother told her not to talk to strangers because she was worried for her daughter as she was going to her grandma's house.
- G. 1. sad 2. good 3. new 4. clever 5. new

### Ch-4 The Greedy Fisherman

- A.1 1. Velu's neighbour demanded two fish from Velu.  
2. No one liked Velue because he was greedy. He caught many fish but they all went away.
- A2. 1-2 2-5 3-4 5-3
- A3. We learn from the story that we should not be greedy and selfish and we should always to listen others' advice.

#### Pronouns

1. It 2. 1 3. We 4. She 5. you 6. me

### Ch-5 The Little Blue Kite

- A.1. 1. a. His Kite  
b. Kite flew  
2. b.  
3. b.
- A.2. 1. Kite with the moustache  
2. Puff of breeze  
3. Blue kite

- A.3. The little blue kite was afraid of flying too high that's why she did not like to fly too high.
- G. Write 'A' or 'An' before these words.  
 1. A    2. An    3. A    4. A    5. A
- I. 1. Song                      2. move    3. Idea    4. Lamp    5. Easy Smile

### Ch-6 The Elephant's Long Trunk

- A.1. 1. True    2. False                      3. True                      4. False
- A.2. 1. The Kolokolo bird told the baby elephant where the crocodile lived.  
 2. The crocodile lived in the Limpopo river.  
 3. The crocodile caught the baby elephant by his little nose.  
 4. The elephant's child wrapped his nose with cool banana leaves.
- A.3 The elephant can eat food an drink water and also pull a wood long with his long nose.
- B. 2. What is your\_Name\_?  
 3. When are you coming?  
 4. Where are you going?  
 5. Why are you so sad.?  
 6. Does it hurt you?  
 7. Is everything fine with you?  
 8. Are they coming?
- G. 1. boy, child, girl, mango, woman  
 2. bed, chair, sofa, stool, table  
 3. cloud, earth, moon, rainbow, sun  
 4. apple, grapes, mango.

### Ch-7 The Apple Tree

- A.1. 1-b    2-a    3-a
- A.2. 1. 2    2.5    3.3    4.1    5.4
- C.1 a.3    b.4    c.1    d.2
- G. 1. Jumped                      2. filled    3. walked                      4. talked  
 5. hunted

### Ch-8 Little Boy Blue

- A.1. 1-b    2-b    3-a    4-b
- B. They are Boy, Blue, Blow

### Ch-9 Teddy Bear's Adventure

- A.1. 1. Teddy, the cub bear, smelt somethings sweet. It was honey.  
 2. The been lived in a hive, which they had made in the olde tree trunk.  
 3. When the bears came, the poor bees shook in fear.  
 4. The bees stung them, but the continued to lick up the honey because their for protected them against the attack.  
 5. A been stung Teddy inside the nose.  
 6. Teddy's mother helped him with great difficulty.
- A.2. a.3    b.4    c.1    d.2    e.7    f.5    g.6

- A.3. The whole bear family had gone to the forest.
- . 1. <sup>l</sup>OUTS, FLOWER      2. DOG, KENNEL, TEACHER  
 4. <sup>d</sup>IWALI, □INDUS      5. <sup>t</sup>HE BOY IS WEARING A HAT.  
 6. <sup>t</sup>HE WOMEN ARE SITTING ON BENCHES.  
 7. <sup>t</sup>HE WOMAN IS RIDING A HORSE.  
 8. The tiger is in the cage.

### Ch-10 the Small Black Spotted Dog.

- A.1. 1. There was a big thorn in its foot.  
 2. Ganesh's mother gave it bread and milk because the dog was hungry.  
 4. The dog helped Ganesh to come back home.
- A.2. Ganesh's mother said this because the dog helped Ganesh in finding the way to his home.
- A.3. Ganesh wanted dog or a cat to play with them.
- G. 1. She has an umbrella.  
 2. The girls are skipping  
 3. We are going Mumbai next Sunday.  
 4. The boy is singing.  
 5. The parrot is green.

### Ch-11 Friends

- A.1 1. a      2. b      3. b
- A.2. 1. Deepti realized when she hung up the phone.  
 2. Deepti learned that what matters most is showing care what one says and does.
- A.3. Both Deepti and Gina were great. They were very good friends. Deepti Realized her mistake and wasted no time wishing her happy birthday and that too with a gift on the other hand Gina forgave Deepti and they both were happy.
- G. 1. slowly    2. beautifully    3. heavily    4. bravely  
 5. carefully    6. loudly

### Ch-12 Hush Little Baby

- A.1. 1. Lion lives in a Zoo.  
 2. Everyone was afraid of the lion because he was very bad tempered.  
 3. Little dog was weak because he had not eaten for many days.  
 4. The lion frightened the dog.  
 5. 'He' in the line is dog.
- A.2. Lion                  Dog  
 roared    afraid  
 fondled    wonders
- C.1. 1. Nowadays man lives a busy life.  
 2. Stars are far from us.  
 3. The bullock-cart moves slowly.

- D.1. 1. It's a donkey.  
 2. It's a goat.  
 3. it's a puppy  
 5. It's a Science book.  
 6. It's a bus.

- D.1. 1. rain 2. eat 3. ill 4. ask 5. top 6. other

### Ch- the Pied r'iper

- A.1. 1. T 2. T 3. F. 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T

A.2. The little boy told Mayor about the other children who went inside the mountain.

A.3. The people of Hamelin knew that the children were inside the mountain from the little boy who escaped from the mountain.

- B. 1. Unbelievable 2. Impossible 3. Disbelief  
 4. Unhappy 5. Unclear 6. Insoluble  
 7. Unsafe 8. Invisible

- G.1. 1. at 2. to 3. at 4. from 5. on

- G.2. 1. but 2. and 3. but 4. or 5. but

### Ch-15 Simple Simon

- A.1. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

- B. 1. Pieman, Simple, Simon 2. Fout time.

### Model Test Paper-1

#### (Based on Chapter 1 to 7)

- A. 1.i 2. ii 3.ii 4.i  
 B. 1. kind, great 2. grass 3. greedy 4. curious  
 C. 1. A, 2. An 3. An 4. A  
 D. 1. She 2. He 3. 1 4. They

### Model Test Paper - 2

#### (Based on Chapter 8 to 15)

- A.1. 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (i) 4. (ii)  
 B. 1. horn. 2. dog 3. Gina 4. Fruits.  
 C. 1. Disconnect 2. Unhappy 3. Impossible 4. Invisible  
 D. 1. dog 2. teacher 3. The woman is riding a mare.  
 4. The tiger is in the cave.



## Ch-4 I saw a Ship A-sailing

- A.1 a. The child saw a ship a-sailing on the sea.  
b. The ship was carrying pretty things for the child.
- A.3. Silk, gold, mice, sailors, necks, duck, quack, quack.

## Ch-5 The Captain and the Sea

### Exercise

- A.1. 1. Wrecked, pieces 2. cheats
- A.2. 1. The sea took the form of a beautiful and came before the captain.  
2. The captain felt sorry because he had abused the sea for the storm.  
But when the sea told him that the storm caused by the wind he felt sorry.  
L., A., L., W, L, A, L, W, W, L, L, W, L
- C. Seashore panic maid
- G.1. 1. What was She trying to do?  
2. How does Shanu behave?  
3. Where did Seema go?  
4. Whose pen is this?  
5. When is the book?
- G.2. 1. Do 2. Does 3. do 4. do 5. does 6. does
- I. 1. Water 2. deep 3. ship 4. waves

## Ch-6 Allison's Alligator

- A.1. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B. a. Alex the Alligator ate apples in April.  
b. We want wash window with water.  
c. There tiny toddlers toddling to the to tiny tent.  
d. Peter Piper picked pecked pepper.  
e. Susan shall sing Sandra some sweet songs.

### Exercise

- G. He Hero  
Aunt Mare  
Stepson Sir  
Goddess Fisher woman  
Cows Priestess

## Ch-7 Our Festival

- A. 1. There are many festivals celebrated in India that is why it is called a land of festivals.  
2. The Indian festivals are divided in to three types namely, National Festival, Religious Festival and Harvest festivals.  
3. Onam and Pongal.
- B. 1. Celebration 2. Decoration 3. Formation  
4. Organisation 5. Picture
- C. 1. Knowledge 2. Doubt 3. Resigned 4. Listen  
5. Wrong

- G. 1. Standing in front                      2. After                      3. Around  
4. Behind                                      5. Under

### Ch-8 The Swing

- A. 1. The child is sitting on a swing  
2. Once the swing is up, the child can see rivers, trees and cattle and the countryside.  
3. When the swing comes down the child can see green garden and the brown roofs.

### Ch-9 A Visit to the Zoo

- A.1. 1. cub    2. long                              3. short    4. wild                              5. white  
A.2. 1. parents                                      2. birds    3. zebra  
A.3. The crossing on the road has black and white stripes just like the zebra. That is why it is called zebra crossing.  
D. 1. Sick    2. Trunk    3. Take                              4. Late                              5. Man  
G. 1. His    2. It    3. culprit                              4. brave person    5. you.

### Ch-10 All Aboard

- A.1 1. (a)    2. (c)  
A.2. 1. Lily to Zubin    2. Zubin to Lily    3. Mum to Zubin and Lily  
4. Coast guard to the mum  
A.3. 1. There were two thieves.  
2. Zubin unite the boat, so that the thieves couldn't escape from there.  
3. As the thieves were taken away by the coast guard, the Gannets started making loud calls to show their feelings, they were feeling happy.  
G. 1. Crying    action  
2. collided                      happening  
3. dancing                      action  
4. is                      fact  
5. told                      happening  
I. 1. Flow                              2. Ship                              3. Trap                              4. Draw

### Ch-11 Piper's Son

- A. 1. Tom learnt to play pipe.  
2. Tom when played the tune, it could heard over the hills and to great distance, he blew the pipe so strongly.  
3. Yes, the children love the song Tom played. He blew his pipe so hard that the sand could be heard over long distances.

### Ch-12 Puss in Boots

- A.1. 1. The father gave gifts to his sons.  
2. The cat was so called because she wears boots.  
3. Puss in Boots gave, king a rabbit and the partridges to make him happy. Marquis of Carrabas was the youngest son.  
4. The Marquis of carrabas was the youngest of the three sons of the farmer. He was the Master of puss in the Boots.  
5. The king's men helped men the Marquis of carrabas to get out of the well.  
G. Cunning    Jackal  
Low                      Fever  
Rude                      Maid servant  
Adorable                      Girl  
Lazy                      Knife

- I. 1. Lord 2. Gender 3. Father 4. Brother  
 5. Hero 6. King 7. Sir 8. tiger  
 9. Drake 10. Peacock

### Ch-13. The Three Little Pigs

- A.1 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)  
 A.2. 1.5 2.4 3. 2 4. 3 4.1  
 A.3. The third pig was the cleverest of the three little pigs because he tricked wolf on many occasions.  
 G. 1. immediately 2. peacefully 3. outside 4. desperately 5. happily

### Ch-14 Humayun was Drowning

- A.1. 1. Humayun was the king of Hindustan. Sher shah was his enemy.  
 2. Humayun was going to Delhi. He had a small army of hundred soldiers with him.  
 3. Sher shah attacked them.  
 4. The Afghan chief promised that he will make water-carrier, the king of Delhi for three hours. Yes, he kept his promise.  
 5. The water-carrier ordered the court to make coins from his water bag. People used the leather coins for three hours.  
 B. Peace Piece  
 Way Weight  
 Knew New  
 So Sow  
 C. playing umpire stumps cricket  
 ball, bats mans.  
 G. 1. an 2. The 3. The 4. an  
 5. The 6. A 7. an 8. An  
 9. The 10. an

### Ch-15 How Books are Printed

- A.1 1. The scholars write books.  
 2. Earlier the books were written by hand. It was not possible to have many copies of such book.  
 3. The first printed press was invented by Johnes Gutenberg.  
 4. Before the computers, a machine like a huge typewriter was used. The letters of this typewriter were made of metal. The letters were cut into one end of blocks. They are called types and so arranging types on a page for printing.  
 5. In the binding room, the sheets of papers are cut by guillotines. After cutting the sheets are folded using special folded machines.  
 A.2 1. (a) 2. (b) 3  
 B. a. 4 b.2 c. 7 d. 3 e. 1 f. 6 g. 5  
 D. a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 1

### Exercise

- E.1. 1. and 2. so 3. because 4. and 5. as  
 E.2. 1. Mamta is tall and Rinky is short.  
 2. I don't like Jalebis.  
 3. Dinesh cannot go to kashmir as her doesn't have ticket.  
 4. Sadaf cannot go because he doesn't have money.  
 5. I want to go home but I am too busy.  
 6. I cannot eat chocolates because they are very expensive.

# GLORIOUS ENGLISH READER

## PART - IV

### Chapter-1

- A. 1. She had a sweet little doll.  
2. The child lost the little doll when she was playing in the field.  
3. According to folks the doll is terribly changed.  
4. Folks say so because the doll's paint was washed away and her arms were trodden off by the cows.  
5. yes, the child still loves her doll.
- B. 1. The word dear has been repeated in the poem.

### Chapter-2

- A.1. 1. Neha, Ravi, Mandy and Ronny planned to go camping.  
2. Uncle John's orchard was decided as their campsite.  
3. While walking in the forest they saw many interesting things. They saw a badger burrows holes. They saw bird's nest with eggs. They also saw so many friendly squirrels.  
4. When they lit the fire, they were thrilled and they felt proud.
- A.2. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T
- G. 1. much 2. many 3. much 4. many  
5. some 6. any
- G 2. 1. Where 2. What 3. When 4. Why  
5. Which 6. Who

### Chapter-3

- A.1. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d
- A.2. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- A.3. When the captain took the boat safely into the harbour by following the searchlights he was really thankful to Zubin, Lilly and their parents. The captain also expressed his fearness of colliding the boat with the rock if they were not there. Therefore he said, "I don't know what would happen if you were not here."

### NOUNS KINDS

1. Faults Abstract Noun  
2. Honesty Abstract Noun  
3. Plants Common Noun  
4. Japan Proper Noun  
5. Gold Material Noun

### Chapter-4

#### Exercise

- A.1. 1. Number three, four and five said in unison that they were greater than number two.  
2. Zero hung his head in shame because he thought that he was of no worth.  
3. Number three four and five also felt sad because number six, seven, eight and nine were greater than them.

4. According to Meena, zero was the greatest number of all. Because the value of numbers changes depending on where zero stands.

A.2. 1. Number two 2. zero 3. Number nine

4. Meena 5. Number seven

B. 1. 1000000000000

G1. 1. taught 2. got 3. caught 4. came 5. read  
6. fought

G.2. A. Answer-saw, saild, cut, lit, flew, fell, brought, walked, drank, swam

B. Answer-weep, spin, wear, star, speak, dance, grow, fall, drive, shut, teach

#### Chapter-5

A. 1. prayer 2. mother, healthy 3. father  
4. pay reverence to 5. hope, joy 6. brother, evil doings and sloth.  
7. love friends, father mother 8. O Lord.

### Chapter-6

A.1. 1. The Britishers took control of all the salt factories in India and the people of India had to buy Salt from the British. They had to pay tax on salt. This enraged the Indian people about the British.  
2. Gandhiji planned a peaceful march against the British policy. The plan was to fight against the unfair British policy.  
3. Gandhi ji's peaceful march against the British policy was started from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to a small coastal town called Dan - di. The journey was 348 kilometres.  
4. Gandhiji a alongwith his 79 disciples started the Dandi March on 12th March, 1930. There all the followers bathed, prayed and gathered around Gandhiji. After reaching the beach, Gandhiji collected water and made 5 grams of salt after heating it and thus broke the salt law of the British.  
5. Finally the British Government removed the salt law and tax from the Indian.

A.2. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

B. 1. (h) 2 (e) 3. (a) 4. (i) 5.(c) 6(i) 7. (b)  
8. (g) 9. (d) 10 (f).

G. 1. hear 2. listen 3. hear 4. listen, hear 5. hear

### Chapter - 7

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d

A.2. 1. In his dream, Ramdayal saw a snake had slipped into his master's bedroom and had entered his master's mattress.  
2. After seeing the dream, the servant woke up with a jerk, ran to his master's bedroom, pushed his master from the bed and pulled out the mattress. When he did so, a sleeping snake fell off the mattress. The master and the servant quickly picked up sticks and drove the snake away into the forest before it could harm anybody.  
3. No, I dont think so, Because not only work hard but also honesty, sincerity and punctuality play a major role to get success.

G1. 1. Dol not waste your time.  
2. When will you come back?  
3. Delhi is big city.

4. What pleasant surprise is!
5. Please, open the window.

G.2

Subject    Predicate

1. The farmer                      is ploughing his field.
2. The moon                        moves round the sun.
3. The lion                         is the king of the forest.
4. The team                        is very late
5. My mother                      is sleeping

### Chapter-8

- A.        1. The butterfly sits upon a yellow flower for half an hour without any movement.
2. When the breeze of the trees sees the butterfly among the trees and calls it, at that time the butterfly finds joy to fly around here and there.
3. The butterfly rests its wings on the flowers when its wings are tired.
4. The poet promises not to do any wrong if the butterfly sits near them on the branch of a tree.
5. The poet wants to talk of the sunshine and of song. He also wants to share their sweet childhood days.

### Chapter-9

- A 1.        1. d        2. b        3. c
- A.2        1. (3)    2. (2)    3. (1)    4. (6)    6 (5)
- A3. The hole in the dike was dangerous. Because if the water were allowed to trickled through the little hole, the hole would soon be a large one, and would break the dike flooding the town.
- G.        1. at        2. in        3. on        4. of        5. to        6. with    7. under
8. behind        9. to        10. off
- G.2.        1. It is raining today so, you should bring an umbrella along.
2. The house needs painting again because it was painted last year.
3. We should arrive at the airport on time although we left a little late.
4. We can stay at the maill until it closes.

### Chapter-10

- A.1.        1. The king thought that there are some things which are easy to say but not easy to do. He also believed that someone can't be cheerful in every moment of life. Therefore he said so.
2. The king decided to take a test of his chief Minister to prove hm wrong of his statement that someone must not worry about his life and it was better for a king to remian cheerful.
3. If the minister failed to produce the diamond the minister along with his wife and children had to be died.
4. The minister had a big fish from the wife of a fisherman for the treat he wanted to give the people before his death. After cleaning the fish when her wife was cutting the fish her knife struck something hard. There, she found the diamond which had been lost.
- A.2.        1. c        2. a        3. b        4.c

- B. 1 1. angel 2. crossroads 3. deposit 4. emperor 5. festival  
6. meadow 7. mischief 8. peep 9. pretend 10. wander
- B.2. 1. thief 2. palace 3. valuable 4. fishmonger 5. artist  
6. air hostess.
- G. 2. But it was left open by someone last night.  
3. Everything in the safe was stolen by the thieves.  
4. The police don't think the thieves will be caught.  
5. Everyone in the shop is being questioned.  
6. Has the case been registered by the police?

### Chapter-11

- A.1. 1. Sir Isaac Newton was born on December 25th, 1642 in the British town of Woolsthorpe.  
2. He was brought up by his grandmother.  
3. Sir Isaac Newton had made things like windmill, clock and telescope.  
4. The force which keeps the planets in balance is called gravitational force.
- A.2. 1. Grantham 2. tree 3. earth 4. Trinity
- B. 1. Psychology 2. Bacteriology 3. Genetics  
4. Archaeology 5. Astrology 6. Geology.

### Chapter-12

- A 1. According to the poet, the train travels faster than fairies and witches.  
2. The train passes by many things.  
(i) hills, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves.  
(ii) buildings, bridges, carts, mills, hedges.  
(iii) horses, cattle,  
(iv) farmers, cart driver, school boys.

### Chapter-13

- A.1 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c
- A.2 The things Tom had earned by allowing other boys to paint the fence are; a fishing line a few pieces of string, one or two broken tots and a bone.
- A.3. When den Rogers said to Tom, "let me paint a little." Tom refused by saying this Aunt Polly was very fond of this fence as it was her front fence on the street and it had to be done very carefully.
- G. 1. himself 2. Who 3. This 4. 1 5. themselves

### Chapter-14

- A. 1. see 2. feel 3. wind 4. leaves 5. the trees
- B. 1. 02 stanzas 2. 08 lines 3. you, through, I, by  
4. Who has seen the wind?

### Chapter-15

- A.1 1. The sports activities which are tough and dangerous but exciting are called adventure sports. Some of these are rock climbing, trekking, river rafting, etc.  
2. The hang-glider is an aircraft without engine. It has a frame with cloth, piece put over it, which helps the person fly by hanging from it.  
3. The balloons when filled with hot air or light gas fly in the sky.  
4. The first man to up in a balloon was Frenchman Francois de Rozier.

5. Balloon travelling is fun and exciting. That is why balloons are still used. Many countries of the world organise balloon races and balloon shows.
6. Hydrogen is the lightest gas, so the balloon, if filled with hydrogen, will travel the highest. Helium is the second highest gas and safer than hydrogen as there is a fear of catching fire in hydrogen. So helium is used in most balloons.

- A.2. 1. rock-climbing, trekking 2. sheep, rooster, duck 3. silk, cotton  
4. hydrogen
- A.3. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- G. 1. high, higher 2. big 3. smaller, smallest 4. fast, faster,  
fastest 5. long, longer 6. funny, funnier

### Chapter-16

- A.1. 1. Tenali Rama was a court jester in the court of King Krishnadeva Rai in Vijay Nagar.  
2. One evening, when Tenali Rama was watering his trees, he saw five thieves hiding in the bushes near his house.  
3. Tenali and his wife put stones in the box.  
4. Tenali ram knew that there was nothing inside the box as well as in the well for which the thieves were working hard throughout the night. So he made fun at them by saying that he was happy for the thieves as they had watered his entire orchard.  
5. There were five thieves hiding in the bushes near Tenali's house.
- A.2. 1. bushes 2. puzzled 3. sleep 4. asleep  
5. careful
- A.3. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- A.4. 1. If I see a robber breaking into my neighbour's house at night. I will try my best to avoid the robbery. At first I will inform only family members, and the people nearby our houses. All of us will try our best to capture the robber in sensible way so that he can't escape. The secondly we'll inform the police and handover the robber to them.
- B.1. 1. man 2. more 3. goat 4. minister
- B.2. grape vine  
green vegetables  
alarm bell  
fire fighter  
potato chips
- G.1. 1. Do 2. Does 3. do 4. does  
5. does
- G.2. 1. awful 2. thoughtful 3. wonderful 4. cheerful 5. hopeful

### Chapter-17

- A.1. 1. The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standardized Internet protocol suits.  
2. The Internet is a massive network of network, a networking infrastructure. On the other hand the World Wide Web or www is simply web, a way of accessing information over the medium of the internet.  
3. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the address of a web page and is sometimes referred to as a web address.  
4. Computers are connected to one another by network cables. Each message is sent through the network with the help of networking protocols.

5. There are two types of chart.

(i) Text Chart (ii) Voice Chart

- A.2. 1. computer networks 2. TEP/IP;HTTP 3.HTTP,WWW 4. Email
- B. 1. Fair Hair Pair  
2. Cold Bold Cold  
3. Band Hand Sand  
4. Lend Mend Send  
5. Beat Heat Meat  
6. Ball Call Doll
- G. 1. often 2. once 3. here 4. tomorrow  
5. always 6. never 7. very 8. yesterday

### Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. (b) 2 (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B. 1. wealthy 2. large 3. got up 4. boss
- D. 1. Where 2. What 3. When 4. Why  
5. Which
- E. 1. The farmer 2. The moon 3. The lion 4. The team  
5. My mother
- H. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- I. 1. While walking in the forest Neha, Ravi, Mandy and Ronny saw many interesting things. They saw a badger, burrow-holes. The saw bird's nest with eggs. They also saw some friendly squirrels.  
2. Zubin and Lily looked after all the wild birds and animals that lived in the forest.  
3. Number three, four and five said in unison that were greater than number two.  
4. Dandi March was took place to protest against the unfair laws of the British to pay tax on salt.  
5. After seeing the dream, Ramdayal, the loyal servant, woke up with a jerk and ran to his master's bedroom. There he pushed his master from the bed and pulled out the mattress. When he did so, a sleeping snake fell off the mattress. The master and the servant quickly picked up sticks and drove the snake away into the forest. In this way Ramdayal saved his master.  
6. Ramdayal learnt a great lesson that everyone should always do his/her work sincerely.

### Model Test Paper - 2

- A. 1.(a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5(c)
- B. 1. Small imaginary beings of human form who have magical powers, especially female ones.  
2. Women thought to have evil magic power. 3. Climb 4. Look fixedly
- F. 1. (b) 2.(a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- G. 1. myself 2. herself 3. themselves 4. itself 5. yourself
- I. 1. The king wanted do take a test of his Chief Minister to prove him wrong. So, he gave the diamond to his minister.  
2. The minister spend remaining three days of his life happily.  
3. Sir Isaac Newton's grandmother brought him up.  
4. Aunt Polly found the whole fence painted. So, she rewarded Tom.  
5. Tenali and his wife put stones in the box.  
6. The full form of WWW is World Wide Web.

### Chapter-1

- A.
1. The simile in the first verse is lonely as a cloud.
  2. From the first two verses of the poem, we learn that the poet is sad and lonely.
  3. The poet has described the daffodils in his imaginative and poetic instinct. The golden colours daffodils stood on the ground were beautiful and attractive. The gentle movement enhances their attraction.
  4. The waves were gay but the beauty of daffodils was gayer.
  5. The poet has remained enthralled by the beauty of the daffodils. The beauty of daffodils was for more enchanting than that of the waves. He began to wonder, what a great bounty of nature, he had stumbled upon.
  6. His 'inward eye' here refer to Wordsworth's visual imagination.
- B.
- wandered, floats, golden daffodils, dancing in the breeze, never-ending, sparkling waves, bliss of solitude
- The boy wandered along the street.  
Oil floats on water.  
There was a host of golden daffodils beside a lake.  
The flowers were happily dancing in the breeze.  
I afraid to see the sparking wave of the sea.  
Sometimes I enjoy the bliss of solitude myself.

### Chapter-2

- A.
1. Sir Ludwing Guttman is called the father of sports for the disabled because Paralympic Games were created by him.
  2. The countries USA and UK were the participants of 1984 London Paralympic Games.
  3. Any four benefits that people with disabilities will derive from participating in sport activities are recreation, social contact and physical and mental achievement.
  4. The paralympic is the second largest sporting event in the world. It is the Olympics for five categories of athletes with disabilities, blind athletes, wheelchair athletes, athletes with amputations, dwarf athletes and athletes with cerebral palsy.
  5. The special Olympics provide an opportunity for athletes with mental retardation to compete in a sport event whose focus is on participation.
- Paralympic athletes are elite competitors who must qualify for their competitions along similar guidelines as their Olympic counterparts.
- B.1.
1. Now-a-days a number of people are suffering from mental retardation.
  2. All the team members should have the will to win.
  3. Rehabilitation and education are other crucial elements of the package.
  4. We should have self-confidence to achieve our goal.
  5. In democracy equal opportunity to all citizen is needed.
  6. Sport activities enhances physical and mental achievement.
- B.2.
1. quite    2. loose, lose    3. effect, affect    4. whether, weather
  5. Principal, principle

- G.1. 1. as if 2. only when 3. if 4. as 5. because 6. as  
7. because
- G.2. 1. not only, but also 2. so 3. when 4. to 5. that

### Chapter-3

- A.1 1. great, wide, beautiful, wonderful 2. water, grass 3. air, wind  
4. hills, wheat, the rivers 5. cities, gardens, cliffs, miles
- A.2. The differences between the world and 'I' are as follows.  
(a) The world is so huge whereas the poet is so small just a dot.  
(b) Still the poet is happy that even though he is small, he has the ability to think and realise whereas despite of having a huge shape the would can't think.
- B. wide, wonderful, world, water, wind, whirls, with, wheat, when, whisper

### Chapter-4

- A.1. 1. Ram and Krishan were neighbors and friends to each other. Ram was a farmer while Krishan was trader. They lived in village Dhani, on the bank of Lunee river in Rajasthan.  
2. In one season, rains were scanty and the river was nearly dry. There was drought and the people faced a threat to leave their home. The lived in one of the neighboring villages.  
3. Kanchan went to Krishan's house to collect here ornament.  
4. After returning back to her village when Kanchan went to Krishan's house to collect her ornaments, Krishan's wife told that the bundle of ornaments was eaten by the mice.  
5. When Krishan's wife enquired about her son. Kanchan said that the young boy was carried away by a huge eagle.
- A.2. 1. Lunee  
2. Dhani  
3. Ornaments  
4. Mukhia
- B.1. 1. Sheep 6. Teach  
2. Cheap 7. Peel  
3. Break 8. Leaf  
4. Speak 9. Tree  
5. Seek 10. Free
- B.2. SEA, EAT, SEEK, DEEP, BEE, TREE, TEA, EASE, READ
- B.3. 1. Tray Bray  
2. Nice Rice  
3. Gait Bait  
4. Marry very  
5. Mend send
- G.1. 1. Hurting his foot, he stopped.  
2. By virtue of his devotion to his duties, he earned promotion.  
3. I was glad to hear of his good fortune.  
4. This is my friend, Rohit.
- G.2. 1. (x) 2. (√) 3. (√) 4. (√) 5. (x) 6. (√)

## Chapter-5

- A.
- David's parents had shifted to a new apartment which was in the center of a great block of flats. He was also admitted in a new school. So, while coming back he forgot his flat.
  - Bill, the bus driver and the policeman helped David to search his flat.
  - Bill was the bus driver. At first he tried to find out David's floor. But when he did not find it himself he took the help of a policeman and altogether they found out David's flat. In this way bill helped David finding out his flat.
  - When everybody knocked on every door carefully, David's mother heard the noise and looked out of window. Then David recognized his mother and found his house.
  - David's mother heard the noise when people were looking for David's flat.
- B.1. 1. neighbors 2. guardian 3. flat 4. lift 5. railing
- B.2. 1. Cry 2. Win 3. Play 4. Catch 5. Sleep  
6. Reach 7. Laugh 8. Chirp 9. Knit 10. Speak
- B.3. Masculine Feminine Neuter  
Actress  
bee box  
father sister tree  
bull waitress table  
buck princess chair  
ox cat river  
tailor nurser scale  
farmer knife
- G.1 1. x 2. newspaper headline 3. x bird's nest  
4. car insurance 5. hole-in-the-wall 6. nurse uniform  
7. request-for-help 8. bicycle wheel 9. man's voice  
10. dishcloth
- G.2. 1. Project engineer 2. discount 3. pen pal  
4. Travel Management Service 5. Mother tongue  
6. body language

## Chapter-6

- Bhiku remained the poorest shoemaker in the land despite the fact the he was one of the best shoemaker because instead of concentrating his energy on making shoes he spent most of his time boasting of his bravery.
  - When Bhiku was sent to the guava tree to get rid of the demon by the king, he was fortunate to see that the demon was not really a demon but a poor farmer who put a funny hat on his head. The farmer wanted a pair of shoes and Bhiku as a good craftsman made a pair of shoes for him getting the pair of shoes, the poor farmer headed to his home and Bhiku took the credit of making the king and the people get rid of the demon. This was the turning point in his life.
  - No, Bhiku was not as bold and brave as he boasted. He was very fearful when the king asked him to go to the guava tree and get rid of the monster.
  - No there was not really a demon on the guava tree.  
A poor farmer putting a funny hat on his head wash hiding among the branches of the guava tree.
  - After completed the task given to him, Bhiku was appointed one of the Governors of the kings provinces.
- B.1. 1. He was thrilled with the news.  
2. When sachin retired from cricket the whole stadium gave him a stand - ing ovation.

3. What the child do was really an act of bravery.
4. I was over-joyed to see him after a long time.
5. The simple problem was grown bigger by the by.
6. His ruddy English face was knotted in a scour and his blue eyes were dark.
7. She was boasting about her cooking skills.

- B.2 1. -e 2-g, 3 -h, 4-5 5-b, 6-c, 7-a 8-d  
 G.1. 1. mine 2. hers 3. his 4. theirs 5. ours 6. yours

### Chapter-7

- A. 1. The boy is coming down from a mountainous route by his bicycle.  
 A. 2. down, goes, speed, heart, lungs, cries, throat, featherly life, level, airy, scarce crawl, longest hill, end, fruit.  
 B. 1. still, hill 2. mind, wind 3. swift, lift 4. cry, fly 5. joy, boy  
 B. 2. You need balance. If you lean too far to one side, you'll fall off.

### Chapter-8

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b).  
 A.2. 1. The giant knocked down the wall with the help of a great axe. He was really very sorry for what he had done. So, the children realised that the gaint was not wicked any more.  
 2. The music of the little linnet seemed to the Gaint to be the most beautiful in the world because the music sounded so sweet to his earn that he thought so.  
 A.3. The giant did not permit the little children to play in his garden. When he saw the children playing in his garden, he cried in a very gruff voice. The little children who had nowhere to play had a run away from the garden. From this, we know that the giant was selfish.  
 G.1. 1. is going 2. is carrying 3. is 4. puts, is wearing  
 5. takes, is raining  
 G.2. 1. work up, had already prepared 2. went, had invited  
 3. head, went, called 4. started, had already learnt  
 5. was, had begun  
 G.3. 1. have just finished 2. hes already written 3. moved  
 4. was 5. went  
 G.4. 1. welcomed, asked 2. broke, had  
 3. were swimming, were sunbathing 4. come, looked, told  
 5. was preparing, were collecting  
 G.5. 1. shall start 2. shall have finished 3. will probably assing  
 4. will have corrected 5. will certainly get.

### Chapter-9

- A.1. 1. The pages of the book were 'yellow' and 'crinkly' because the book was too old.  
 2. Two advantages and two disadvantages of a mechanical school are.  
 Students will have different styles of learning if they are using computer by using technology.  
 Computer can give instant feedback and help the students. A computer can analyze the specific mistakes that students make.  
 The disadvantages of a mechanical school are that the student can't ask for any help whenever he can't understand a topic. The students can't discuss over a topic with friends.

3. There are differences between the kind of school described in Tommy's book and Margie's school.

The school described in the book was a special building built where all children went to study and there were human teachers who taught them.

But Margie's school was a special room in his own house where the mechanical teacher on television screen teaches Margie, gives her homework and test, etc.

- A.2. 1. Tommy 2. Margie 3. Mechanical Teacher  
4. Mechanical Teacher 5. Margie

A.3. Yes, I think that Margie would do better if she is allowed to join a school described in this story. Because Margie can ask the human teacher whenever she cannot understand. She can also discuss with her friends which is not possible through mechanical classroom.

- B. 1. He drove his friends with scornful words.  
2. The simple matter became bad to worse.

3. Nothing felt right, so she decided to tuck her hands behind her back and simply leaned against the wall.

4. The teacher was shouting towards the students.

5. All the friends ate, sang and danced together.

- G.1. 1. had eaten, arrived 2. went, had died 3. reached, had started  
4. put 5. had not been, began 6. am, I had  
7. learnt, gave

## Chapter-10

1. 'They' refers to shoes.

2. The little girl wanted to try buckle shoes, bow shoes, pretty pointy-toe shoes, strappy, cappy low shoes.

3. The little girl wanted to buy bright shoes, white shoes, and a little tight shoes.

4. The little girl's parents will buy flat shoes and fat shoes for her.

## Chapter-11

- A.1. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b)

A.2 The minister had the habit of saying. "Everything happens for the best."

Therefore he said so even when he was put in prison by the king which proved beneficial for him later.

A.3. By being in prison, the minister benefitted in two way:

Firstly he was able to make him free from being sacrificed by the cannibal chief. Secondly he was able to make the king realize his witness.

B. **S.No. Adjective Synonyms**

- |    |            |                     |
|----|------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Rich       | Wealth, Prosperous  |
| 2. | Kind       | Noble, Gentle       |
| 3. | Wise       | Clever, Intelligent |
| 4. | Favourite  | Dearest, Most-liked |
| 5. | Ungrateful | Unthankful, Selfish |

**S.No. Verbs Synonyms**

- |    |           |                   |
|----|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Profusely | Freely, In plenty |
| 2. | Release   | Set free, Let go  |
| 3. | Agree     | To accept, Grant  |

4. Decide Determine, To make a decision  
 5. Offer Present, Provide
- G.1. 1. man 2. baby, 3. monkeys 4. children 5. car  
 G.2. 1. Paris, France 2. William Shakespeare 3. John, Rover, Boxer  
 4. Suez Canal, red sea, Mediterranean sea 5. Mick Jagger  
 G.3. 1. Manhood 2. Greatness 3. Brotherhood 4. Strongness  
 5. Longing  
 G.4. 1. flock 2. pride 3. bunch 4. pack 5. collection  
 G.5. 1. much 2. plenty of 3. A few 4. a lot of 5. some  
 G.6. 1. childhood 2. membership 3. Friendship  
 4. leadership, neighborhood

## Chapter-12

- A.1. 1. Birbal was a clever minister in emperor Akbar's court.  
 2. After Akbar dreamt he had lost all his teeth, he invited all the astrologer of his kingdom to interpret the dream. After a long discussion, the astrologers prophesied that all his relatives would die before him. It made Akbar worried.  
 3. While walking in the garden, Akbar asked Birbal how many crows there in his kingdom.  
 4. When Akbar tried to puzzle Birbal with his answer, Birbal replied cleverly by saying that it there were more crows than his answer then some crows could be visiting from other neighboring kingdom and if there were less crows then some crows of their kingdom might have gone on holiday to other places.  
 5. While Akbar and his two sons were bathing in the river, Birbal had hold their clothes and stood at the bank of the river. Akbar felt like feasing him and remarked that Birbal looked like a washerman's donkey with a load of clothes Birbal responded quickly that he was carrying the load of not just one donkey, but actually three.
- A.2. 1. other neighboring kingdom 2. astrologers, relatives  
 3. load, donkeys
- A.3. 1.(c) 2. (b) 3.(b)
- B.1. 1. ie 2. ie 3. ie 4. ie 5. ie 6. ei 7. ie 8. ie  
 9. ie 10. ie
- B.2. 1. Despair 2. Fortune 3. Fertile 4. Accept  
 5. Giant 6. Dishonest 7. Ignorance 8. Constant  
 9. Support 10 Illiterate
- G.1. 1. Very happy-She was very happy to see me after a long time.  
 2. Not at once-He not only suspended him at once but also punished him for his offence.  
 3. No need - I have no need to go there.  
 4. Suddenly-Suddenly she jumped to her feet.  
 5. Of great importance-Women's rights are a matter of great importance to me  
 6. By ll means-He tried to do it by using all means.  
 7. Not now-I can't do it now.  
 8. Most of the time-I saw him playing guitar most of the time.
- G.2. 1. Co-ordinated clause 2. Sub-ordinate clause  
 3. Sub-ordinated clause 5. Sub-ordinated clause  
 6. Co-ordinated clause 7. Sub-ordinated clause

## Chapter-13

- A.1. 1. Mr. E. Shreedharan is popularly known as the 'Metro Man.' His contribution to Indian Railway and giving Delhi iites the Metro, which is the ultra modern mode of mass rapid transport, is comparable. He had completed many of his projects in record time with his dedicated team. Therefore, he is known as the 'Metro man.'
2. The DMRC operates across the NCR.
3. Traveling in the Metro Rail is cheap.  
Its tickets cost between ₹ 8.00 to ₹ 30.00
4. In the Konkan Railway project, the total number of bridges covered by Sreedhaaran was over 150
5. During non-peak hour frequence, in Delhi, there is a train in every 5-10 minutes.
- A.2. 1. Kerala                      2. Calcutta                      3. Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
4. Indian Railways, Konkan Railway Project.
- C. 1. (d)    2. (c)    3. (b)    4. (d)
- B.1. 1. is    2. play    3. is    4. is    5. are    6. dozens.
- B.2. 1. birth, berth    2. dye, die    3. lose, loose    4. peak, peek
5. break, brake    6. fair, fare    7. Princikple, Principal
- G.1. 1. looks -                      Intransitive verb
2. running                      -                      Transitive verb
3. burnt -                      Transitive verb
4. Will stop                      -                      Intransitive verb
5. sit                      -                      Transitive verb
6. open                      -                      Transitive verb
- G.2. 2. He speaks rudely (Intrans)  
I am speaking the truth. (Trans)
3. We meet each other everyday. (Intrans)  
I meet may friend everyday. (Trans)
4. He often fogets to close the door. (Intrans)  
My friend forgets the mistakes. (Trans)
5. We always walk carefully on a busy road. (Intrans)  
Walk slowly otherwise you will fall down. (Trans)
6. She will know about it. (Intrans)  
I know him very well. (Trans)
7. He stops here everyday. (Intrans)  
I stopped him from entering the house. (Trans)

## Chapter-14

- A. 1. The mountain feels as though it is more important and calls the squirrel a little pig.
2. every sort of thing and weather.                      3. Not as small as it
4. squirrel truck on his back.                      5. crack a nut

## Chapter-15

- A. 1. Munni did not want to give the money to Halku because she wanted to buy a blanket as it was January and there was severe cold.
2. Munni wanted Halku to give up tenat farming because whatever Halku harvested all those finished paying up the arrears.



- I.
1. Sir Ludwing Guttman is called the father of sports for the disabled because Paralympic Games were created by him.
  2. Ram and Krishan were neighbors and friends to each other. Ram was a farmer while Krishan was a trader. They lived in village Dhani on the bank of Luni river in Rajasthan.
  3. David's parents had shifted to a new apartment which was in the centre of a great block of flats. He was also admitted in a new school. So, while coming back, he forgot his flat.
  4. The gaint knocked down the wall with the help of a great axe. He was really very sorry for what he had done. So, the children realised that the gaint was not wicked anymore.

### Model test paper - 2

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. a sat of steps 2. large waves of water 3. buckets  
4. teavel in a boat

#### Grammar

- F. 1. had eaten, arrived 2. went, had died 3. reached, had started  
4. put 5. had not been, began
- G. 1. Intransitive 2. Transitive 3. Transitive  
4. Intransitive 5. Transitive
- H. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- I.
1. After Akbar dreamt he had lost all his teeth. he invited all the astrolo - ger of his kingdom to interpret the dream. After a long discussion, the astrologers prophesied that all his relatives would die before him. It made Akbar worried.
  2. While Akbar and his two sons were bathing in the river, Birbal had hold their clothes and stood at the bank of the river. Akbar felt like teasing him and remarked that Birbal looked like a washerman's donkey with a load of clothes Birbal responded quickly that he was carrying the load of not just one donkey, but actually three.
  3. Halku made up his mind to sleep but the could not sleep as it was too cold outside and the cold breeze continued to torment him.
  4. URL or uniform Resource Locator is the address bar where you can enter your website address.

## Glorious English Reader-6

### Chapter-1

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Wandering singers are a bank of folk singers who wander from place to place according to the call of the wind. It can either the town, village or forest.
2. They wander about from one place to the other. The call of the wind determines where they go.
3. They sing about the stories of cities whose beauty has long gone; the happiness and the beauty of the women which has been robbed either by the wars or by the time. They also sing about ancient battles or of old kings. They have songs on simple, happy and sad things of life too.
- (B) 1. They go where the voice of the wind calls them.
2. All human beings are like their extended family and the world is their home.
3. Their songs are about the cities whose glory has faded now is their home.
4. Here the poetess seems to tell us about their sadness about their future. They do not stay at one place. So, they can not gather hope and have dreams about their bright future.
5. It means that their movements depend on the call of the wind.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (f) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a) 6. (c)
- (B) 1. sow the seeds of success
2. planted a doubt
3. No figurative words
4. No figurative words
5. ground is thirsty and hungry
6. No figurative words
7. No figurative words
8. harbour any ill feelings

#### Listen and Speak

- (A) 1. twelve
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. feet-street- | meet, greet     |
| roam-home-      | foam, dome      |
| shed-dead-      | bread, dread    |
| kings-things-   | strings, clings |
| sow-go-         | row, tow        |
| wait-fate-      | great, mate     |

### Chapter-2

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b)
- (B) 1. Princess Lenore 2. thick glass 3. Royal Magician 4. Court Jester 5. thumbnail
- (C) 1. Princess Lenore fall ill as she wished to take the moon to her moon.
2. It tells us that, the king loved her daughter too much.

3. The Prime Minister tells the king that, the moon is 35000 miles away and it is bigger than the room the Princess lies in the and it is made of copper. And he can not get the moon for Princess.
  4. The court jester suggested that, the most important thing to do is to find out how big the Princess Lenore think moon is, and how far away.
  5. The Court Jester went to see the Royal Goldsmith and has him make a tiny golden moon just a little smaller than the thumbnail of the Princess Lenore. Then he had him string it on a golden chain so the princess could wear it round her neck.
- (D) 1. To get an idea about what Princess Lenore thinks about moon to solve the problem.
2. Princess explained the presence of moon up in the sky over when a moon is around her neck.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)

#### Pronunciation and Spelling

(B) 1. see 2. rage 3. than 4. round 5. waved 6. princess 7. hand

#### Grammar Guide

(A) 1. crowd - collective 2. Raj - proper 3. Lenore - proper 4. honesty - abstract  
5. King - common 6. bunch - collective 7. Wisdom - abstract 8. princess - common

#### Chapter-3

#### Comprehension

(A) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 6. T

(B) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

- (C) 1. Rohan got every single sum wrong that morning. He dropped a bottle of ink on the floor and it splashed on his teacher's white canvas shoes. When he made a face behind his teaches's back, it was noticed. So he had to be punished.
2. Teacher wrote a long and angry letter to Rohan's father. She handed over that letter to Rohan ans asked him to go home by leaving the school before time.
  3. Rohan picked up his books and walked out of the schoolyard and up the narrow city lane. But once he reached the big banyan tree, he sat down in its shade and sobbed a little with anger.
  4. Rohan made his school, home and mother disappear with his rubber because he was angry with everyone.
  5. Rohan had so much practice now that he could draw as good a picture with the new pencil as with the magic one.
- (D) 1. I think his teacher was just strict.
2. Rohan buried his magic rubber and magic pencil in the earth because he was not daring enough to tell his father about it.

#### Pronunciation and Spelling

(A)	terrible	bottle	little	people
	schoolyard	suddenly	rubber	really
	ground	dough	through	famous

angrily

early

loudly

slowly

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. mother - father  
2. cow - ox  
3. schoolgirl - schoolboy  
4. hen - cock  
5. aunt - uncle  
6. bitch - dog
- (B) 1. class 2. emotion 3. stupid 4. picture 5. sail 6. woman 7. ran
- (C) 1. terrible 2. narrow 3. whether 4. by accident 5. vanished 6. lane 7. dare  
8. beamed with joy

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) a. Do you remember the address of Rajan.  
b. My goodness, what has happened to your hand?  
c. Anjana likes reading, swimming, playing basketball and going to the cinema.  
d. As Rohan was reading down the street, a black cat dashed across the road.  
e. Yesterday, I lost my gold ring, I found it today.  
f. Sachin is a class batsman, even players of opposite team say so.  
g. Yes, I am present.  
h. Madam, may I come in the class?

#### Chapter-4

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Tree 2. Beams of morning sun
- (B) 1. kindest 2. fruit 3. beams 4. light, night 5. lullaby, sleepy
- (C) 1. Because the trees grow peacefully without harming others.  
2. They give us fruits and leaves above.  
3. Following lines tell that trees sound like a song at night-  
They hum a drowsy lullaby.  
Of sleepy children long ago...

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. f 6. c
- (B) 1. takes 2. below 3. old 4. last 5. dark 6. day 7. end 8. yes

#### Chapter-5

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Saharanpur 2. New fellow-traveller
- (B) 1. detailed 2. startled 3. mountain stream 4. station 5. darkness 6. blind
- (C) 1. Woman gave the girl detailed instructions as to where to keep her things, when not to lean out of window, and how to avoid speaking to strangers.  
2. Man gave the girl the idea that he was able to see by saying, "I didn't see you either, at first. But I heard you coming in."  
3. He made a mistake by asking her, "What is it like outside?" Yes it was a mistake because it may give girl an idea that the man was blind.  
4. The girl said this when man said, "Well, an interesting face can also be pretty."  
5. Fellow traveller told this to man because the girl was blind.

- (D) 1. He made a mistake by asking her, "What is it like outside?" Yes it was a mistake because it may give girl an idea that the man was blind.  
2. No.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. clenched 2. nodded 3. raised 4. shrugging 5. clicked 6. bit 7. hung 8. shook 9. wrinkled 10. drummed 11. stamped 12. scratched

#### Chapter-6

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)  
(B) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
(C) 1. Gandhiji was known as Father of Nation or Bapu.  
2. When Mohandas was young, he was afraid of ghosts. If he were alone in the dark, he believed that a ghost would suddenly jump out.  
3. School Inspector called out five words, and asked the boys to write them.  
4. Because he did not want to do something wrong.  
5. Gandhiji set up a school in South Africa.  
(D) 1. I shall try to learn it with the help of my teacher.  
2. Because he always wanted to do things in a right way.

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. listen 2. tale 3. halt 4. lad 5. educator 6. academy  
(B) 1. South 2. kennel 3. aunt 4. narrow 5. February

##### Grammar Guide

- |     |        |        |       |       |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| (A) | bind   | bond   | grass | graze |
|     | advise | advice | blood | bleed |
|     | live   | life   | tale  | tell  |
|     | lose   | loss   | gold  | gild  |
|     | sing   | song   | food  | feed  |

##### Listen & Speak

- (A) 1. Bapu 2. ghosts 3. near 4. quickly 5. kettle 6. happy

#### Chapter-7

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (b)  
(B) 1. Miss Beam's school 2. helpers 3. up, down, tall 4. Head girl 5. gardener  
(C) 1. Miss Bean was all that I had expected middle-aged, full of authority, yet kindly and understanding. Her hair was beginning to turn grey, and she had the kind of plump figure that is likely to be comforting to a homesick child.  
2. When author arrived, there was no one in sight but a girl of about twelve. Her eyes were covered with a bandage and she was being led carefully between the flower-beds by a little boy, who was about for years younger.  
3. They applied a unique system to let them aware about the problem of others. To make our children appreciate and understand misfortune, we make them share in misfortune too.  
4. The bandage is put on overnight so they wake blind. This means that they need help with everything.  
(D) 1. He must have heard about the unique way of teaching thoughtfulness, kindness to others, and being responsible citizens.

2. That is because of there different way to make their children appreciate and understand misfortune.
3. Yes, because they deserve every facility same as people who do not have such problems.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. Carefully 2. Practically 3. Really 4. Fairly 5. Perfectly 6. Gradually 7. Ghastly 8. Finally

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. lame 2. blind 3. dumb 4. troublesome 5. down  
 (B) 1. among 2. quite fat 3. very bad or unpleasant 4. happy about something 5. causing a lot of problems

#### Grammar Guide

1. planted 2. stopped 3. turned 4. went 5. died 6. finished

#### Chapter-8

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (b)  
 (B) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F  
 (C) 1. Abou Ben Adhem was sleeping before the angel came into his room.  
 2. Angel was writing the names of those who love the lord. Yes, Abou's name was in the book.  
 3. A great wakening light means the light which shows us the right path.  
 4. The poem conveys us the message that we must love our fellow man first before loving the god.  
 (D) 1. Because Angel did not write his name in book of god.

#### Vocabulary

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

#### Chapter-9

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)  
 (B) 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)  
 (C) 1. They went to Agra to see the Taj Mahal and Red Fort.  
 2. Boys carried bags, suitcases and holdall.  
 3. People with large families suffer out of ignorance and false beliefs.  
 4. There were a lot of passengers on the platform and there was so much noise, when the train arrived.  
 5. They all help the lady to get down. They bring her luggage on the platform and get back into the compartment.  
 (D) 1. Yes, it is right to help ladies, children and old ages people. Yes I always help them.  
 2. Ticket checker checks the tickets of the passengers. Yes it is necessary to check the tickets of passengers because some people try to board the train without ticket.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. train 2. coolie 3. ticket counter 4. stall 5. passengers

#### Grammar Guide

1. She enjoys swimming. verb

2. Barking dogs seldom bite. adjective
3. The cats are fighting on the terrace. verb
4. Cooking food is not easy. verb
5. Smoking is injurious to health. noun
6. I am going for any singing lessons. adjective

#### Chapter-10

##### Comprehension

(A) 1. (a) 2. (a)

- (B) 1. B asked A that, "I wonder what that green thing is That's snoozing in the shed?"
2. B asked A this, when A said that 'giants are just in storybooks. They're not in real life.'
  3. Then who's that flapping at the window with teeth as sharp as hooks.
  4. The shape in the floating cape makes B shake like a leaf.
  5. B say this when A said that 'there is no spirits or gremlins. That's very plain to see.'

(C) 1. No, there is no such things like ghosts, it is just our own illusions.

##### Pronunciation & Spelling

(B) 1. ouch 2. bleat 3. move 4. book 5. said 6. group

##### Vocabulary

(A) 1. snoozing 2. chap 3. straggly 4. spooky 5. monster

(B) 1. fake 2. in 3. blunt 4. small 5. uneven 6. awful

#### Chapter-11

##### Comprehension

(A) 1. (b) 2. (b)

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

- (C) 1. Walt moved to Kansas with his father. During this time he took his first lessons in cartooning.
2. The 1930s was a bad period for America. The Three Little Pigs was produced in 1933 and was an instant success, in spite of hard times. It revived the spirit of a nation suffering from severe economic depression.
  3. Fantasia went a step further. Made in 1940, it had cartoon characters and colour designs moving to music.
  4. The Disney Studio helped the army and the government during the Second Word War. It was then that Walt learnt a new technique. He mixed live action and cartoon.
  5. The four amusement parks are located in Los Angeles, Orlando in Florida, Tokyo in Japan and in France.
- (D) 1. The First World War claimed the services of young Walt as he worked as a truck driver for the American Red Cross.
2. Walt never lost hope to become successful and famous, he worked hard and even after loss, he continuously tried his best.

##### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. world + wide 2. some+time 3. news+paper 4. foot+ball 5. Disney+land 6. rail+way 7. time+table 8. air+bag 9. light+house 10. bath+room 11. bus+stop

## Vocabulary

(A) 1. worldwide 2. familiar 3. instant 4. severe 5. motif 6. imagining 7. amused

(B) 1. honour 2. compliment 3. technique 4. success 5. severe 6. result

## Grammar Guide

(A) 1. can 2. should 3. need 4. should 5. need 6. should 7. can 8. need

## Chapter-12

### Comprehension

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

(B) 1. net 2. 12th 3. rectangle 4. two games 5. serving

(C) 1. Tennis and badminton are similar in many ways. Each can be played by two people (singles) or four people (doubles). It may be played both indoors or outdoors. The player's aim is to hit the ball or the shuttlecock over the net in such a way that it bounces in court and beats any attempt by an opponent to return it.

2. Terms used in tennis are 'points, love, deuce, advantage, game and set.

3. The tennis court is rectangular in shape with length of 24m and a width of 11 m. The court is marked out with white lines.

4. A badminton court comprises a rectangle 13.4m long and 6.1m wide. It is marked out in either white or yellow 'service' lines and side lines.

5. A player begins the game with 'service'. He holds the shuttlecock round the base and feathers, with the base pointing downwards. Then the either drops or throws the shuttlecock in the air and strikes it with the racket, always making an underhand 'service'. He strikes the shuttlecock so that it reaches the receiver in the opposite court.

(D) 1. Because in both of these games players have to concentrate on the ball or shuttlecock to win over the opponent.

2. After 'deuce', the next point scored is called 'advantage' to the side that won it. If the side wins the 'advantage' then wins the next point, it wind the game.

## Vocabulary

(A) 1. punch 2. wave 3. clap 4. strike 5. press 6. point 7. knock

## Pronunciation & Spelling

Now, add -ed to the given verbs :

cropped                      tried                      hopped

bounced                    trapped                    died

dyed                          studied                    roared

lied                            stayed                      hired

preferred                    said                          married

Write the opposites

unfriendly                    impatient

illogical                      impolite

unemployed                    unsolved

illegible                      unlock

immoral                        irresponsible

incorrect                        irreversible

## Grammar Guide

(B) 1. ourselves 2. themselves 3. myself 4. herself 5. herself 6. myself

## Listen & Speak

(A) 1. stringed, oval 2. badminton 3. middle 4. rectangular 5. advantage

## Chapter-13

### Comprehension

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

(B) 1. I see you driving dangerously  
Then stop when the light turns red;  
I wonder what your name is  
Just then you turn your head.

2. I wonder where you come from  
I wonder where you go,  
What books you like to read  
What games you like to play;  
I wonder if we could be friends  
But suddenly you drive away.

(C) 1. The house of the poet is on the highway.  
2. The poet in the poem says- 'be my friend'?  
3. Poem addressed to stranger or driver.

(D) 1. No, because only strangers drive through highway.  
2. The driver stops on the road when traffic light turns red.

## Chapter-14

### Comprehension

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

(B) 1. Manali Institute 2. community 3. mountaineering 4. Indo-Tibetan 5. value of life

(C) 1. Dolma's parents agreed to skiing course only after one of the instructors at the Skiing and Mountaineering Institute in Manali wrote a letter to my parents that they agreed.

2. The Manali Institute played a major role in Dolma's life. After she completed the Institute's Skiing Courses, she did a basic mountaineering course in 1991. It was after this that the Institute forwarded her name for the Pre-Everest Woman's Expedition, in which she took part from 1991 to 1993.

3. Dolma's achievements have had a great effect on the community, 'Woman wouldn't travel alone from Manali to Kulu. After we climbed the Everest, the attitude of girls and their parents has been changing. Girls are now encouraged to venture out and to do things for themselves.

4. She was always attracted to the Aravali mountains. So, in 1986, she did her basic and advanced mountaineering courses at the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi. Mountains fascinated her and she started enjoying the thrill the climbing.

5. In 1993, as deputy leader of the Indo-Nepalese Women's Everest Expedition, she achieved the rare distinction of becoming the first and only woman in the world to climb Mt Everest twice. She also scaled Mt

Fujiyama, Japan's highest peak on 25 June, 1995. In February 1998, she led an expedition to the Andes mountains, where her team hoisted the Indian flag atop Mt Acancagua in Argentina. In March 1999, she led the Millennium Indian Everest Expedition, and in 1999, she became the first Indian to successfully lead an expedition to Mount Everest from its most dangerous and nearly impossible route—the Kangshung Face.

- (D) 1. The qualities that led to the success of Dicky Dolma and Santosh Yadav as mountaineers are patience as Mountain climbing is a skill that requires a great deal of patience, discipline, determination, problem solving/critical thinking, perseverance.
2. Setting goals gives us long-term vision and short-term motivation . It focuses our acquisition of knowledge, and helps us to organize our time and our resources so that we can make the most of our life.

#### Vocabulary

- |     |                |              |              |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) | River rafting  | Skiing       | Trekking     |
|     | 1. raft        | ski suit     | rope         |
|     | 2. life jacket | snow goggles | tents        |
|     | 3. helmet      | boots        | sleeping bag |
|     | 4. paddle      | oar          | rucksack     |
- (B) 1. trip 2. excursion 3. expedition 4. voyage 5. tour

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- |     |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|
| (A) | trekking | surfing  |
|     | skiing   | kayaking |
|     | rafting  |          |

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. because 2. because 3. as 4. as 5. because 6. so

#### Chapter-15

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (a)
- (B) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- (C) 1. Dhanpat was a farmer who, through sheer hard work, had amassed a tidy fortune.
2. Dhanpat made a special will because his sons were extremely lazy. They were good-for-nothing fellows who hated the very thought of work.
3. The condition was, "There is a garden in-between the two houses. It is a beautiful garden with lush green plants, pretty flowers and delicious fruits. Both of you will have to maintain it together. As long as the garden flourishes, you will get the money."
4. In six months they completely messed up the garden. That is why lawyer stopped the monthly allowance.
5. Hari and Shiva started working on their land. It was back-breaking labour. They would go in the morning and return only in the evening. Initially it was desperation that kept them going. They knew this was their last hope. But gradually, as days passed, they started enjoying the work. This was the first time in their lives they were doing something useful and doing it together. In this way they learned to stand on their own feet.

(D) 1. Working together helped the brothers to stand on their own feet.

#### Vocabulary

(B) 1. farmer 2. very 3. hour 4. week 5. right

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. young 2. easy 3. soft 4. happiest 5. stupid 6. ugly 7. low 8. artificial

(B) 1. lived 2. working 3. looked 4. stopping 5. enjoyed

#### Grammar Guide

- Ria said to Natasha that she would call her next day.
- Veenu said to Arif that he feel fine but Arif look weak.
- The boy said that he broke up the mirror.
- Dolly said that she bought the chairs from this shop last day.
- David said to Amit that he was enjoying his new job earlier.
- Yashika said that she had to go early. His mother had gone out.

#### Chapter-16

##### Comprehension

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

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

- (C) 1. The village smithy stand under a spreading chestnut tree.  
2. The blacksmith is a mighty man with large and sinewy hands. And the muscles of his brawny arms are strong as iron bands.  
3. The blacksmith works whole of week from morning till night.  
4. The children love to see the flaming forge.

(D) 1. These lines mean that he do not owe any money from any one.

##### Vocabulary

(A) 1. chestnut 2. village 3. muscles 4. tan 5. honest 6. sweat 7. sledge 8. beat  
9. catch 10. ballows 11. chaff

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

#### Chapter-17

##### Comprehension

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

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

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

- (D) 1. The resources of air, water, soil and rocks along with plants and animals form our environment.  
2. Contamination of waste with air, water and soil is called pollution. The industrial revolution, growth of cities, packing materials and use of motor vehicles are the main causes of pollution.  
3. A substance with no further use is called waste.  
4. Pollution may muddy landscapes, poison soils and waterways, or kill plants and animals. Humans are also regularly harmed by pollution. Long-term exposure to air pollution, for example, can lead to chronic respiratory disease and other diseases.  
5. We can help to keep our environment clean by separating out the waste in biodegradable and non-biodegradable. Put the biodegradable in a green coloured bin and non-biodegradable in a white coloured recycle bin. By putting the dry paper, card or board in the white coloured bin. The city

corporation staff will collect them separately.

Reduce litter and check a person whom you find littering. Encourage the use of options to plastic bags. Make a cloth bag or purchase a jute bag, gift it to your parents and insist on their carrying it to the market every time. Don't light the crackers on Diwali or other festivals.

- (E) 1. Human activity is a major cause of air pollution, especially in large cities. Human air pollution is caused by things such as factories, power plants, cars, airplanes, chemicals, fumes from spray cans, and methane gas from landfills. One of the ways that humans cause the most air pollution is by burning fossil fuels.
2. Pick up discarded items and dispose of or recycle them properly. Turn off lights and electronic devices when they're not needed. Walk or ride a bicycle instead of taking a car. Use eco-friendly and energy-efficient products whenever possible.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. pollute 2. resources 3. fertility 4. nutrition 5. litter

(B) impurity-purity contamination-purify pollution-conservation  
uncleanliness-cleanliness dirtying-cleaning  
adulteration-refine

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. Necessity 2. cities 3. harmful 4. garbage 5. interfere 6. dangerous 7. diseases 8. humus

#### Grammar Guide

(A) 1. pure, purer, purest 2. cold, colder, coldest 3. big, bigger, biggest 4. tall, taller, tallest

#### Chapter-18

##### Comprehension

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

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

- (C) 1. One day, Antonio's father went out fishing and never came back.  
2. Antonio's father's fellow fisherman told Antonio that his father's boat had been overturned during a storm, and he had drowned.  
3. He gave the boat to the boat-menders to get it repaired to use again.  
4. To make him understand that one is not safe at any place. There is no need to be afraid of any place as one may die at any place.

- (D) 1. Because it is their profession and there is risk in any work. So, it is not wise to leave your profession only because it is risky.  
2. He thinks that only because Antonio's father and his grandfather both died of drowning in the sea.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. cruise-ship 2. submarine 3. ferry 4. canoe 5. hovercraft

#### Pronunciation and Spelling

(A) seemed damaged  
overturned asked  
drowned scared  
managed replied

- |     |         |        |
|-----|---------|--------|
| (B) | caller  | older  |
|     | user    | longer |
|     | diver   | opener |
|     | manager | walker |

### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. A shirt was bought by me yesterday.  
 2. The bell was rung by the peon.  
 3. Daily the fisherman go out to sea.  
 4. Daily my grandfather goes out for a walk.  
 5. The boat was given to boat menders by Antonio.  
 6. I was loved by him.

### Chapter-19

#### The Pole at Last

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)  
 (B) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F  
 (C) 1. Robert Edwin Peary's ambition was to reach the unexplored North Pole.  
 2. In his second voyage to Greenland he proved that Greenland is an island. This was an important geographical discovery because no one had imagined there was sea to the north of Greenland.  
 3. In August, 1908, the Roosevelt over the ice from Ellesmere Island. The decks were heaped with 300 tons of coal, 70 tons of whale meat, and flesh of nearly 50 walruses. Besides these, there were tons and tons of flour, sugar and smoking tobacco.  
 4. They stitched up clothing for then men- clothes and shoes made of fawnskin, deerskin, sealskin and bearskin and furs of various animals.  
 5. Robert Edwin Peary made up the Polar party that reached the Pole first.  
 (D) 1. On his first trip to Greenland in 1886, Peary was able to travel about 100 miles inland. It was a far cry from the North Pole, but an important step all the same.  
 2. Peary wrote an account of the trip in 'The North Pole', that was published in 1910. It was eagerly read by men and women, and Peary became a hero for one and all.

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| loudly   | reasonably  |
| quietly  | extremely   |
| wholly   | beautifully |
| sensibly | slowly      |
| politely | calmly      |

### Chapter-20

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)  
 (B) 1. puppets 2. puppeteers 3. marionettes 4. rod puppets 5. awareness  
 (C) 1. Puppets are a kind of doll. They are used as characters in puppet shows.  
 2. Puppets need specially trained people called puppeteers to work them. They use their fingers, or strings or rods to skillfully handle the puppets.

3. Hand or glove puppets are worn like a glove over a puppeteer's hand and arm. The fingers and wrist of the operator control the puppet's movements.
  4. Puppetry is believed to have begun thousands of years ago, even before written language did. So, we will never know how, why, or in what form the first puppets were used.
  5. Puppets have been used to spread awareness about religion. They are also used as toys, and to amuse or educate people around the world.
- (D) 1. I would like to watch string puppets show.
2. In big cities people have many other ways of amusement. And in big cities it is also very difficult to search for the space for a puppet show.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. puppeteers 2. tailor 3. potter 4. poet 5. author

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. has, for 2. has, since 3. have, for 4. has, since 5. have, since 6. have, since

#### Listen & Speak

- (A) 1. string puppets 2. marionettes 3. kathputli 4. Water puppet 5. Wooden piece  
6. awareness

### Glorious English Reader-7

#### Chapter-1

#### Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. We should eat a fruit everyday because it makes you healthy and gives energy.  
2. We can plant the seed in the soil.  
3. We can make our earth green and clean by planting more and more seeds.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. energy 2. away 3. too 4. toil 5. me 6. remain

- (B) 1. simple 2. little 3. nice 4. big 5. green 6. easy

#### Chapter-2

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. preservation 2. Man-eaters of Kumaon 3. wildlife 4. poachers

- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b)

- (C) 1. Corbett always carried a khaki blanket with him to use it as a tool to save himself by throwing it on tiger.  
2. One day Corbett was out with three military officers in one of the lake and river areas of North India. They came upon a large batch of waterfowl, literally thousands of them. The officers began shooting. They went on and on, following and killing their game till they had killed over 300. They could not possibly carry them away for any use; it was simply unrestrained slaughter for the crude pleasure of it. Said Jim: 'That sickened me and opened my eyes to what ordinary uninhibited hunting and shooting meant.' It changed him and changed him completely.  
3. Jim would often lecture school children on his favourite subject, the jungle telegraph. He would announce the arrival of a tiger and imitate sounds made by various birds and animals like the jungle babbler, peafowl, langur,

chital, sambar, the deer tribe and many others.

4. There is, however, one point on which I am convinced that all sportsmen no matter whether their point of view has been a platform on a tree, the back of an elephant, or their own feet will agree with me, and that is, that a tiger is a large-hearted gentleman with boundless courage and that when he is exterminated-as exterminated he will be unless public opinion rallies to his support—India will be poorer by having lost the finest of her fauna.
- (D) 1. Corbett always lectured on the topics which made all the young students about the unexplored things about the jungle and about its flora and fauna. This make them love the life of wild animals instead of taking their life just for fun.

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. florist                      chemist  
2. freely                         calmly  
3. respectful                    awful  
4. mechanical                  local  
5. crystalline                  calcite  
6. helpless                      seamless  
7. purity                         activity  
8. helpful                        careful

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. tigress 2. huntress 3. sportswoman 4. duck 5. ewe 6. lioness 7. vixen 8. ewe

### Grammar Guide

- (D) 1. need 2. starts 3. buy 4. taste 5. is 6. is 7. come 8. needs

### Chapter-3

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. forests, seas, living species 2. earth 3. sunlight 4. food 5. sowing
- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b)
- (C) 1. Forests, fisheries and the diversity of living species are close to collapsing under the pressure of human consumption and destruction.
2. If all the beasts were gone, man would die from a great loneliness of spirit. For whatever happens to the beasts, soon happens to man. All things are connected.
3. Man did not weave the web of life; he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself.
4. The three bases of life are air, water and soil.
5. Human beings are very much dependent on others in nature. For example, they depend on forests, birds and animals. Without birds the forests will not survive because the birds help in transporting seeds. Animals provide carbon dioxide to the trees to help them make their food. Without forests there will be no rains. Without rains we will all die. There is really no end to our dependency on each other.
- (D) 1. All things in nature are connected to each other as everything in this nature depends on each other. And in such a way that nothing will prevail if this chain breaks.



## Vocabulary

1. static
2. deck
3. smug
4. smirking
5. crook

## Pronunciation

1. tea
2. bed
3. heir
4. shown
5. accept

## Chapter-5

- (A) 1. Mount Everest 2. abode of snow 3. mountaineers 4. top of the world 5. thin
- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- (C) 1. Bachendri Pal is famous as she was the first Indian woman who climbed the Mount Everest.
2. Bachendri could easily get a good job in teaching. But she wanted to learn how to climb high mountains, therefore she joined the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering.
3. To climb the Upper Himalayas is not easy. They are steep. If one slips, he falls kilometres down to death. Strong winds howl. There are icefalls, ice blocks roll down. There are avalanches.
4. When Bachendri's team was in its way to Mt. Everest, one night they were caught in an avalanche. They were all asleep then. Bachendri was hit on the back of her head by something very hard. In a few seconds, she was buried in a large mass of ice, snow and rocks. Another climber cut the tent with his knife and dug her out.
5. Most of the climbers, including other three women, decided to return because every one was scared of the adverse conditions.
- (D) 1. Climbing down steep rock is usually harder than going up, because of the difficulty in seeing holds from above and the normal reluctance of climbers to reach down and work their hands low enough as they descend.
2. Her courage and patience made her reach the summit.

## Vocabulary

- (A) 1. ice skiing 2. water rafting 3. para gliding 4. mountaineering 5. car racing

## Pronunciation

- (A) 1. trained
2. borne
3. slow
4. shoot
5. dear

## Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. me 2. it 3. them, him 4. me 5. her

## Chapter-6

- (A) 1. restless 2. greasy, unclean 3. sancho 4. three days 5. leafy branch
- (B) 1. (b) 2. (a)
- (C) 1. Columbus rebuked Mendoza because he was not ready to clean the greasy cooking stove and dirt around it.
2. The Crew of Santa Maria became restless because they didn't discover any land in last two months and wanted to turn back.
3. The crew members said to Columbus through their spokesman that they should turn back because in last 2 months they didn't discover any land.

4. Columbus offered a deal. In this deal he said that if they didn't discover the land in next three days they would turn back.
  5. They saw a leafy branch floating in the sea and then they discovered a land during next three days.
- (D)
1. Columbus was not ready to turn back because he didn't want to loose king and queen's faith and also didn't want to tell everybody in Spain that they got afraid and came back.
  2. Yes Santa Maria was successful in its voyage because at last they discovered a land and named the land 'America'.

#### Vocabulary

1. voyage 2. flight 3. journey 4. drive 5. trip

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

1. He was little careless while driving car.
2. Jeep is a powerful vehicle.
3. Operation was painful.
4. Our trip was joyful.
5. He was feeling restless in high fever.
6. He was hopeful for his result.

#### Grammar Guide

1. to write 2. to eat 3. to meet 4. to watch 5. to catch 6. to have 7. to learn

#### Chapter-7

##### Comprehension

- (A) And if he continues talking  
Yes keep walking.  
Let him talk  
You just walk
- (B)
1. No, do not answer just keep walking.
  2. Just keep walking, walking, walking. And if he continues talking, you keep walking.
  3. A talking tiger never bites.
  4. Then go home and shut the door.
- (C) If you find that he is bore, instead of talking to him go right home and shut the door.

##### Pronunciation

calm, balm, palm, psalm, talk

#### Chapter-8

- (A) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- (C)
1. Habitat destruction, hunting-poaching and over-exploitation of natural resources are the three factors which are responsible for the reduction of wildlife in India.
  2. The number went up to 41 species of mammals, two species of reptiles and 18 species of birds by 1972. By November 1990, the number of endangered mammals had shot up from 41 to 70, reptiles from two to 16, and birds from 18 to 38. A worried Thomas Mathew, chief executive of the World Wildlife Fund's campaign in India, says, 'Despite all the

propaganda about saving wildlife, it just hasn't got into the minds or souls of our people.'

3. The most successful conservation effort in the country has been Project Tiger. Tigers had been so rapidly killed off that their total number stood at just over 1,500. The Government banned the killing of tigers and set up nine reserves, enabling their numbers to increase dramatically. By last year, there were 15 tiger reserves, harbouring over 1,800 tigers.
  4. The conservation effort has also failed to develop a scientific database on wildlife to help manage the existing sanctuaries. By concentrating on the larger mammals, the lesser known species have been totally neglected.
  5. Conservationists are realizing how delicate the ecological balance is in the wild. Even the destruction of a minor snake could lead to a chain reaction of extinction.
- (D) 1. This statement means that the wildlife of India is slowly depleting in a very systematic manner.
2. Wiping out wildlife is not an isolated tragedy, along with the animals, forests would get denuded, rivers would be flooded and topsoil would be washed away. In short, it would be total ecological disaster.

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(B)	receive	field	believe	friends
	neigh	conceit	deceive	conceive
	receipt	niece	fierce	science

#### Grammar Guide

- (D) 1. Richa is *intelligent* but she is *lazy*.
2. Udit was *pleased* with the treatment but Rohan was *disappointed*.
  3. The machinery goes *well* but it is *noisy*.
  4. The magic show was *long* but *interesting*.
  5. It looks *hard* subject but it is *simple* to understand.

#### Chapter-9

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. sacred creatures 2. oceanarium 3. echolocation 4. shield 5. communication
- (B) 1. (b) 2. (a)
- (C) 1. Dolphins produce high-pitched sounds or 'songs'. They use these sounds to signal to one another to locate food and other objects, through a process known as 'echolocation'.
2. The location of objects by reflected sound, in particular that used by animals such as dolphins and bats is called 'echolocation'.
  3. In appearance it resembles a fish, but it is actually a warm-blooded mammal, that is, a mother dolphin does not lay eggs, it gives birth to baby dolphins and suckles its young.
  4. Odysseus, the Greek hero, carry the picture of a dolphin on his shield, because the ancient Greeks considered the dolphins to be sacred creatures.
  5. Dolphins seem to be very emotional creatures and can form bonds of affection with other dolphins as well as human beings. They are playful, social creatures and contact with others probably keeps them alive and alert.

- (D) 1. Dolphins are intelligent animals like human beings. They use their common sense and presence of mind while helping anyone and also produce sound to communicate and locate food and object. They can also imitate sounds and can also learn tricks like jumping, playing basketball.
2. There are two stories in this extract and I liked both. Both the stories tell us about dolphins' affection towards human beings and their helpful nature.

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. ancient 2. dolphin 3. sounds 4. emotional 5. echolocation

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. poetess 2. female 3. daughter 4. heroine 5. madam 6. horse

- (B) 1. amassed 2. affection 3. appearance 4. dwelling 5. diminished

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. The child would have fall asleep.  
2. I would have leave on time, but got delayed.  
3. They would have go home but the teacher called them back.  
4. You would have eat that rotten apple.  
5. We would have fly tonight, but the flight was cancelled.

#### Chapter-10

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. There was no some specific reason of quarrel between the sister and the brother.  
2. The result of the quarrel was very interesting, both the brother and sister came along with love.  
3. In the afternoon the brother suddenly thumped the back of the sister.

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. another 2. out 3. wrong 4. back 5. right

- (B) 1. end 2. wrong 3. love 4. front 5. day

#### Chapter-11

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Aditya was excited. It was Saturday and his school was closed. His mother, Mrs. Singh, promised to take him shopping. Diwali was just a fortnight away. Like everyone else, Aditya too wanted to enjoy himself.  
2. Veenu was a little boy. He was about Aditya's age. He was Ramu's son. Ramu was the gardener. Aditya and Veenu were good friends.  
3. Veenu was sad because he wanted to go to school like Aditya.  
4. Aditya enrolled Veenu in the school as a gift.  
5. Mrs. Sharma told Aditya that he can bring Veenu to join their evening school. Children like Veenu study there  
6. Ramu was very happy that Veenu too would be going to school.
- (B) 1. Aditya wanted to help the Veenu because he was his friend.  
2. Veenu said this because everyone can give all the other gifts. But no one ever gave him the opportunity to go to school as a gift.

- (C) 1. fortnight 2. himself 3. class-teacher 4. evening 5. hugged

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. please 2. thank you 3. sorry 4. may

- (B) sweets                      crackers                      candles

gifts

costumes

worship idols

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. *My* sister will eat a *pie*.  
 2. I never tell a *lie*.  
 3. The girl was *shy*.  
 4. He will *fly* in a kite.  
 5. The plane is in the *sky*.

### Grammar Guide

Write what would your elders say when you do the following.

1. Wear clean clothes.
2. Do not abuse anybody.
3. Do your homework.
4. Do not quarrel with anyone.
5. Eat your food.

Put the words in order to make correct sentences:

1. Keep your room clean and tidy.
2. Don't tease your little brother.
3. Give me your shirt.
4. Draw a line 5 inches long.
5. Don't make a noise in the library.

### Chapter-12

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. gold, red 2. ma, papa 3. terrace 4. redder, horizon 5. frowning  
 (B) 1. (b) 2. (a)  
 (C) 1. Tarini was very upset as she lost her golden and red pen.  
 2. Tarini's pen was gold and red coloured. It was gifted to her from ma and papa. She was sure she has placed it in her bag after class.  
 3. Tarini was sure she won't be able to do well in her exams without her lucky pen.  
 4. Grandpa asked Tarini's mother to send Tarini to the terrace to get some fresh air.  
 5. Grandpa told Tarini that just as we see, in this muddy pool of rainwater, the truth of the sun, so too in your pen you saw the truth of Ma and Papa's love for you. It was your 'lucky' pen, your favourite pen because it reminded you of that love. Now the pen has gone, but the truth of that love has not changed! Just as when the rainwater goes away, the truth of the sun does not change...  
 (D) 1. Like Tarini, I also feel strongly about the gifts given by someone. I feel this because it was gifted to me by someone who is close to heart.  
 2. Grandpa 'shuffled slowly' to have a look at the situation.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) usual                      vacant                      impossible                      action  
 naturally                      today                      rainwater                      unbearable  
grandpa                      irregular                      idea                      vegetable  
 grateful                      action                      association                      immodest
- (B) lovely                      fruitful

manageable	softly
painful	fashionable
quietly	logically
truthful	beautiful
national	slowly
openly	emotionally
musical	changeable

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. looked through 2. looked at 3. looked after 4. looked for 5. looked into  
Grammar Guide

#### ***Now, you have to reply using the present perfect with 'just':***

1. Yes, he just checked all the answers.
2. Yes, I just rung my father?
3. Sorry, that cake just eaten by us.
4. Yes, Tarini just tidied the room.

#### ***Now, complete the sentences using present perfect with 'already':***

1. He already gone to the terrace.
2. He already started his school.
3. My family already arrived yesterday.
4. The television is already seen by me.

#### Chapter-13

#### Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. The rebel refuses to cut his hair.  
The rebel lets his hair grow long.
2. He says cats are better.  
The rebel expresses a preference for cats.
3. He recommends dogs.  
The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.
4. He is unhappy because there is no sun.  
The rebel regrets the absence of sun.
5. He is noisy on purpose.  
The rebel creates a disturbance.

- (C) 1. If the rebel has a dog for a pet, everyone else likely to have cat as a pet.
2. It is good to have rebels because very few people have the power to oppose the decision of the majority. They think differently and fearlessly stand with their choices which can be beneficial.

- (D) 1. The teacher will ask that student to follow the rules of the school else he/she will be punished.
2. Yes, because if I will be a rebel I can teach others new things and there should be a rebel in our society because he/she will be different from other people. So, there should be a rebel in our society.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. good word 2. soberly 3. praising 4. regret

#### Grammar Guide

1. dresses 2. expresses 3. puts 4. regrets 5. goes 6. remarks 7. says

## Chapter-14

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. When their class went for a picnic to the beach. Ragini kept a seat for Dipali. But she sat somewhere else. And this morning in the Geometry period Dipali broke the point of her pencil so Ragini passed her extra pencil to Dipali. But she took one from Supriya instead.
2. Ragini made a paper collage of her science project on insects. She collected stories and poems on insects and illustrated them.
3. She have put it on her table in her office and show it to everyone. When she feels tired or in a bad mood, she looked at it, and felt happy again.
4. Amma adviced Ragini that, Dipali is a sweet and sensible girl. Why don't you ask her why she is angry and upset? After all, you are such good friends. Come on, dear Ragini, don't sulk. Ask her. Ask her and see. It will do no harm. After you read this letter, go to her, smile, and ask her. Promise?
5. Ragini said Dipali was classy and elegant and she'd misheard. So Ragini told her that again. She looked straight at Ragini for a while and then they both began to smile. And Dipali showed Ragini all her clever gymnastic tricks. They became friends again.
- (B) 1. As both the sentences sound same so Dipali misunderstood her words.
2. Yes, she was right to take her mother's advice.
- (C) 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- (D) 1. Ragini to Amma 2. Amma to Ragini 3. Ragini to Dipali

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. Neha's skin was as white as ebony.
2. Joy walks as slow as snail.
3. Manu's cheeks were as red as rose.
- (B) 1. wonderful 2. sensible 3. upset 4. horrid 5. cussed 6. elegant

### Pronunciation & Spelling

Last year Rohan sent his son to England. He went there for studies. This week he is coming back. We will meet him at his home.

### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. Adjective 2. Verb 3. Verb 4. Adjective 5. Verb 6. Adjective 7. Adjective 8. Verb

## Chapter-15

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. crowd 2. warned, far 3. luck 4. Uncle, left 5. umbrella, biscuits, sweets
- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b)
- (C) 1. The fair was held every year on the occasion of Eid, in village.
2. The shop was named Lucky Shop so as to tempt the people to try their luck and win prizes.
3. The old man made 15 rupees by selling the clock back to the shopkeeper.
4. The boy won four prizes-a combs, a fountain pen, a wristwatch and a table lamp.
5. 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.

- (D) 1. Uncle warned Rasheed not to buy anything in his absence because the shopkeepers could cheat him and take away his money.  
2. Uncle advised Rasheed not to tell anybody about his bad luck as everyone will consider him as a fool.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. clever 2. cunning 3. smart 4. deceive 5. trap

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

1. either, or 2. neither, nor 3. or 4. or 5. or 6. neither, nor 7. either, or 8. neither, nor 9. either, or 10. neither, nor

#### Chapter-16

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. True 2. True 3. False

- (B) 1. The little clock is friend with poet.  
2. And says, each morning as it rises,  
"Now, don't forget your exercises!  
3. Both hands above your head, you know!  
Then lower them very slowly.  
4. Clock compares the movement of its hands up and down to the physical exercise.

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. small 2. companion 3. sunrise 4. skull 5. twenty-four hours 6. talk big

- (B) 1. lock                      clock                      block                      flock  
2. each                      beach                      teach                      reach  
3. all                      ball                      tall                      call  
4. in                      tin                      bin                      sin

#### Chapter-17

- (A) 1. 1744 2. Zoroastrians, the Parsis 3. C.K. Nayudu 4. Television coverage  
5. London, tax free Dubai

- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b)

- (C) 1. The first written laws stated that the principals shall choose from amongst the gentleman present two umpires who shall absolutely decide all disputes.  
2. The Parsis were the first Indian Community to take to cricket, as they were in close contact with the British because of their interest in trade and the first Indian community to westernise.  
3. A happy ending refers to the Parsis who built their own gymkhana to play cricket in.  
4. Cricket is Different From Other Team Games in any ways: ... (ii) Unlike other games where the size of the playing field is specified, in cricket only the size of the pitch is specified as 22 yards, the size of the ball, bat, bail and stumps is regulated, but the size and shape of the ground are not specified.  
5. Advances in technology have affected the game of cricket to a great extent. The technology of satellite television and the world-wide reach of multi-national television companies have created a global market for cricket.

- (D) 1. Yes, cricket owes its present popularity to television. Television expanded

the audience for the game by bringing cricket into small towns and villages. It also broadened cricket's social base.

2. It is true that cricket changed with changing times and yet fundamentally remained unchanged in some ways. Many protective equipments have been introduced in this game, like-pads, gloves, helmets, etc. The advent of television has increased the popularity of the game.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. effort 2. rough 3. laughing 4. safety 5. scruff 6. confess 7. difference 8. half 9. fact 10. stiffly 11. enough 12. flush

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. by accident 2. as well 3. as a matter of fact 4. see to it 5. We had better  
(B) 1. different and separate 2. strange or unusual characteristic 3. shaped like an egg 4. made by hand instead of by machine 5. showing so much interest 6. to win or succeed 7. doing something as a hobby  
(C) 3. Anuj made the statement firmly.  
4. The job can be completed within a week easily.  
5. She recited the poem cheerfully.  
6. You did not play seriously, or else you would have won the match.  
7. Obviously that the work has not been done in a proper way.

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. Is there, there is 2. Is there 3. there are 4. there is 5. are there 6. There is not 7. Is there 8. Is there

#### Chapter-18

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (a) 2. (b)  
(B) 1. I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me, And what can be the use of him is more than I can see. He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head; And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.  
2. The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow... topic on light and how the position of shadow changes depending on the sunlight.  
3. Shadow has no notion how the children play.  
4. In stanza 3 of Robert Louis Stevenson's poem "My Shadow" the speaker thinks that his shadow is a coward and sticks to his body always. He thinks that way because the shadow does not separate from him.  
5. It is so because his Shadow was afraid of light so it doesn't wonder to find so there for this considered lazy.  
(C) 1. Shadow shoots up tall like an Indian rubber ball when the sun is about to rise or about to set.  
2. It is so because his Shadow was afraid of light so it doesn't wonder to find so there for this considered lazy.

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. out 2. improper 3. never 4. wise 5. distant 6. late 7. energetic 8. ahead  
(B) me, see; head, bed; grow, slow; ball, all; play, way; see, me; up, buttercup  
(C) 1. shadow 2. notion 3. way 4. coward 5. nurse 6. buttercup

#### Chapter-19

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False
- (B) 1. hill country 2. paddy field 3. wedding 4. bed, torch 5. ledge
- (C) 1. At the time, the village had neither running water nor electricity, so wells supplied fresh water, while kerosene lamps and candles provided light.  
 2. As Wije vigorously shook the water from his hands, his wedding ring slipped from his finger and flew towards the paddy field and the well.  
 3. Manel find out her husband's ring with the help of a silent voice.  
 4. They could have lost it forever if they'd delayed another second.  
 5. Overwhelmed, Wije gathered Manel into his arms, and they wondered at what they had just experienced.
- (D) 1. Wije and Manel were helpless when they lost the ring as they started into the darkening night.  
 2. Manel retired that night with a troubled heart because many people say it bad luck to lose a wedding ring.
- (E) 1. A silent voice to Manel  
 2. Manel to Wije  
 3. Wije to Manel

#### Vocabulary

1. awful 2. sorrow 3. weak 4. cool 5. close 6. over 7. huge 8. clumsy 9. careless 10. uncomfortable

#### Grammar Guide

Write adverbs for the following words :

wholly	calmly
sensibly	probably
reasonably	slowly
politely	extremely
happily	beautifully
sadly	strangely

Pick out and name all the adjectives :

1. small, beautiful 2. dangerous, thick 3. amusing 4. four 5. poor, blind 6. yellow and red 7. pink-cheeked, delightful

#### Chapter-20

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True
- (B) 1. (b) 2. (a)
- (C) 1. Hiuen Tsang was a Buddhist monk from China who was a pilgrimage in India. He had a monk's shaven head, a calm look and a gentle voice. He wore a maroon robe.  
 2. Hiuen Tsang came to India on a pilgrimage in search of holy scriptures.  
 3. Bandit leader decided not to kill Hiuen Tsang as he interested him strangely.  
 4. Bandits took Hiuen Tsang to a large cave.  
 5. A large dark shadow of the seated Buddha spreads across the cave wall. Hiuen Tsang bows to the shadow. After a moment, all the bandits also bow down in respect.

- (D) 1. Hiuen Tsang was not frightened on meeting the bandits, because he considered all as same. Even the bandits were like any men for Hiuen Tsang.

#### Vocabulary

1. crowd 2. team 3. gang 4. crew 5. bench 6. army 7. troupe 8. staff 9. company 10. class 11. fleet 12. band

#### Grammar Guide

(A)	act	act	acted	acting
	be	became	become	becoming
	catch	caught	caught	catching
	drink	drank	drunk	drinking
	eat	ate	ate	eating
	fly	flew	flown	flying
	get	got	got	getting
	know	knew	known	knowing
	read	read	read	reading
	teach	taught	taught	teaching
	weep	wept	wept	weeping

#### Chapter-21

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
- (B) 1. (b) 2. (a)
- (C) 1. The king was not sick because his cheek were red and his eyes were clear bright. He ate and drank with a kingly zest and peacefully snored at night.  
2. King ordered to cut off the head of the doctors who couldn't cure him.  
3. The quack prescribed a happy man's shirt to cure the king's illness.  
4. Beggar was asked to give his shirt for a nigh to cure the king.  
5. Merry blackguard didn't do it as he was not having a shirt on his back.
- (D) 1. The king was not sick because his cheek were red and his eyes were clear bright. He ate and drank with a kingly zest and peacefully snored at night.  
2. The quack prescribed a happy man's shirt as remedy of the king's illness because he found that king was completely healthy.

##### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. bright 2. quack 3. patient 4. village 5. beggar

##### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. snored 2. recovered 3. heirs 4. pensively 5. bluff 6. black 7. accurately  
(B) 1. recovered 2. rubbed 3. found 4. came 5. whistling  
(C) 1. healthy 2. unclear 3. dull 4. day 5. sad 6. slow 7. hard 8. enemy

#### Chapter-22

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Abraham Lincoln declared the total freedom of the slaves in 1860 when he was the President of the United States of America.  
2. Each time a white passenger entered the bus, a black passenger got up from the seat for him/her and get off the bus. Then the black passenger had to go round to the back door. Then he/she could get into the bus again and travel as a standing passenger.

3. She said to herself, "I've given full payment for the ticket. Everyday I stand up for them. Today I am too tired to stand up. Are blacks not humans? American Constitution is based on equality. And even if an unfair rule is prevalent, it should go. If people go on obeying such a bad rule, it will stay forever in the society. It ought not to be obeyed."
4. The black people of Montgomery called a meeting. It was decided that as a protest no black passenger will travel in the city buses until Rosa is free. Instead, they shared the cars and taxis to go on duty.
5. The judges of the Supreme Court delivered their judgement that the segregation was against the law of the country. Therefore, none can be treated unequal in public transport.

(B) 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

- (C) 1. It is necessary to oppose the unfair rules because if unfair rule is prevalent, it should be abolished. If people go on obeying such a bad rule, it will stay forever in the society. It ought not to be obeyed.
2. The white Americans supported Rosa Parks' views because her determination and initiative moved them.

(D) 1. (a) 2. (a)

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. rough 2. slippery 3. silky 4. polished 5. smooth

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(B)	attract	beaten	until	batting
	writing	knitting	better	butter
	faster	lighting	letter	whiter

#### Grammar Guide

(B) 1. sweetly 2. angrily 3. happy 4. slow 5. badly 6. late 7. carefully 8. quickly

#### Chapter-23

#### Comprehension

(A) 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

(B) 1. smallpox 2. Vikram Sarabhai 3. self-sufficient 4. scientists 5. tools, techniques

- (C) 1. Edward Jenner was an English doctor who discovered the first vaccine to prevent smallpox.
2. One day a milkmaid came to Jenner. She had an attack of cowpox, a milder disease than smallpox.

Some small sores had appeared on the milkmaid's body and a pus-like liquid oozed out of the sores. Jenner collected the liquid in a needle and injected it into another patient who was suffering from smallpox. To his surprise, the patient showed signs of cowpox. Jenner wanted to know if the patient could be immune to smallpox all his life. He wanted to confirm this through a test. He again injected the germs of smallpox into the patient, although it was very risky. But nothing happened to the patient.

3. Vikram Sarabhai was the father of our space programme. He was the man who not only developed and launched rockets, but who was passionately committed to using all aspects of science and technology in general and

space applications in particular as “levers of development”.

4. In the area of atomic energy he mounted programmes for capability and capacity, building all across the chain from the mining of uranium ore at the Jaduguda mines in Bihar to the building of atomic power stations. He strove hard to make our atomic programme self-sufficient.
- (D) 1. Vikrambhai has often been typified as a dove on nuclear weapons and missiles. This was not true. As far back as 1956, at a meeting of the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of which he was a member, he had called for the country to start R&D on ‘rockets and missiles’.

#### Vocabulary

1. discovery 2. invention 3. brainchild 4. discovery 5. development

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. discovered 2. disappeared 3. unlock 4. dislike 5. uncover 6. impolite  
7. impatient 8. illegible

#### Grammar Guide

1. There is no coffee in the cup.
2. They have no fruit.
3. Ritika has no book or copy.
4. There are no trains today.
5. Sarah and Saumya have no friends.
6. It is a nice school but there is no auditorium.
7. I have no free time.

## Glorious English Reader-8

### Chapter-1

#### Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

- (C) 1. Aunt Polly gives Tom the task of whitewashing the fence outside the house as punishment for his behavior the night before.
2. Tom was depressed because he began to think of the fun he had planned for the day and felt miserable.
  3. Ben watched as Tom artistically swept his brush back and forth, he said, "Say Tom, let me whitewash a little."
  4. The next step in his plan was to snare other innocents.
  5. He had collected a kite, a dead rat on a string, twelve marbles, a couple of tadpoles, a key that wouldn't lock and a host of other things.
- (D) 1. A magnificent and great inspiration came after he returned his "straitened means" to his pocket. An inspiration to get others to do the work for him while paying Tom for the pleasure of painting the fence.
2. Tom pretend to hesitate while giving brush to Ben to hide his inner glee.

#### Pronunciation and Spelling

- (A) inadequate holiday miserable expedition  
presently careful apple irregular  
inpress illuminate naturally association

vegetable

manageable

impossible

action

Grammar Guide

1. on 2. in 3. on 4. at 5. at 6. in 7. on

Chapter-2

- (A) 1. Newspaper boy brings us the newspaper daily.  
2. Newspapers are printed on a special kind of paper known as newsprint. Ink dries quickly on this paper, and it does not sudge during printing.  
3. The selected news is sent to printing rooms where proof readers check it for mistakes. It is then set in a frame and made ready for the printing press.  
4. (a) The front page has the headlines in big, bold letters. It often has a photograph. It may even has a cartoon by the paper's own cartoonist.  
(b) The editor's page has special articles and readers' letters.  
5. The other pages, besides giving just news, are filled with different kinds of printed matter. Special place is kept aside for advertisements and for a list of programmes on the television and radio.
- (B) 1. newspaper 2. short 3. news agencies 4. newsprint 5. headlines
- (C) 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- (D) 1. We cannot think of a morning without newspaper because it gives us the news about country and the world and makes us aware of our surroundings.  
2. A newspaper has a short life as it becomes old as soon as the newspaper of the next day gets printed and circulated.

Vocabulary

- (A) 1. newspaper 2. sometimes 3. crossword 4. afternoon 5. tablecloth 6. footsteps 7. watchman 8. understand

Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A)
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| worthless  | lifeless   |
| successful | weakness   |
| sadness    | breathless |
| delightful | hopeful    |
| darkness   | wonderful  |
| fruitful   | lazyness   |
| easyness   | careless   |
| priceless  | masterful  |
| fateful    | dryness    |
| goodness   | harmful    |
1. lifelss 2. fruitful 3. helpless 4. successful 5. weakness 6. lazyness 7. flightless

Grammar Guide

- the player's shoes  
the newspaper boy's bicycle  
the girl's watch  
the zebra's stripes  
the policeman's gun
- (B)  
students' bags  
lions' bones  
insects' legs

tress' leaves  
drums' beat  
bees' hum  
ducks' beaks  
girls' voice

### Chapter-3

- (A) 1. (b)  
(B) 1. strong 2. failures 3. contents 4. securely  
(C) 1. Poet want us to laugh even when our heartaches dont give us a reason to.  
2. Poet wants us to hide all our thoughts of failures in the strongbox.  
(D) 1. Sharing secrets unburdens us of carrying them around all by ourself.  
2. It means- it is only we, who can keep our worries, problems and thoughts of failures away from ourselves.

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. yourself            your     self  
2. care                 care     are  
3. heartache           heart    ache  
4. forever             for      ever  
5. fasten                fast     ten

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (B) 1. Built for yourself a strongbox            Built     Build  
2. Fashion each part to care                to        with  
3. When it's strong as your hand can made it            made    make  
4. get all your troubles there                get      put  
5. Hide there all thoughts for your failures            for      of  
6. and each butter cup that you quaff            butter    bitter  
7. Look all your heartaches within it,            Look    Lock  
8. Then sat on the lid and laugh                sat      sit

### Chapter-4

- (A) 1. The shoemaker went to the market to sell leather shoes and sandals.  
2. (a)  
3. The merchant got onto the wagon seated himself next to the shoemaker and told him to get off.  
4. Judge did not support Carls's father because he admitted that he agreed to sell 'everything'.  
5. He think he would get the shoes, the wagon and the horse.  
6. Carla tricked the merchant the way in which he tricked her father.  
(B) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F  
(C) 1. market 2. leather sandals 3. judge 4. dancing slippers 5. lovely rings  
(D) 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (d)

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. shoemaker 2. goldsmith 3. tailor 4. carpenter 5. ironsmith  
(B) filled- The glass is filled with water.  
polished- He was wearing polished shoes.  
happened- It happened with me accidentally.  
(C) fellow, owner, erase, search, change

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 2. a deer fellow      a dear fellow  
3. a pare of shoes      a pair of shoes  
4. a copper peace      a copper piece  
5. a long weight      a long wait  
6. a made man      a mad man

### Grammar Guide

- (A) a country - India      a girl - Carla  
a weekday - Monday      a festival - Holi  
a month - January      a metal - gold  
a city - New Delhi      a man - Amitabh
- (B) 2. Merchant offered twenty coins to Rohit.  
3. The Taj Mahal is in Agra.  
4. Raj studies in Bal Bharti school.  
5. Have you read the stories of Arabian Nights?

### Chapter-5

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. (a) 2. (b)
- (B) 1. Tiger to Brahmin 2. Monkey to Brahmin 3. Brahmin to Goldsmith 4. Goldsmith to King 5. Brahmin to King
- (C) 1. At the bottom of the pit Brahmin saw a tiger, a monkey, snake, and a man.  
2. Tiger gave him food to eat, monkey gave him gold ornaments and snake helped him by biting the king's daughter.  
3. The goldsmith went to the king and told him that Raman had killed the prince and stolen his necklace. The goldsmith got Raman arrested.  
4. Tiger gave him food to eat, monkey gave him gold ornaments and snake helped him by biting the king's daughter.  
5. King rewarded the Brahmin with a house and a thousand pieces of gold.
- (D) 1. Because he thinks I have helped dangerous animals, what harm can this man do to me? So he pulled him out.  
2. I liked the story. Because it tells us that anyone can harm us regardless of its nature.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. early 2. inside 3. poor 4. happy 5. quietly 6. unconscious 7. life 8. ungrateful

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) applied      studied      danced  
died      knitted      dyed  
scrapped      cried      roared  
mopped      fired      dropped

### Grammar Guide

1. a 2. a 3. uncountable 4. a 5. uncountable 6. a 7. an 8. uncountable 9. an  
10. uncountable 11. an 12. a

### Chapter-6

#### Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. Man in the Moon to Mouse  
2. Man in the Moon to Mouse  
3. Mouse to Man on the Moon
- (C) 1. Mouse reached up the Moon in a big balloon.  
2. There was only cheese on the Man's house to eat.  
3. Mouse ate cheese until his skin couldn't stand the strain.  
4. At last he went off, pop and never was seen again.
- (D) 1. We can say that the mouse was very greedy because there was only cheese on the moon to eat, but still he ate so much cheese just out of greed.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) balloon - moon; style - while; see - he; way - stay; house - mouse; cheese - please; stop - pop; strain - again
- (B) 1. smartly 2. for a short time 3. very friendly 4. force of stretch 5. burst 6. sound of bursting off

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. balloon 2. man 3. pale 4. see 5. cheese 6. nibbled
- (B) 1. (f) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (d) 6. (a)

#### Chapter-7

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Apes are usually larger and heavier than monkeys. Apes have no tail. Apes have a more upright body posture than monkeys, and are often able to walk on two legs. Apes have a broad chest.
2. Apes resemble men in not having a tail. But apes walk on both hands and feet. Men walk erect. The feet of apes can grasp branches of trees like hands of man. So they are not well-adapted for walking erect. The feet of man cannot grasp the branches of trees. Men's feet form a small platform which help them to balance their bodies for walking erect. Secondly the backbone of the apes form a simple arch which makes erect posture<sup>15</sup> impossible. But the backbone of men have an S-shaped curve which maintains his erect posture while walking.
3. Chimpanzees are more intelligent than all the other apes. They have a brain of 300 grams in their body weight of 80 kilograms. Men have a brain of 1500 grams in their body weight of 70 kilograms. Thus the chimpanzees resemble men more than the other apes. They have a serious looking face.
4. The young chimpanzee can be trained to learn many things – to wear clothes and eat at the table. Once they learn to wear clothes, they take delight in wearing new clothes.
5. The apes, along with monkeys and men, belong to the primate order of placental mammals.

Primate order of mammals differ from other mammals like elephants, cows, deer, lions. Primates have well developed eyesight often with binocular vision and relatively large brain. Primates live mainly on or among the trees. They usually climb by grasping. They have five digits on each limb, nails commonly present instead of claws, big tow and often thumb well-developed. Primates usually produce one young one at a time. The youngs are cared for by the mother. They often form family groups of

mother, father and offsprings. Primates are mostly gregarious in habit, moving about in large troops, searching for food.

- (B) 1. Apes 2. placental mammals 3. pouches 4. Asia 5. chimpanzees  
(C) 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
(D) 1. A chimpanzee's life-span is about the same as a human's. Hence, a nine year old chimp would be an ideal companion for a nine year old boy. They like to be among humans. And they have much in common. The young chimpanzee can be trained to learn many things – to wear clothes and eat at the table. Once they learn to wear clothes, they take delight in wearing new clothes.

#### Vocabulary

1. holding 2. Gripping 3. clutched 4. grab 5. hugged

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

#### Lesson-8 : Grandpa's Snore

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Grandpa was taking a morning walk, Aidan and Zasha were doing some exercises and Bhola was watering the plants.  
2. Zasha and Aidan did not sleep well because in the next room grandpa was sleeping, who was snoring loudly.  
3. Mrs. Raman was the neighbour of Zasha and Aidan.  
4. Mrs. Raman saw two men in her garden who were thieves.  
5. The thieves were just about to climb the wall between grandpa's and Mrs. Raman's houses when they heard a loud noise. The thieves got frightened and ran off.
- (B) 1. A person snores at the time of sleeping and while sleeping our hearing sense do not work. So, one cannot hear his snores.  
2. All were saying that the sound was of grandpa's snores but grandpa did not want to admit that he snores. Bhola supported grandpa's views, so grandpa gave him a new dhoti.
- (C) 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- (D) 1. A person snores at the time of sleeping and while sleeping our hearing sense do not work. So, one cannot hear his snores.  
2. All were saying that the sound was of grandpa's snores but grandpa did not want to admit that he snores. Bhola supported grandpa's views, so grandpa gave him a new dhoti.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. Grandpa 2. Grandma 3. Uncle 4. Aunt 5. Cousins

#### Pronunciation

- (A) 1. bed 2. men 3. knew 4. too 5. no 6. off

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 2. New shoes shine. 3. Good students study. 4. Little girls dance.

Now you can add another noun to the sentence :

2. New computer has programs. 3. Old woman keeps fast. 4. Two thieves cut the phone.

- (B) 1. Grandpa does not snore at night. 2. Bhola did not work very hard. 3. Mrs.

Raman did not like to talk. 4. The children do not tell lies. 5. The thieves did not rob grandpa's house. 6. I do not go to Delhi. 7. Rajat and Gaurav does not have a new computer.

### Lesson-9 : Zebra Question

#### Comprehension

(A) 1. black and white 2. zebra

- (B) 1. I asked the zebra,  
Are you black with white stripes ?  
Or white with black stripes?  
2. Are you noisy with quiet times?  
Or are you quiet with noisy times?  
3. I'll never ask a zebra  
About stripes  
Again.

- (C) 1. The poet addressed the questions to the zebra.  
2. The poet means that the zebra asked many more questions in answer to his one question.  
3. The poet decided to never ask a zebra about his stripes again because he does not want to get annoyed by the questions he would get in return.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. white 2. bad 3. quiet 4. sad

(B) 1. noisy 2. neat 3. sloppy

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. A piece of bread has black spots. / Peace of mind is necessary to think positively.  
2. I have to write a paragraph on pollution. / You have to turn right if you want to reach your destination.  
3. The statue was removed to another site. / The eye is the organ of sight.  
4. Each tale has the timeless quality of fable. / My dog has a long tail.  
5. I was very busy last week. / She has become very weak after long illness.

### Lesson-10 : The Result of Proud

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. The mouse reached into the hut of a holyman.  
2. The mouse wanted to become a cat because after becoming a cat it need not to fear a cat.  
3. A dog barked and chased the cat.  
4. Once the dog heard a growl of the lion so it became afraid of the lion.  
5. The mouse-lion promised to the holyman that it will not trouble others with its power.
- (B) 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true
- (C) 1. was afraid of dogs. 2. the mouse-lion wanted to eat him up.
- (D) 1. The mouse -lion was misusing its powers by killing other animals without reason and it also tried to eat up the holyman. So, the holyman turned the mouse-lion to a mouse again.  
2. A proud forgets its reality and tries to harm the one who saved and helped it

at the time of need. As a result it faces the same fate as the mouse faced.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. calm 2. nervous 3. afraid 4. terrified

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. hugging 2. cleaning 3. hitting 4. hopped 5. slipped 6. bigger 7. runner 8. leader 9. hottest 10. wettest

#### Grammar Guide

(A) 1. reads 2. is 3. play 4. write 5. have 6. are

#### Listen & Speak

(A) 1. cat 2. hut 3. turn 4. dog 5. dog. 6. holyman 7. afraid 8. lion 9. animals 10. growled 11. turned 12. hole

#### Lesson-11 : Communication

(A) 1. ideas, thoughts, feelings 2. faces 3. create 4. communicate with each other 5. Egyptians

(B) 1. someone important has died. 2. tablets 3. gestures 4. Feelings 5. American Indians

(C) 1. First we put our ideas, information, thoughts and feelings into words and then we talk and share them with all.

2. The siren of a fire engine tells us that there is a fire somewhere and you must get out of its way very quickly.

3. Gestures are signs and signals used by a person to express his / her ideas or feelings. Knocking at the door, raising your hand in the class, and saying hello or goodbye by waving your hand are examples of gesture.

4. Sharing your ideas, thoughts and feelings with the people around you is called the communication. It is important because by communication we transfer and receive our thoughts and knowledge.

5. In the ancient time, kings used a munadiwala to announce their orders to the people. This person beat on a big drum to gather people to listen.

(D) 1. It takes too long to give information with words. So, signs and symbols are used to tell a lot of people the same thing at the same time.

2. Smile, frown or scowl, etc. are the feelings which can be understood by looking at the face of a person. One cannot say that I am smiling using words only and not showing expressions on the face. So, it is difficult to put feelings into words.

3. A sign language is used to communicate with a deaf and dumb person. Different signs and symbols are formed using hands to communicate with deaf and dumb person.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. as fierce as a tiger 2. as dead as a doornail 3. as cool as a cucumber 4. as changeable as the weather 5. as firm as a rock 6. as cold as a stone

#### Pronunciations & Spellings

(A) 1. cinema 2. traffic lights 3. newspaper 4. radio 5. painting 6. music 7. television 8. poster

#### Grammar Guide

Subject : 1. Ronaldo 2. Joy and Ali 3. My parrot 4. Rubina 5. a dog 6. they 7. The police party 8. The newspaper boy

Predicate : 1. kicked the football powerfully 2. in the room at the back 3. eats a red chilly and cake 4. come here 5. in the large kennel lies 6. over the beautiful sea, sailed away in a boat 7. arrested the robbers 8. was late today.

#### Lesson-12 : The End of a Fox

##### Comprehension

(A) 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true

(B) 1. she was strong and could bite on the leg of the fox. 2. she wanted the fox to educate them.

(C) 1. The fox told the mother turtle that the king has appointed me to give education to every child of the forest. By saying so the fox convinced the mother turtle to send her little ones to his school.

2. One day, while the fox was crossing the river the mother turtle caught one of his legs. But the sly fox laughed and said, "How funny ! the poor turtle bites a stick of bamboo taking it to be my leg !" The turtle let it go of the fox's leg and the fox jumped to the shore.

3. According to crow's plan when the queen came to the river to take a holy dip the mother turtle swam towards her and hung onto her diamond necklace. The horrified queen tore the necklace off her neck, screamed and threw it away on to bank. The crow, at once, came down, picked the necklace and flew away. The guards ran after the crow. The crow reached the fox's lair, dropped the necklace into it in full sight of the guards and flew away to a tall tree.

4. The turtle swam towards the queen in the river and hung on to her diamond necklace. After doing so the turtle slipped away instantly.

5. When the queen threw the necklace the crow came down, picked the necklace and flew away. Then the crow reached the fox's lair, dropped the necklace into it in full sight of the guards and flew away to a tall tree.

6. When the horrified queen tore the necklace off her neck and threw it away on to bank. The crow came down, picked the necklace and flew away. The guards ran after the crow. The crow reached the fox's lair, dropped the necklace into it in full sight of the guards and flew away to a tall tree. One of the guards thrust his sword into the hole. The scared fox leapt out it, the guards lost no time and beat him with their heavy clubs. He howled loudly and fell dead.

##### Vocabulary

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

##### Pronunciation & Spellings

1. unsafe 2. discomfort 3. disobey 4. incorrect 5. disrespect 6. disagree 7. undo 8. disappear 9. incurable 10. displease 11. unfit 12. unkind 13. disorder 14. inefficient 15. unbelieve 16. unfair 17. incomplete 18. disclose

##### Grammar Guide

Subject : turtle, grandmother, my cousin, birthday boy, carpenter, teachers, bouquet of flowers, the boy

Verb : taught, told, sent, showed, made, gave, bring, played

Object : fox, us, me, his mother, Rohit, him, me, us

Lesson-13 : A House, A Home

## Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. A house is made of brick, stone, wood, glass, tile floors, eaves, chimneys, stucco, roof and lots of doors.  
2. A home is made of brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, unselfish acts, kind sharing, love and family.  
3. A house is made of material but a home is made by a loving and caring family. This is the difference between a house and a home.
- (C) 1. I live in a home with my loving and caring family members.  
2. A house can be made home if the members of family who live there have love, respect and caring nature for each other.

## Vocabulary

(A) 1. yard 2. doors 3. mothers 4. caring

## Pronunciation & Spellings

(A) 1. house 2. doors 3. selfish 4. dress 5. coast 6. care 7. yard 8. garden 9. room  
10. white

## Grammar Guide

(A) 1. Interrogative 2. Exclamatory 3. Assertive 4. Exclamatory 5. Exclamatory  
6. Interrogative 7. Assertive 8. Imperative 9. Interrogative 10.  
Exclamatory

## Lesson-14 : A Visit to the Zoo

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. We can see the wild animals easily in the zoo.  
2. Lions, tigers and leopards, etc. are the members of the cat family.  
3. The apes like- gorillas, chimpanzees, gibbons and baboons are the ancestors of human race.  
4. The peacock has many golden spots on its feathers. So, it is called the bird of thousand eyes.  
5. The whale is the largest animal in air, land and water.
- (B) 1. zoo 2. children 3. cat family 4. primitive man 5. peacock
- (C) 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c
- (D) 1. Children must stay near their elders and not go too near the cages of animals.

### Vocabulary

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

(B) 1. nearer 2. major 3. long 4. strong 5. outer 6. largest 7. beautiful 8. useful 9. decreasing 10. small

### Pronunciation & Spellings

Sounds like s – last, least, nest, pulse, blast

Sounds like z – season, rose, praise, present, purpose

### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. Giraffe – tall, mute 2. Gorilla – strong, ferocious 3. Peacock – colourful, beautiful 4. Elephant -- big, powerful
- (B) 1. eating 2. seeing 3. telling 4. catching 5. talking 6. searching 7. looking 8. writing 9. making 10. increasing

## Lesson-15 : The Tastiest Food

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. The emperor was very fond of eating new and different kinds of food. He was very hard to please, and whenever his mood changed, he wanted new kinds of food to be served. He was never satisfied so kept changing his cooks.
2. The emperor was unhappy with the soup Yen served him as it was tasteless.
3. The emperor had found the biscuits tasteless the first time but next time when it was served he said that he had never ate such tasty biscuits because he was hungry.
4. The emperor realized that food tastes best when one is hungry.
5. The emperor rewarded Yen by appointing him governor of a province in China.
- (B) 1. t 2. f 3. t 4. t 5. f
- (C) 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
- (D) 1. The food tastes best when a hungry person eats it.
2. The best food is hunger because all tasty dishes sense tasteless without hunger.

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. fond 2. emperor 3. stronger 4. gasping 5. hunger
- (B) 1. star - rats 2. pan - nap 3. net - ten 4. nib - bin 5. pot - top

### Pronunciation & Spellings

- (A) ch – change, chain, chart, much, chip, chocolate, cheese  
k – character, chorus, chord, echo, cholera, Christ, chlorine

### Grammar Guide

- (A) Subject - 1. the sun 2. my brother 3. the dog and the cat 4. the emperor 5. Yen  
Predicate - 1. came out in a little while 2. can sing well 3. fought endlessly  
4. became a much better ruler 5. had some dry biscuits

### Listen & Speak

- (A) 1. food 2. care 3. soup 4. want 5. bread 6. rude

## Lesson-16 : Our Pumping Station

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. Our heart is located in the chest cavity slightly towards the left. It contracts and expands to perform pumping. The heart pumps blood about 72 times per minute. The regular repeated pattern in the pumping of blood is called the rhythm of life.
2. The blood reaches to every cell of the body through many tubes, broad and narrow. These tubes are called blood vessels.
3. Blood is a thick fluid. It consists of two parts-- plasma and corpuscles. Corpuscles are of three types-- red cells, white cells and platelets. The plasma is the fluid part of the blood. It has many different types of cells to perform different functions.
4. Heart is the centre and controller of all the blood vessels. It is located in the chest cavity slightly towards the left. The size of a person's heart is roughly the size of his fist. The heart is a muscular organ. It has four chambers in all. The blood which absorbs oxygen from the lungs comes to the left

chambers. It is then supplied to all the organs of the body through arteries. The blood after giving oxygen to the organs comes back to the right chambers of the heart. It is again sent to the lungs to take oxygen. Thus, the main function of the heart is to pump the blood to and fro all parts of the body.

5. The blood carries oxygen to each cell and brings carbon dioxide back to the lungs to exhale. It transports digested food from the intestines first to the liver and then to every cell of the body. It protects our body from several germs. Blood platelets help in blood clotting and thus save from loss of blood and help in the healing of wounds. It maintains the balance of water in the body and a constant body temperature.

- (B) 1. Our heart can be called the pumping station because it pumps and sends the blood to all parts of our body. All our body parts work properly because the blood pumped by the heart takes all necessary things to them.
2. Our heart beat increases when we run because when we run our body organs need more oxygen. Our heart pumps the blood faster to supply required oxygen to the body organs. So, our heart beat increases.

- (C) 1. contracts, expands 2. Arteries 3. Veins 4. oxygen 5. blood pressure

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. Heart - pumps blood.  
2. Lungs - help us in breathing.  
3. Skin - outer covering of the body.  
4. Kidneys - pass out the wastes.  
5. Stomach - digestion takes place in it.  
6. Brain - makes us feel and think.
- (B) 1. heart 2. fist 3. to pump 4. pulse 5. heart beat

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. *man, alike* 2. *butter, letter* 3. *razor, monkey* 4. *rubber, odour*

#### Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. because 2. because 3. so 4. so 5. because 6. so

#### Listen & Speak

- (A) 1. heart 2. Arteries 3. Veins 4. plasma 5. oxygen 6. White 7. 140 8. blood pressure 9. pulse 10. clotting

#### Lesson-17 : The Pigtail

##### Comprehension

- (A) 1. pigtail 2. back
- (B) 1. The sage felt sorrow because the pigtail hung behind him.  
2. The sage swore that he will change the place of his pigtail.  
3. The sage thought that he could solve the mystery of pigtail by turning round and round.  
4. The sage then proceeded to turn round and round again and again to change the place of his pigtail.

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. lived 2. had 3. behind 4. pigtail 5. piece
- (B) 1. wore, more 2. place, face 3. spin, pin 4. out, stout 5. tack, back

## Vocabulary

- (A) 1. sage - wise person 2. yore - long ago 3. curious - strange or unusual  
4. dangling - hanging loosely 5. mystery - something strange 6. stout - quite fat  
7. steadily - not changing

## Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. among 2. in 3. behind 4. upon 5. at 6. over 7. to 8. besides

## Lesson-18 : Desert Animals

### Comprehension

- (A) 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. true
- (B) 1. Deserts 2. Darkling beetles 3. Dromedary 4. storage container 5. fennec fox
- (C) 1. The desert animals cannot survive without water, or for long periods in the scorching sun. So, they have had to find different ways of coping with the harsh conditions. For example, gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool under ground burrows. And strange insects called darkling beetles are experts at catching drops of moisture on their legs, then lifting them into the air until the drops trickle down into their mouths.
2. The rattlesnake warns by holding its tail upright and rattles the end whenever it is disturbed, in the hope that the intruder will go away. If its warnings are ignored- and it feels threatened- it will coil ready to bite.
3. Mongooses reaction is so fast that they can dodge each time the snake strikes. They continually make a nuisance of themselves until, while, when the snake gets tired, they quickly dive in for the kill.
4. All the female mongooses have their kitten at about the same time. They are raised by the whole group in a den made inside an old termite mount or hollow log. When most of the adults are out looking for food, one or two males stay behind to stand guard until the others return for the night.
5. The hump helps the camel to survive in desert, by acting as storage containers. But they don't store water- as many people wrongly believe- they are full of fat. This fat nourishes the camels when food is scarce. The camel gets all the moisture it needs from desert plants and can survive for upto ten months without drinking any water at all.

## Vocabulary

1. rare 2. deficient 3. insufficient 4. rare 5. few

## Pronunciation & Spellings

- (A) 1. darkling beetle 2. snake 3. mongoose 4. millipedes 5. camel

## Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. are students 2. has injured himself 3. is a desert animal 4. is going to her home 5. is called dromedary camel
- (B) 1. The camel has large hump.  
2. A mongoose and a snake are fighting in the desert.  
3. The girl walked along briskly.  
4. Her cat followed closely behind.  
5. The long electric train crashed into the back of a goods train.  
6. We heard them laughing.  
7. Ali and Joy live in Delhi.

8. The sad girl cried loudly.

### Lesson-19 : The Story of Baisakhi

#### Comprehension

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

(B) 1. to celebrate Baisakhi 2. they were horrified at what had happened  
3. amrit

(C) 1. Guru Gobind Singh had called his followers together for the festival of Baisakhi.

2. The Guru went into the tent five times and with a volunteer each time.

3. The people thought that the Guru has called us here to die. Each time the Guru called a volunteer and went into the tent, the crowd heard a terrible noise and saw what looked like a blood-stained sword. The people watching were so shocked that they started away in fear.

4. The Guru asked his followers to wear hair uncut, tied up and keep a small comb and cover your hair by a turban, wear a steel bangle as steel stands for strength and courage, carry a sword to protect the weak and yourself, and wear a special trousers so that you can ride a horse with ease.

5. The Guru called those men standing next to him brave and fearless because those five men came forward to lay down their life for God and Guru when the Guru called to do so without any hesitation. They went with the Guru inside the tent even after knowing that they may be sacrificed.

(D) Do yourself.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. hiss 2. rustle 3. bang 4. crash 5. roar 6. roar

(B) 1. Singh - lion 2. Kaur - princess 3. Khalsa - sweetened 4. Amrit - purity

#### Pronunciation & Spelling

1. activity 2. friendship 3. sponsorship 4. kindness 5. childhood 6. productivity  
7. appointment 8. pollution 9. freedom 10. happiness

#### Grammar Guide

1. a 2. X 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. X 7. an 8. a

### Lesson-20 : Poverty

#### Comprehension

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

(B) 1. tight 2. Natural resources

(C) 1. The poor man work day and night.

2. The poverty is called the disease in rhyme.

3. The disease of poverty never allows to be might.

4. The poor man remains weak because he do not get proper diet.

5. Natural resources have been snatched by the bold.

#### Vocabulary

(A) 1. strange 2. always 3. tight 4. poverty 5. simple 6. answer 7. natural 8. gloomy

#### Grammar Guru

(A) 1. Does a poor man work day and night?

2. Does a poor man remain tight?

3. Does a poor man get a good diet?

4. Does the poverty a disease for a man?
5. Does a poor man know the proper use of money?

### Lesson-21 : Five : Friend & Foe

- (A) 1. temperature 2. servant, master 3. oxygen 4. flash point 5. fire brigades
- (B) 1. chemical reaction 2. fuel, oxygen 3. Carbon-dioxide extinguisher
- (C) 1. Every fuel has a particular temperature at which it begins to burn. This temperature is called the 'flash point' or 'kindling temperature' of the fuel.
2. The fire is used to cook food, warm homes in the winter and to generate electricity.
  3. There are three main ways in which a fire can be put out. In each one of the three things needed for burning is taken away –
    - a) For example, we can take away the fuel. If the fire has no fuel to feed on, no burning can take place. We often let a fire die out simply by not adding more fuel to it.
    - b) The second way of putting out of fire is to prevent oxygen from reaching it. No supply of oxygen means. Small fires can be put out or 'smothered' with a damp blanket or a sack. This stops oxygen reaching the burning material. Sometimes, carbon dioxide is used to extinguish fire. It does not allow oxygen to reach the burning material.
    - c) The third way of putting out a fire is to remove the heat. If the temperature can be brought down below the flash point, the fuel stops burning. You blow on a burning matchstick or a candle to put it out. In doing so, you remove the hot air around the flame bringing down its temperature below the flash point, and the candle goes out. Sometimes, water is sprayed on a fire. It absorbs heat from the burning fuel and lowers the temperature. The blanket of water also cuts off the supply of oxygen, and the fire is extinguished.
  4. If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float to the top of the water and continue to burn. This can be very dangerous because water can flow quickly, carrying the burning oil with it and spreading the fire. Water should also not be used on fires caused by electrical appliances. The person spraying water might receive an electric shock and be killed. A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing to fight an electrical fire.
  5. Long ago, there were no firemen. When fire broke out, everybody became a firefighter. People formed human chains (they still do if required) and passed buckets of water from a well or a pond to the blaze.

### Pronunciation & Spelling

- (A) 1. talk 2. knowledge 3. honest 4. comb
- (B) 1. result 2. oxygen 3. no 4. people 5. discovery

### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. puzzled 2. comes 3. means 4. worshipped 5. trained

### Grammar Guide

1. Rajan was ill so did not come to play.
2. You should get your licence renewed at once otherwise you will have to pay the fine.
3. There is no demand for this type of grammar book therefore I cannot place

- an order for this book.
4. My grandfather was never flown in an aeroplane still does not want to fly in one either.
  5. I am tired because I have been working all day.
  6. The enemy captured the town and destroyed several factories and buildings.
  7. She not only gave us a fine dinner but also drove us back home.

### Lesson-22 : Tibetans as I Saw Them

#### Comprehension

- (A) 1. bellywool 2. jewellery 3. yak 4. shapes, sizes 5. friendliest
- (B) 1. the hair of yak was so strong. 2. to get a bright glow.
- (C) 1. The nomadic people of Tibet use belly-wool of yak as the material of the tent. It remains black and because the hair of the yak are strong each tent lasts for several generations.
2. The nomadic people live in the Commune of forty people. They lived in five tents. Each tent is a home to one complete family. They keep everything in their with them– cooking utensils, the wooden churns in which they make yak butter and all their personal belongings. The tent is the focal point of their lives, serving as kitchen, as work place and as bedroom.
  3. All Tibetan women love jewellery, and nomadic women are no exception. They wear their precious coral turquoise, amber and silver in the form of necklaces, earrings, bracelets and jewelled belts. They wear them all the time, even when they are working, not only to display their property but for their beauty and colour too.
  4. The Tibetan nomads have a way of measuring time and season which is interesting and unique. All of them, even young children, can tell the time by the sun, the moon and the stars.
  5. The yak is called the boat of the highlands because it is the most precious and useful animal in Tibet. It carries barley, tea and salt from one town to another, from one province to another, even from one country to another. Its milk is very tasty and nutritious. Its meat is also very tasty and the Tibetans dry it and serve it as a delicacy.

#### Vocabulary

- (A) 1. Tibetans 2. Dutch 3. Chinese 4. Australians 5. Portuguese
- (B) 1. robe 2. undyed 3. dab 4. padding 5. casket 6. focal point 7. durable

#### Pronunciation

high + land,  
 remark + able  
 work + place  
 black + board  
 book + mark  
 tea + stall  
 paper + weight  
 cross + word

ear + ring  
 horse + man  
 child + hood  
 play + ground  
 Body + guard  
 butter + fly  
 book + worm

## Grammar Guide

- (A) 1. and 2. because 3. and 4. but 5. and 6. so 7. but
- (B) 1. We did not go swimming because the pool was not clean.  
2. He went to play because he has completed his homework.  
3. I visited the doctor because I was in pain.  
4. The tea is tasteless because there was no sugar.  
5. My clothes have mud on them because the roads were dirty.  
6. She topped the class because she worked hard.  
7. He pushed Madhur because Madhur abused him.

## Lesson-23 : Solar Flare

### Comprehension

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

- (B) 1. The Sun's voice was like a fiery ball of flame.  
2. Frowning, fiery ball of flame and blame show anger of the Sun.  
3. The Sun's reputation is zero because pollution and global warming have created a hole in the ozone layer of sky. From that hole, the ultraviolet rays of Sun come on the earth and people think that the Sun has become hot.  
4. The main complaint of the Sun is that the human activities are forcing climate change. This type of change will kill man and other living beings but the Earth and the Sun itself will remain as they are today.  
5. A smiling Sun can be seen if we humans stop doing wrong things and start doing right things.

### Pronunciation & Spelling

(A) 1. weather 2. whether 3. ago 4. ego 5. warm 6. worn 7. world 8. word 9. face  
10. phase

### Vocabulary

(A) 1. fragile 2. fret 3. frowning 4. fiery 5. faltered  
(B) 1. sum 2. years 3. ways 4. very, end 5. right  
(C) 1. Up 2. cool 3. hero 4. close 5. stop 6. right 7. back 8. late

### Grammar Guide

(A) 1. It is 2. Is it 3. It is 4. is it, it is 5. it is 6. Is it 7. is it, it is 8. It is 9. It is 10. is it, it is