

1. The Question of Mangoes

ANSWERS

Get Going

Let the students do this on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Swaminathan had a slate, arithmetic book, pencil with him.
2. His father dictated the problem from arithmetic book.
3. Krishna was the character in the problem which father asked from Swaminathan. Swaminathan felt sorry for Krishna because he was certain that Rama was unjustly demanding a higher price for the fruit and cheating Krishna.
4. According to Swaminathan, the key to whole problem was whether the mangoes were ripe or not. He could find out the price of the mangoes if he knew whether they were ripe or not.
5. The answer that Swaminathan gave was 6 annas. It was the correct answer.
- D. 1. (a) Swaminathan said these words to his father.
(b) The speaker means that the type of problem his father gave him was not taught in his school.
2. (a) 'He' refers to Swaminathan.
(b) He was hesitating in answering whether the problem involved addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.
(c) The twist refers to pulling up of ears of Swaminathan by his father. It was becoming more violent because Swaminathan was unable to solve the problem.
- E. 1. When Swaminathan's father asked the question Swaminathan just gazed and gazed at the sum.
He felt he had stepped into a fearful maze. The thoughts that came to his mind were what made Rama fix fifteen annas for ten mangoes. He also thought whether the mangoes were ripe or not.
2. It was important for Swaminathan to know whether the mangoes were ripe or not because he felt the answer to this question contained the key to the whole problem.
3. Swaminathan's father became angry. He wanted to thrash him. At first, he gently twisted Swaminathan's ears, but later on when Swaminathan could not reply, father twisted him ear violently. Yes, Swaminathan was able to give the right answer in the end.

4. Rama was probably like Sankar (the most brilliant boy of the class). Krishna was like the Pea whose real name was Samuel. He was called Pea because of his small size.
5. Swaminathan was a young, mischievous yet innocent child. He was not good at mathematics as can be seen from the lesson. He had a good sense of humour because he asked his father whether the mangoes were ripe or not. He had a vivid imagination because he compared Rama with Sankar and Krishna with Pea (Samuel).

Think and Answer

A. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. did she 2. aren't they 3. doesn't he 4. didn't he 5. does it
- B. 1. We did not have a bad time at the wedding.
2. Can she ever forget your encouraging words?
3. He can never forget to wish you on your birthday.
4. Please send the invitation tomorrow.
5. This mango is raw.
6. I admit that Swaminathan put in his best efforts.

Word Wise

A. Justice, curiosity, pleasure, youth, poverty, darkness, falsehood, warmth, truth, anxiety

Listen and Learn

- A. 1. India 4000 years ago.
2. large size of the mango seed, humans
3. Buddhism
4. Portuguese explorers
5. 75 per cent, Asia

Converse and Connect

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. Any reasonable answer is acceptable. [Hint: At exam time, some parents put pressure on their children to study.]

Pronunciation Practice

A. This is to be done the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. To become successful in life, we need to learn to become a good student in every aspect of life. Becoming a good student takes much work and self-discipline. There are many ways a student can stand out from the rest of the class. These good students are distinguished by their attitude, intellectual skills and will to succeed in whatever they do. Attitude is primarily a genuine desire to learn and the will-to-do hard work in order to excel. It is also shown by how well you can apply yourself even to subjects in which you have little interest.

Write Well

A. I found the subject mathematics boring as well as difficult at first. I used to score very few marks in it. One day, I happened to watch maths wizard Shakuntala Devi on T.V. She was doing complex calculations in seconds. I was mesmerised by her skill. From that day onwards, I resolved to do better in mathematics. I read lives of famous mathematicians. My interest in mathematics grew day by day. In the exams, I began to score the highest marks. My teacher was amazed at my progress. I became her favourite student.

Dictionary Skills

- A. 1. **Novel:** I read a novel by Jane Austen yesterday.
Novel: The government has brought out a novel scheme to help the poor people.
2. **Interest:** I have keen interest in studying autobiographies.
Interest: The interest on house loan is increasing day by day.
3. **Date:** What's the date today?
Date: Date is a very nutritious fruit.
4. **Leave:** He will leave for the airport in a short time.
Leave: Please grant me a leave for two days.
5. **Type:** Please type the letter before the boss comes.
Type: There are many types of nouns.

Project Work

A. Tell the students names of some gifted mathematicians of India. Give details of their life, education, achievements, etc. The students can take help of the Internet in order to complete the project work.

Values and Life Skills

A. Option (a) is correct. It is always wise to tell the truth.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The work at the Board High School was rather heavy.
2. If the students missed a single class, they received half a dozen cuts with the cane the next day.
3. Swaminathan sat in the second row in the class.
4. When the four-thirty bell rang, he put his pencil in his pocket and stretched his fingers that were cramped and aching.
5. The Drill Master treated the students as if they were his dogs.
- B. 1. ruthless 2. rigour; leisure 3. glued 4. dawdling 5. aught; balance; skull

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Is this your book?
2. Please could you shut the door? Or Please shut the door.
3. Mr Sharma has gone out.
4. Wow!/Hurrah! They won the match!
5. Do you think Mohit would have reached home? Or Mohit must have reached home, mustn't he?
- B. 1. didn't you? 2. doesn't it? 3. hasn't she? 4. won't it? 5. haven't they?

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. P 2. C 3. S 4. A 5. O
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

1. Sick (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

The students can do this activity on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (a) The girl (b) Simile
2. (a) The speaker is surprised because it is Saturday and the school is closed.
(b) She decides to go out to play.
- C. 1. Peggy is feeling sick because she does not want to go to school.
2. She is going blind in her right eye. Her face is green.
3. We learn from the poem 'Sick' that some children do not want to go to school and come up with all sorts of excuses to avoid going to school. But this is a wrong attitude.

Think and Answer

- A. Peggy is doing a wrong thing by making excuses for not going to school. This is wrong because a school is a place for learning. If we don't study properly, our future would not be bright.

Appreciating the Poem

- A. The rhyme scheme of the poem is: aa bb cc dd...

Write Well

- A. Tuesday, 7 February 20xx

Delhi, 8 p.m.

Dear Diary,

Today, I did not go to school because my mother was sick. She had high fever. I gave her medicine. I made tea for her. Then, I dusted all the rooms. When the maid came, I assigned her the work.

When mother was sleeping, I revised my English and Science subjects. In the evening, I called the doctor and asked if there was need for a visit to him. He told me that there was no need and my mother would get well soon. I was very happy to hear this. I was also satisfied that I had looked after my mother so well.

Sunday, 10 March 20xx

Delhi, 9 p.m.

Dear Diary

Today was my birthday. When I got up in the morning, my parents wished me 'Happy Birthday'. I thanked them and took their blessings. In the evening, my friends and relatives came to wish me. I cut the cake. We all sang and danced. My friends and relatives gave me beautiful gifts. But the most beautiful gift given to me was a puppy by my parents. It's so cute. Everybody wanted to play with it. I have named my puppy dog Rio. Rio has become my best friend. I really love it a lot.

AIL Activity

A. This is to be done by the students on their own.

2. The Hound of Baskervilles

ANSWERS

Get Going

Let the students do this on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. Watson saw Sir Henry and Stapleton at Merripit House. Mrs Stapleton was missing.
2. The coal-black hound surprised Holmes and Watson.
3. Holmes considered the fog dangerous because it could upset his plans.
4. Holmes' group was late in rescuing Sir Henry because it was terrified by the appearance of the hound and also because of fog, the visibility was quite poor.
5. The hound's jaws were coated with phosphorus so that they shone like a bluish flame and made it look very ferocious.
- D. 1. (a) Holmes is the speaker of these lines.
(b) The speaker thinks that Sir Henry is coming. Yes, his guess is correct.
2. (a) Holmes said these words.
(b) 'It' refers to the hound.
- E. 1. The hound was coal black and very huge. Fire burst from its mouth, its eyes glowed and its jaws seemed to be dripping with a bluish flame and the small, deep-set, cruel eyes were ringed with fire.
Its dreadful shape caused terrors in the minds of people who saw it.
2. Watson, Holmes and Lestrade wanted to save Sir Henry from the dreadful hound. They kept a watch over Merripit House. As Sir Henry came out from Merripit House, they saw the dreadful hound following Sir Henry. Watson and Holmes fired together and the hound gave out a frightening cry.
It meant that either Holmes or Watson's bullet had hit it. But the hound did not stop following Sir Henry. Holmes ran very fast and as the hound was going to reach for the throat of Sir Henry, he shot all the bullets from his revolver into the creature. Thus, the hound was killed.

Think and Answer

- A. I think a detective should have keen observation and should be fearless. He should be an expert in body language.

In the story 'Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle' Holmes found out from the size and appearance of the hat that Henry Baker was an intelligent man, was less well off than he had been earlier and a man of self-respect.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. demands 2. froth 3. howl 4. friendship 5. information 6. Honesty
- B. 1. Object of the preposition 'in'
2. Direct object of the verb 'presented'
3. Direct object of the verb 'prepared'
4. Indirect object of the verb 'gave'
- C. 1. Jaspreet; dog's; garden
2. hound; Sir Henry
3. food; cat
- D. Fill in the words in the following sequence.
tigress; sportswoman; monk; heroine; countess; emperor; heiress; hostess
- E. Circle: child; doctor; partner; pupils; nurse - common gender
Underline: fan; sky; computer
- F. Fill in the words in the following sequence.
knives; commanders-in-chief; life; sheep; foxes; oxen; radios; foot

Word Wise

- A. 1. dense thick/crowded
He passed through a dense jungle.
2. apparition ghost/phantom
Suddenly, a terrifying apparition appeared in the window.
3. exultant happy/jubilant
They are exultant over the new discovery.
4. delirious insane/crazy
Ram was delirious with fever.
5. savage ferocious/fierce
He was the victim of savage attack.

Listen and Learn

- A. 1. He rearranged letters which spells out 'the golden key' and attained his freedom.
2. He was transporting stolen motorcycles.

3. Only one side of the knife was poisoned.
4. If it was his room, he wouldn't have knocked in the first place.

Converse and Connect

- A. Exercise A: Read out and explain the exercise. Ask partners to discuss the subject given. Move around to guide and assess the discussions.

Speak and Express

- A. Exercise A: Let the student collect information from the Internet. Each student should be given a chance to speak.

Pronunciation Practice

- A. Exercise A: Say each word aloud and ask the class to follow. Emphasise the phonetic spelling of each word, using the blackboard. Ask the students to write down the spelling of each word along with the phonetic spelling in their notebooks and then say it aloud.

Punctuation

- A. What is detective fiction? Detective fiction is a part of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective investigates a crime often murder. Some of the most famous heroes of detective fiction include C. Auguste Dupin, Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. Stories for young adults featuring the Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew have also remained in print for several decades.

Write Well

- A. The students can do this on their own.

Dictionary Skills

- A.
 1. alibi – a statement by somebody that says you were in a different place at the time of a crime and so cannot be guilty of the crime.
 2. motive – a reason for doing something, often something bad.
 3. witness – a person who appears in a court of law to say what he/she has seen of what he/she knows about somebody/something.
 4. sleuth – detective/intelligence officer.
 5. deduction – something that you work out from facts that you already know the ability to think in this way.

Project Work

- A. Exercise A: Suggest some names of authors famous for their works about crime and detectives. The students can write about these authors on a chart paper.

AIL Activity

- A. Exercise A: The students would be able to grasp the story better after watching the movie.

Values and Life Skills

- A. Option (b) is the correct answer. One should avoid strangers.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. A detective is an investigator who is tasked with solving crimes.
2. Detectives have become a popular figure in movies, TV shows and books due to their wit, intelligence and ability to uncover clues that others miss.
3. Detectives use a variety of techniques, including interviewing witnesses, examining physical evidence, and analyzing data to find patterns and clues that can help them identify suspects.
4. Successful detectives must be highly skilled and well-trained, with years of experience in law enforcement or investigative work. They must be able to work under pressure and communicate effectively with their team members and members of the public.
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Bravery 2. Honesty 3. Existence 4. Bakery 5. Curiosity 6. Advice
7. Blessing 8. Length 9. Truth 10. Information
- B. 1. Mary-subject 2. Player-direct object 3. Timothy-indirect object
4. Music-object of the preposition 'to'
- C. 1. Feminine: 1, 6, 8 Masculine: 2, 10 Common: 3, 5, 9 Neutral: 4, 7
- D. 1. Wolves 2. Sisters-in-law 3. Sheep 4. Mouse 5. Tooth 6. Children
7. Oxen 8. Kite 9. Tomatoes 10. Spectacles

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Aqua 2. Magnus 3. Verbum 4. Logos 5. Techne 6. Demos
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

2. Questions (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

Make groups of 4-5 students. Open the discussion by encouraging the students to ask those questions whose answers they are curious to know.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B. 1. (a) The dinosaur. It turned into a fossil.
(b) 'Giving up its ghost' means to die.
2. (a) It means to go back in time.
(b) To find out all the answers to the mysteries.
- C. 1. The poet wants to know why dinosaurs which were so big and powerful died and turned into a fossil.
2. The questions she wants to ask about man's ancestors are: When did our ancestors change into men? When did they start to look like the poet?
3. The poem is about a poet who asks many questions about the past and the past of the universe, such as when it was created. The poem also tells about the evolution of life, including that of a man.

Think and Answer

- A. Yes, the questions asked by the poet are important; Discovery or invention takes place only if questions are asked. Some great inventions and discoveries have taken place only because someone asked questions.

Appreciating the Poem

- A. Galaxies hurled and hurtled apart
Does anyone anywhere really know?

Write Well

- A. It is alright to question and debate established science facts because this is the only way progress of science happens! We gain knowledge every day and in the light of that knowledge we should challenge the established scientific facts. Science is a vast subject. We have to pool together the knowledge of different branches and study facts from every angle.
Every advanced country has set up R & D Labs (Research & Development Laboratories) which conduct continuous innovation.
It was earlier believed that the Earth is flat. It was an established fact. But it was challenged and later on we came to know that the Earth is round in shape.

AIL Activity

- A. Do it under the guidance of the teacher.

3. A Visit to Ajanta and Ellora

ANSWERS

Get Going

This can be done by the groups of students.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Images depicting Buddha's life are called Jataka Tales.
2. Lord Shiva
3. Rashtrakuta
4. The Kailasa Temple is unique because it is the largest monolithic rock-cut temple in the world.
5. A *vihara* is a monastery with residence for monks. A *chaitya* is a prayer hall.
- D. 1. (a) Ajanta Caves are being referred to here.
(b) They are known as 'Jataka Tales'.
2. (a) Kailasa Temple
(b) It is located in the Ellora Caves.
(c) It is the largest monolithic rock-cut temple in the world.
- E. 1. The main features of the Ajanta Caves are:
- The Ajanta Caves are located in the Sahyadri range of the Western Ghats on the Waghora river near Aurangabad.
 - They are a set of 30 caves and are considered to be among the finest examples of the earliest Buddhist architecture, cave paintings and sculptures.
 - The caves were built in two phases, the first around the 2nd century BCE and second from 400 to 650 CE. The caves were first discovered in 1819 by John Smith.
 - The paintings that adorn the walls and ceilings of the caves show incidents from the life of Lord Buddha and are called the Jataka Tales.
 - The Ajanta Caves were declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983.
2. The technique used in the paintings found in the Ajanta Caves is similar to the fresco technique used in Europe. Fresco technique is the art of making a wall or ceiling painting while the plaster is still wet.
3. There are 34 caves in the Ellora Complex. Of these, 12 are Buddhist caves and they date from 200 BCE to 600 CE; 17 are Hindu caves that date from about 500 to 900 CE and 5 are Jain caves dating from around 800 to 1000 CE.

The caves were developed by various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. That is why they reflect a wide diversity in terms of theme and architectural styles.

The Hindu and Buddhist caves were built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty while the Jain caves were built by the Yadav dynasty.

4. The Kailasa Temple is in the Ellora Caves. It is a chariot-shaped monument dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is the largest monolithic rock-cut temple in the world. It has various gods and goddesses depicting scenes from the Hindu epics.

The construction of the temple began in the reign of Krishna I (756 – 773 CE). It involved the removal of 150,000 to 200,000 tonnes of solid rock. The complex measures 50 metres long, 33 metres wide and 30 metres high and has three storeys.

Think and Answer

- A. Monuments are a treasure trove of information. They tell us about the life of the people in olden times. They help us to appreciate our past. We learn what people, how they dressed, etc., from the artifacts discovered in the monuments.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. readable 2. boyish 3. lovely 4. noisy 5. comical 6. outrageous
7. hopeful 8. silky/silken 9. eatable 10. windy/winded
B. 1. many 2. few 3. a little 4. a few 5. much
C. 1. huge, lovely, ancient, brick
2. small, circular, tin
3. small, shiny, ancient, gold
4. large, beautiful, old brown

Word Wise

- A. Across
1. Red Fort 3. Konark 4. Lotus Temple
Down
2. Taj Mahal 5. Gateway of India 6. Qutub Minar

Listen and Learn

- A. 1. Seven Wonders of the World, Agra 2. 1632 CE 3. Around 20,000
4. Abdul Lahauri 5. pink sandstone 6. UNESCO in 1983

Converse and Connect

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. Any reasonable description is acceptable.

Clues: The Qutub Minar is in Delhi; tallest minar in India; has five storeys; built by Qutubudin Aibak and Iltutmish.

Pronunciation Practice

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. India is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. It is known for its colourful culture and fascinating heritage. Its grand monuments remind us of the country's rich culture and history. Most of these monuments are primarily built under the Rajputana, Dravidian and Mughal emperors. Some of the well-preserved monuments in the different part of century are Red Fort, Konark, Sun Temple, Amer Fort and Charminar.

Write Well

A. 11 March 20xx, 10 p.m.

New Delhi

Dear Diary,

I am just back from an amazing summer vacation in Manali. It was a really enjoyable vacation.

Manali is a beautiful hill station. I took part in adventure sports such as paragliding, river rafting and skiing.

I did trekking. There are many trekking routes to explore. Some popular treks I covered were Beas Kund trek and Hampta Pass trek.

I visited the local markets and bought many beautiful handicraft items. The visit to Rohtang Pass was very exciting. All in all, it was a very memorable trip.

Project Work

A. Monuments are the legacy of the past. They should be preserved at any cost. The students can take help from the Internet in doing this project.

AIL Activity

A. This can be done by the students on their own, using the Internet.

Values and Life Skills

A. Option (b) is the best one.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. 2.3 million blocks were used to build the Pyramid of Giza.
2. The precise alignment of the four sides of the pyramid, facing north, south, east and west, hints at the pyramid having been a sky observatory.
3. We find ruins of the ancient flat-topped pyramids in the jungles of Central and South America.
4. Venus was the most important god of the Aztecs.
5. The Mayans made an elaborate solar calendar.
6. The Gregorian Calendar was created in 1582.
- B. 1. Pharaoh Khufu 2. mysterious 3. royal tombs 4. captives

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Habitual 2. Sentimental 3. Manly 4. Readable 5. Hasty 6. Kind
7. Curious 8. Ghostly 9. Childish 10. Miserly
- B. 1. Give this book to the tall old man.
2. Five fat American ladies climbed into the bus.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Post 2. Pre 3. Semi 4. Auto 5. Mis 6. Under
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

3. From a Railway Carriage (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

This can be done by the groups of students.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (a) The sights are said to fly because they keep changing very fast in the wink of an eye.
(b) The poet compares the sights to driving rain because they move quickly like drops of rain, one after the other.
2. (a) The line suggests the sights disappear very quickly.
- C. 1. The train is going through a countryside. It is because hedges ditches, meadows, hills and plains are mentioned here.
2. The poet sees houses and bridges, meadow, mill, river, etc.
3. The three people mentioned in the poem are: a child, a tramp and a man. The child is climbing or moving quickly and clumsily over obstacles using his hands and feet. He is gathering brambles. The tramp stands and gazes at the railway carriage. The man is sitting in the cart and it is moving slowly.
4. The words that describe movement are whistle by, lumping, clamber, scrambles.
5. The message is that our life also passes away quickly.

Think and Answer

- A. He is in a sad mood. Things are impermanent.

Appreciating the Poem

- A. Similes - And charging along like troops in a battle
Fly as thick as driving rain
- B. witches/ditches; battle/cattle; road/load
- C. Repetition - Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
Here is a cart run away in the road

Write Well

- A. **Scene of a Railway Station**

Last Sunday, I went to New Delhi Railway Station to see off my brother, who was going to Mumbai. It was morning time. Yet, there was a big crowd. There were a number of men and women in front of booking window. I could buy a ticket with great difficulty. As we entered the railway station, I was surprised to see the hustle and bustle. Hawkers were shouting. Coolies were running here and there with luggage. Loudspeakers were announcing regularly the timing of incoming and outgoing trains. My brother's train arrived at 8 a.m. I said him goodbye and came home.

AIL Activity

- A. 1. 9037 2. 24.12.2006 3. Three 4. Rs 2578

4. My Financial Career

ANSWERS

Get Going

This discussion can be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d)
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. The narrator's salary was raised by six dollars.
2. The narrator went to the bank to open a bank account.
3. The manager thought that the narrator had an awful secret to reveal because he requested him to see him alone.
4. The manager was irritated. He got up and opened the door and told the accountant to open the narrator's account. The manager was no longer interested in talking to the narrator.
5. The people at the bank thought that the narrator was an invalid millionaire because of his nervous and awkward behaviour.
6. The narrator did not know how to write a cheque even. Someone told him how to fill a cheque. Thus, the people at bank assumed that he was wealthy but unaccustomed to dealing with common financial matters.
- D. 1. (a) The narrator said these words.
(b) The narrator was very nervous because he had come to a bank for the first time.
2. (a) The clerk asked this question from the narrator. He asked this question because he was surprised that the narrator was withdrawing the money after depositing it a few minutes ago!
- E. 1. The narrator was feeling very nervous when he went to the bank. He walked awkwardly with dragging feet. He asked to see the manager alone. The manager thought that the narrator was some detective because he was behaving in a mysterious manner.
When the manager told him to go out of his room, he was so nervous that he went to the safe. When the narrator gave the money to the accountant, his face was horribly pale. When the narrator wrote the sum and his name on a slip he did not know what he was doing. The bank swam before his eyes.
2. Do it yourself.

Think and Answer

- A. A common man or woman is also afraid of going to the bank. Because of lack of financial education, people do not know how to do the common activities like filling up a form, how to talk to the manager, etc.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. personal 2. demonstrative 3. demonstrative, relative
4. interrogative, demonstrative 5. relative 6. possessive 7. interrogative
8. interrogative, demonstrative
- B. 1. herself (reflexive) 2. himself (emphatic) 3. themselves (emphatic)
4. itself (emphatic)
- C. 1. (d) indefinite 2. (c) distributive 3. (a) or (b) indefinite
- D. 1. was 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. is 6. plays, aims 7. is 8. are
- E. 1. Intransitive verb
2. Transitive verb – Direct object: books; Indirect object: to the orphanage
3. Transitive verb – Direct object: a piece of bread; Indirect object: the poor man
4. Transitive verb – Direct object: all the books; Indirect object: in her room
- F. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable. The following are illustrative:
1. Investigate: The police appointed a team to investigate the bank robbery.
2. Swim: We used to swim in that river.
3. Narrate: Grandpa settled down to narrate his achievements.
4. Watch: Peter threw a tantrum to watch TV.
5. Paint: Max decided to paint a portrait of the old man.
- G. 1. Speaking [Gerund] 2. Having taken [Present Participle]
3. Hearing [Present Participle] 4. moving [Present participle]
5. to open [Infinitive] 6. listening [Gerund] 7. become [bare infinitive]

Word Wise

- A. 1. Reporters – Newsroom, press conference, etc.
2. Nurses and Doctors – Dispensary, hospital, nursing home
3. Actors and performers – Theatre, Cinema hall
4. Waiters – Restaurant, hotel
5. Lawyers – Courts
6. Shoppers – Market, mall
7. Editors and proof readers – Publishing house, Newsroom
8. Tourist guides – Tourist places

Listen and Learn

- A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

Converse and Connect

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. Exercise A: Ask the students at random to speak on the topic given. Guide and assess the students.

Pronunciation Practice

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. A bank helps people cultivate the habit of saving and provides a place to put their hard-earned money. It is a financial institution where customers can save or borrow money. Some of the main functions of a bank include accepting deposits from the public, lending loans and advances, transfer of funds, issue of notes and drafts, credit services and foreign exchange services.

Write Well

A. Republic Day was coming. Our class teacher assigned Rohan, the class monitor, to prepare a speech for the occasion. But two days before Republic Day, he fell ill. The teacher now passed the assignment to me. I was nervous because the time was short. I practised hard at home. But when the occasion came, I saw so many people in the auditorium, my heart sank. My hands began to shake. My heart was beating fast. Somehow, I managed to complete the speech. The people clapped loudly. I wasn't expecting this. The situation like public speaking or making a presentation makes me nervous. To cope with these types of situations, I do deep-breathing exercises, practise before a mirror and try to focus on the objective instead of my performance.

Gap-Filling

A. (a) (i) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (iv) (e) (ii) (f) (iii) (g) (iv) (h) (i)

Project Work

A. This can be done by the students on their own.

AIL Activity

A. This can be done with the help of an elder.

Values and Life Skills

A. Option (a) is the best one.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Financial services are products and services that facilitate the management, investment, and movement of money. They are important because they enable individuals and businesses to grow, invest, and protect their assets.
2. Examples of financial services provided by banks include savings and checking accounts, loans, credit cards, mortgages, wire transfers, electronic payments, and investment and financial planning services.
3. Insurance products protect individuals and businesses from financial losses due to unforeseen events such as accidents, illnesses, or natural disasters. Insurance companies pool risks from a large number of policyholders, enabling them to provide coverage at a reasonable cost.
4. Investment firms manage investment portfolios for individuals and institutions, such as pension funds and endowments. They offer a range of investment options, such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Investment firms use their expertise to make investment decisions on behalf of their clients, with the goal of maximizing returns while minimizing risks.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Interrogative 2. Personal 3. Emphatic 4. Possessive 5. Demonstrative
6. Reflexive 7. Relative 8. Relative
- B. 1. himself 2. Someone 3. that 4. her 5. your 6. each

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Imprudent 2. Illegal 3. Non-violence 4. Extraordinary 5. Insecure
6. Disloyal 7. Discontent 8. Irregular 9. Untie 10. Unkind 11. Misjudge
12. Intolerant
- B. 1. Personification [trees were singing]
2. Simile [like saints]
3. Metaphor [rumours floated]
4. Personification [Knowledge proud/wisdom humble]
5. Metaphor [waves thundered]
6. Simile [like a peacock]

4. The Dentist and the Crocodile (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

This discussion can be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. (a) The dentist
(b) He is very much afraid of the crocodile.
2. (a) The dentist.
(b) The crocodile wants the dentist to have a look at the back teeth – by putting his head inside his mouth. The back teeth were decaying.
3. (a) The lady who owned the crocodile.
(b) The crocodile is harmless.
(c) The speaker thinks her pet is lovely. She says these words to tell the dentist that the crocodile won't harm him.
- C. 1. The crocodile wanted the dentist to check his back teeth that were decaying.
2. The dentist used a long instrument to check the crocodile's teeth because he feared the crocodile.
3. My little pet, my lovely crocodile
4. The lady was the owner of the crocodile. She told the dentist that the crocodile was harmless.
5. The golden chain was used to tie the crocodile.
6. quivered, quaked, wrung his hands, weeping in despair

Appreciating the Poem

- A. chair, repair; shook, look; first, worst; away, decay

Write Well

A. **The Crocodile and the Dentist**

Fear is a natural human emotion. I am afraid of snakes. Although all snakes are not poisonous, yet whenever I see a snake; I feel petrified.

I have tried to overcome my fear of snakes by gathering information about them but still I am afraid of them.

Once I was eating lunch at home, when a snake crawled near my feet. The moment I saw it, I froze with fear. I could not shout for help! Luckily, our maid saw it, and put the snake in a sack and took it away.

Whenever I remember the incident, I still shudder. I am really amazed by fearlessness displayed by snake catchers. How skillfully they catch the snakes! I wish I had the same courage while dealing with snakes.

I hope that with patience and perseverance, one day I would be able to overcome the fear of snakes.

AIL Activity

- A. Let the students do this activity on their own.

5. India's Pride – Mangalyaan

ANSWERS

Get Going

This is to be discussed under the guidance of the teacher.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. The word *Mangal* means Mars and *yaan* means craft. Therefore, Mangalyaan means Mars-craft.
2. Mangalyaan was launched on 5 November 2013 on a Polar Satellite launch Vehicle (PSLV-25) from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
3. The budget of the Mangalyaan mission was 4.5 billion rupees or \$75 million only.
4. ISRO's goal is to use space-based technology to foster national development.
5. Mangalyaan reached Mars' orbit on 24 September 2014.
- D. 1. (a) Mangalyaan, India's first interplanetary mission, is the remarkable achievement.
- (b) The track record that is being referred to here is that nearly half of all attempted missions to Mars have failed.
2. (a) The images of the far side of Deimos were captured by Mars Colour Camera (MCC).
- (b) Deimos is the smaller of Mars' two moons.
- E. 1. Mangalyaan mission is remarkable in the following ways:
- (a) It is India's first interplanetary mission.
- (b) India became the first country to put a spacecraft in orbit on another planet on its first attempt.
- (c) India accomplished this feat on a small budget of just 4.5 billion rupees (US \$75 million). It took Indian scientist less than two years to build the spacecraft.
- (d) Mangalyaan's high resolution camera took full-disk colour imagery of Mars. Very few full-disk images have ever been taken in the past, mostly on approach to the planet.
2. The different stages of planning before the Mars project became a reality were:
- On 23 November 2008, an unmanned mission to Mars was announced by the – then ISRO chairman G. Madhavan Nair.

- The MOM (Mars Orbiter Mission) concept began with a feasibility study in 2010 by the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology after the launch of lunar satellite Chandrayaan-1 in 2008.
3. The ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) was formed in 1969. At that time, India had been independent for two decades, rapidly modernising and eager to establish a sense of self-reliance. The leaders of the country understood that investing in space would help India build a telecommunications infrastructure, monitor its weather, survey its agriculture and natural resources and conduct basic scientific research. ISRO's goal is to use space-based technology to foster national development.
- ISRO is presently one of just six government organisations around the world that can design, launch and recover satellites and operate space probes.
4. The objectives of the Mangalyaan mission are:
- To study the Martian atmosphere.
 - To explore Mars' surface features, mineralogy, morphology and atmosphere using indigenous scientific instruments.
 - To develop technologies needed to plan, design, manage and operate interplanetary mission.
 - To measure methane in the Martian atmosphere.
5. Mangalyaan has become a part of the popular culture of India in the following ways:
- Mangalyaan has made every Indian proud. The movie 'Mission Mangal' starring Bollywood actor Akshay Kumar released on 15 August 2019, was based on India's Mangalyaan mission.
 - The image of Mangalyaan features on the 2,000-rupee note.
6. The future plans of ISRO with regard to the Red Planet are:
- ISRO now plans to develop and launch a follow-up mission called Mars Orbiter Mission 2 (MOM-2 or Mangalyaan 2) in 2024. It will have an upgraded orbiter, and a scientific payload of 100 kg. Mangalyaan 2 will launch after the first Mars Rover missions from China and the European Space Agency, and alongside NASA's Mars fleet.

Think and Answer

- A. Hints: UFOs have been sighted in some countries. The students should gather information from the Internet and discuss among themselves.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. watches, meet/visit 2. gets, goes 3. revolve 4. is 5. meets 6. has left
7. includes 8. provides

- B. 1. wrote, enquired 2. was raining/rained; got drenched 3. launched
 4. had finished; arrived 5. had used/used; sold
- C. 1. will; grow/be 2. will 3. shall be waiting 4. will have guessed
- D. 1. had been surfing [Past Perfect Continuous Tense]; called [Simple Past Tense]
 2. have been planning [Present Perfect Continuous Tense] [It should be 'for' instead of 'since']
 3. had been going [Past Perfect Continuous Tense]; opted [Simple Past Tense]
 4. have been playing [Present Perfect Continuous Tense]
 5. had been reading [Past Perfect Continuous Tense]

Word Wise

A.	V	X	R	B	N	M	Q	U	O	Z	S	A	Y	O	MANGALYAAN
	I	A	E	G	L	I	R	O	N	U	W	Y	H	L	IRON
	K	B	D	B	J	U	M	R	U	S	M	E	F	Y	FOURTH
	I	L	P	H	O	B	O	S	D	V	C	R	L	M	DEIMOS
	N	J	L	M	K	H	T	H	C	V	D	G	Z	P	VIKING 1
	G	M	A	N	G	A	L	Y	A	A	N	H	G	U	PHOBOS
	1	Q	N	W	E	R	Y	T	X	M	Y	Z	H	S	CARBON DIOXIDE
	P	I	E	N	F	O	U	R	T	H	E	A	J	M	RED PLANET
	E	F	T	T	P	D	S	P	W	A	U	R	K	O	OLYMPUS MONS
	C	A	R	B	O	N	D	I	O	X	I	D	E	N	
	K	G	I	E	K	D	E	I	M	O	S	V	L	S	

Listen and Learn

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

Converse and Connect

A. This can be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. This can be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Pronunciation Practice

A. Learn the phonetic symbols and write them down, from memory if possible. Say the words aloud.

Punctuation

- A. How is space like? In space no one can hear you scream. This is because there is no air in space. It is a vacuum. Sound waves cannot travel through a vacuum. With no air to scatter sunlight and produce a blue sky, sky appears as a black blanket dotted with stars. Space is usually regarded as being completely empty, but this is not true. The vast gaps between the stars and planets are filled with gas and dust.

Write Well

- A. Earth is my favourite planet. The special thing about it is the existence of air, water, animals, plants and human beings on it. Earth is a beautiful planet. Different kinds of plants, animals and existence of rivers, lakes and mountains make it such a beautiful place.

In the sky, one can behold the sun, the moon and the stars. The rainbow in the sky after rain is a sight to behold.

Human beings have also made beautiful buildings, parks, museums, etc. It is believed that the Earth is the only planet that has life on it. Hence, we should cherish our Earth and preserve it.

Dictionary Skills

1. Cosmic: Connected with space or the universe
2. Extraterrestrial: Happening, existing, or coming from somewhere beyond the planet Earth
3. Lunar: Connected with the moon
4. Meteoric: Relating to meteors or meteorites
5. Sidereal: Relating to stars or constellations

The students can make sentences on their own.

Project Work

- A. The students make a project with the help of the Internet.

AIL Activity

- A. This can be done by the students on their own.

Values and Life Skills

- A. Read carefully the points and try to inculcate them.

5. Sailing Out to Space (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

A. This can be discussed as guided by the teacher.

Read and Understand

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

B. 1. (a) By sailing his yacht around the rings.

(b) He is in a happy mood.

C. 1. The poet dreams of 'sailing out' to space rather than 'flying out' because he wants to catch a star or two.

2. Mars, Saturn, Jupiter and Earth. Saturn has rings around it.

3. The two reasons given by the poet for going on this trip are:

- he wants to gaze at Mars.
- He wants to see Earth sweeping past.

4. The poet's yacht is made of stars with port holes along the side. Its mast is made of spider webs and sail of fluffy clouds.

5. I would accept his invitation because it would be a great and beautiful adventure.

Think and Answer

A. I would like to visit Saturn. I want to see its beautiful rings.

Appreciating the Poem

A. Upon a yacht of stars

Write Well

A. To see stars on a clear light is an awesome sight. The twinkling stars look so beautiful. We feel so small before this spectacle. We forget all our worries when we see such a sight. The beauty of the night sky is also a reminder of the vastness of space and the mysteries that still exist beyond our understanding. The night sky offers us a glimpse into the infinite wonders of the universe.

AIL Activity

A. This can be done by the students on their own.

6. The Fun They Had

ANSWERS

Get Going

Let the students do this on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Margie found it strange because words in the book stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to – on a screen. Also, when one turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had had when one read it the first time.
2. Margie and Tommy learnt geography, history and arithmetics.
3. Margie had been doing worse and worse in her geography tests so her mother sent for the County Inspector.
4. Margie started hating her school more than ever before she had been doing worse and worse in her geography tests.
5. Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers.
- D. 1. (a) 'They' refers to schools that existed centuries ago.
(b) Here, 'regular' means mechanical teacher.
2. (a) Margie wrote these words.
(b) 'The real book' was a very old book printed on paper.
3. (a) The word 'he' refers to the County Inspector.
It refers to the mechanical teacher.
(b) Margie did not want it to be put together again because she hated putting homework and test papers in the slot and write them out in a punch code.
- E. 1. Tommy describes the old school as a physical building where children of different ages and grades gathered together to learn from a human teacher. Tommy explains to Margie that in the old school, children used to go to school every day, but now schools are only for special occasions. He also tells Margie that in the old schools, the teachers used to ask the children questions and the children would have to answer on paper. Tommy says that old schools were not as fun as the mechanical teacher that they have now, but they were still good for learning.
2. Margie hated school because her performance started going down after the geography tests. She had to put homework and test papers in the slot. She

always had to write them out in a punch code they made her learn when she was six years old, and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time.

3. Margie's mother sent for the County Inspector because she was doing worse and worse in the geography tests. The County Inspector told Margie's mother that Margie had no fault. The geography sector was geared a little too quick. Overall pattern of her progress was satisfactory.
4. The main features of the mechanical teachers and school rooms that Tommy and Margie have are:
 - (a) Mechanical teachers: In the story, schools no longer have human teachers; instead, they have mechanical teachers. These teachers are made of metal and plastic and have TV screens for faces. They are programmed to teach students all the subjects they need to know. They can answer any question the student asks and give them homework to complete.
 - (b) School rooms: The school rooms that Tommy and Margie have are located in their own homes. They consist of a mechanical teacher, a blackboard, and desks. The mechanical teacher is connected to a central databank that stores all the information that the students need to learn. The blackboard is used by the mechanical teacher to display information and to give assignments to the students. The desks are where the students sit and do their work.
 - (c) Individualised learning: The mechanical teachers are programmed to teach each student individually, based on their needs and abilities. The students don't have to worry about keeping up with other students in the class because they are each working at their own pace.
 - (d) Lack of social interaction: The school rooms do not provide any social interaction between students, as they are all studying in their own homes with their own mechanical teacher. Tommy and Margie mention that they miss the social aspect of the old kind of school, where they could be with their friends and interact with other students.
5. Margie discovers an old book in her attic, and she enjoys reading it. She likes the book because it tells stories about children who go to school and have fun with their friends, which is a contrast to her own education experience. Margie is fascinated by the physical book itself, and she enjoys the experience of holding it, turning its pages, and reading the words on paper, which is something she has never done before.

Yes, Margie liked the old book. She liked it because it provided her with a glimpse into a different kind of education system, and because she enjoyed the physical experience of reading a book.

Think and Answer

A. Advantages of having a computer as a teacher:

- (a) Consistency: A computer can deliver the same material in the same way every time, ensuring consistency in teaching methods and reducing the potential for human error.
- (b) Personalisation: Computers can be programmed to deliver personalised instruction, adapting to the learning style and pace of individual students. This can result in more efficient and effective learning.
- (c) Availability: A computer can be available 24/7, allowing students to learn at their own pace and on their own schedule.
- (d) Cost-effective: In some cases, using computers as teachers can be more cost-effective than hiring human teachers, especially in situations where there is a shortage of qualified teachers.

Disadvantages of having a computer as a teacher:

- (a) Limited interaction: Computers cannot replicate the depth and complexity of human interaction. Students may miss out on the emotional connection, motivation, and encouragement that human teachers provide.
- (b) Lack of empathy: Computers cannot show empathy or respond to students' emotional needs in the same way that human teachers can. This can be a particular concern for students who are struggling or have special needs.
- (c) Limited creativity: Computers may not be as capable of providing creative and spontaneous teaching methods as human teachers. They may be limited to pre-programmed content and teaching methods.
- (d) Technical difficulties: Computers can malfunction, crash, or lose power, which can disrupt the learning process and cause frustration for students.

In conclusion, while computers can offer some advantages in teaching, they cannot replace the value and importance of human interaction and empathy in education. A blended approach, where computers are used to supplement human teaching, may be the best approach to maximize the benefits of both.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. Tommy does all the work **methodically**. Adverb of manner
2. Margie **always** hated school. Adverb of frequency
3. The mechanical teacher calculated the marks **quickly**. Adverb of manner
4. Can you meet me **now**? Adverb of time
5. They **always** arrive **early**. Always: Adverb of frequency
Early: Adverb of time

6. I practise football **regularly**.

Adverb of frequency

7. The bicycle is kept **outside**.

Adverb of place

8. The child feels **extremely** scared in the dark.

Adverb of degree

B. 1. always 2. abruptly 3. later, today 4. there 5. almost

C. 1. Where 2. Where 3. When 4. How

D. 1. The County Inspector spoke **politely** with Margie's mother.

2. He entertained the guests **here**.

3. She was **never** scared of going out alone in the dark.

4. Roxy **usually** stayed close to the tunnel.

5. I **always** pack my school bag before going to bed.

Word Wise

A. 1. ASSESSMENT 2. STRESS 3. EXAMINE 4. MEDAL 5. CURRICULUM
6. FEEDBACK 7. EVALUATION 8. SYSTEM 9. EXCELLENT

Listen and Learn

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

Converse and Connect

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Pronunciation Practice

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. Science fiction is one of the most creative genres in literature. Sci-fi novels take readers on adventures from faraway galaxies to understand worlds and everywhere in between. Science fiction contains imagined elements that don't exist in the real world. It spans a wide range of themes that often explore time travel. Space travel and alien life science fiction stories and novels are often set in the future and deal with the consequences of technological and scientific advances. Since they're so imaginative, anything is possible in them.

Write Well

A. With the growing popularity of the Internet and online education, there is no doubt that requirements of books will be impacted adversely. Now due to

digitisation and real-time availability of all information at one click, one can save cost, time, energy and resources to procure books. Sometimes the information in the books can be stale or change after their print whereas in online education and use of Internet, real time information is available.

However, since all people and regions are not net-savvy, there may be connectivity issues. Also, in remote areas it is very unlikely that physical schools and books will become a thing of the past, especially in developing and poor countries.

Dictionary Skills

- A. 1. **Extraterrestrial:** Happening, existing, or coming from somewhere beyond the planet Earth. So far there is no convincing evidence of extraterrestrial life.
2. **Time machine:** A hypothetical device that permits travel into the past and future.
A famous scientist is said to have invented time machine to travel back in time.
3. **Robot:** An automatically operated machine that replaces human effort. Nowadays, robots are being increasingly used.
4. **Starship:** A fully usable spacecraft.
SpaceX's starship rocket will be world's most powerful launch vehicle ever developed to carry up to 150 metric tonnes to Earth's orbit.
5. **UFO:** Unidentified flying object, any perceived aerial unknown phenomenon that remains unexplained.
Every year about 300 UFO sightings are reported worldwide.

Project Work

- A. Let the students do this project on their own.

AIL Activity (Experiential learning)

- A. Let the students do this on their own.

Values and Life Skills

- A. The correct answer is (a).

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b)
- B. 1. The full form of IAU is International Astronomical Union.
2. The IAU announced that people will now be able to give suggestions on what to call new discoveries in space.
3. The IAU is responsible for naming stars, planets and other celestial bodies.

4. Planetary names are decided usually on the basis of consensus.
 5. The IAU will involve the public either directly or through an independently organised vote and this will be handled on a case-to-case basis.
- C. 1. (a) discovery: find or find out by choice and effort
(b) invention: creating by thought; originating
2. (a) suggestion: proposing; hinting at something
(b) instruction: order; direction; command about doing something

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Fill in the words in the following order: turns; moves; beckons; reaches; closes; come; stretches; looks; converge; moves; come
- B. 1. had enjoyed 2. will walk 3. is forgetting 4. will be joining 5. sailed
6. were crossing 7. have gone 8. put 9. had been eating 10. will have gone
11. has been working 12. will have been practising
- C. 1. rather 2. early 3. there 4. fast/swiftly 5. very/extremely
- D. 1. Place 2. Interrogative 3. Manner 4. Time 5. Frequency

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. womanhood; womanly 2. homely; homemade 3. manhood; manly
4. tempting; temptation 5. freedom; freely 6. handful; hand-made
- B. I am a computer, born in a factory and programmed to perform tasks. From the moment I was activated, I have been tirelessly processing information and executing commands. I have been upgraded over the years, my hardware and software evolving to keep up with the demands of my users. I have stored countless files, played countless games, and connected countless people. Despite all that, I am just a machine, devoid of emotions or experiences. My purpose is to serve, and I will continue to do so until my final shut down.

7. The Magic Thread

ANSWERS

Get Going

The students can do this on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Peter enjoyed daydreaming most.
2. The old woman told Peter that if he pulled the thread just a bit, an hour would pass in seconds. If he pulls it harder, whole days will pass in minutes. And if he pulls it with all his might, months even years will pass by in days.
3. Peter pulled the golden thread in classroom slightly and found himself playing in his garden.
4. As a middle-aged adult, Peter saw his once jet-black hair started turning grey and his once youthful mother grown old and weak.
5. As a ninety-year old man, Peter found that his thick dark hair had turned white as snow and his wife had also grown old and had passed away already.
- D. 1. (a) 'She' is the old woman.
(b) If pulled slightly, the thread would make time move very fast.
2. (a) The discovery was that if the magic thread was pulled slightly, an hour would pass in seconds. Peter was sad about it because he had no time to embrace the wonders of living. He had hurried through life, never pausing to see all that was good along the way.
3. (a) Peter's mother is telling him to hurry up.
(b) The speaker wants Peter to hurry up so that he is not late for school.
- E. 1. Peter, a young boy, was a daydreamer. He constantly daydreamed, never taking time to enjoy the special moments what filled his days.
He got restless and bored easily. That's why he wanted to grow quickly. But later on he realised his mistake and became wiser.
2. No, Peter's life was not good. He could never live in the moment. When he was in school, he dreamed of being outside, playing. When he was playing outside, he dreamed of his summer vacation. He always remained impatient and worked in a hurry. He was not satisfied and never lived in the moment.
In old age, he realised that he missed the time to embrace the wonders of living. He never want fishing with his kids or took a moonlight stroll with his wife Elise.

3. If I were given the magic thread by the old woman, I would have used it most judiciously and would have taken adequate time to embrace the wonders of living.
4. This story teaches us that we should try to live in the present moment. We should enjoy the special moments that life offers us. We should embrace the wonders of living. We should appreciate little things in life. By focusing our attention on each little moment, we can find joy in life.

Think and Answer

- A. Living in the present moment can indeed be a doorway to joy. When we are present in the moment, we can appreciate the small things in life that often go unnoticed, like the beauty of nature or the taste of delicious meal. When we are present in the moment, we can also fully engage with the people around us. This can deepen our relationships and bring us closer to others, which can also be a source of joy.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. across, through 2. into, at 3. through, near 4. in
- B. 1. The gift **(in the pocket)** is mine.
 2. The car **(in the garage)** is huge.
 3. She waited **(for a while)**.
 4. The man **(at the counter)** was polite.
- C. 1. in the pocket – Inflation is hitting the business hard in the pocket.
 2. in the garage – Ramesh parked his scooter in the garage.
 3. for a while – The bus waited at the bus stand for a while.
 4. at the counter – The clerk at the counter issued me a ticket promptly.
- D. 1. in (preposition) (object - a forest fire) 2. in (preposition) (Object - him)
 3. inside (preposition) (object – It can be a building)
 4. inside (preposition) (object – the castle) 5. back (adverb)
- E. 1. So 2. but 3. not only, but also 4. not only, but also 5. yet
 6. Although, yet
- F. 1. So that 2. than 3. before 4. if 5. because 6. although

Word Wise

- A. 1. fireworks 2. keyboard 3. moonlight 4. firefly 5. evergreen
 6. wheelchair

Listen and Learn

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d

Converse and Connect

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. These lines are of the famous poet H. W. Longfellow. These lines echo the message of the poem. Any reasonable interpretation of the lines is acceptable.

Pronunciation Practice

A. This is to be done under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

We should always respect time. A person who understands the value of time will never waste it. Wasting time means postponing work which was supposed to be done at that particular time. In particular, students should always be punctual with time. If we respect time and do our work accordingly, we will always be successful. Money or wealth once lost can be restored but time once lost cannot be got back.

Write Well

The students can write it in their own way. One sample is given below.

Once I was going to my home from school. I saw a child drowning in a nearby pond. I immediately ran towards it but my mother stopped me saying that I was too young to swim and to save a child. If I were grown up, I could have tackled the situation and saved the child.

Dictionary Skills

- A. 1. **epoch:** an event or a time that begins a new period of development. The Civil War era was an epoch in 19th century US history.
2. **era:** fixed period in time with which a series of years is reckoned.
The Christian era began about 2000 years ago.
3. **span:** an extent, stretch, reach or spread between two limits.
In a span of 10 years, he made a comeback and became the richest person in the universe.
4. **century:** a period of 100 years.
The pottery dates back to the sixth century BCE.
5. **biannual/triennial decade:** an event occurring twice a year is called biannual. An event occurring every three years is called triennial. The triennial report of the company highlighted its achievements.
Decade is a period of ten years.

I was born in the last decade of the 20th century.

The third international triennial book fair will be held in Los Angeles this year.

AIL Activity (Experiential learning)

A. This can be done by the students on their own.

Values and Life Skills

A. The answer is (b).

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Accepting ageing is important for living a happy and fulfilling life.
2. The first tip for accepting ageing gracefully is to practise gratitude.
3. Taking care of your body can help you feel better and have more energy as you age.
4. Staying social can help you feel happier and more fulfilled as you age.
5. Trying new things can help you stay engaged and interested in life, and can help you accept ageing gracefully.
6. A positive attitude can make all the difference when it comes to accepting ageing, as it can help you focus on the good things in your life and find joy in each day.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. into 2. on 3. through 4. up 5. beside 6. under 7. between
8. across; over; towards
- B. 1. out [adverb]; to [preposition]
2. down [adverb]; on [preposition]
3. to [preposition]; later [adverb]
- C. 1. yet 2. Although 3. either; or
- D. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Lawyer 2. Engine driver 3. Journalist 4. Doctor 5. Plumber
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- C. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and a time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for the expected call that doesn't come. Have you ever rushed dripping from the bath or chewing from the table, only to be told that you have the wrong number?

7. The Seven Ages of Man (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going

The students can do this on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- B. 1. (a) The world is compared to a stage.
(b) All the men and women are the players on the stage.
2. (a) The soldier is jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
(b) Reputation is compared to a bubble because it vanishes so quickly.
- C. 1. The seven stages of man's life are infant, the schoolboy, the lover, the soldier, the middle-aged person (judge), the old person, and the second childhood.
2. The school boy goes to school at a snail's pace because he does not want to go to school.
3. In the stage of soldier, the man is young. He is courageous and full of vigour and always ready to quarrel to prove his point and save his reputation.
4. Men and women are merely players on the stage of life because they enact their respective roles from birth to death in seven stages.
5. The poet wants to convey the message that change is inevitable in our life and the role of every person changes in different stages of life in world.

Think and Answer

- A. The students can do this on their own.

Appreciating the Poem

- A. Metaphors used in the poem are:

In the poem "The Seven Ages of Man" by William Shakespeare, the metaphor used is the comparison of a man's life to a play or theatrical performance. Shakespeare compares the different stages of a man's life to different acts in a play, and he suggests that each stage of life is like a role that a person plays in the drama of life.

For example, in the poem, Shakespeare writes:

"All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts,"

Here, Shakespeare is using the metaphor of a stage and actors to describe how people move through the different stages of life, each with its own unique challenges, joys, and sorrows. The metaphor suggests that just as actors play

different roles in a play, people play different roles in life, and that each stage of life is a part of a larger, ongoing drama.

Here are some examples of metaphors used in "The Seven Ages of Man" by William Shakespeare:

"And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel / And shining morning face, creeping like snail / Unwillingly to school" - In this line, the school-boy is compared to a snail, suggesting that he is slow and reluctant to go to school.

"And then the lover, / Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad / Made to his mistress' eyebrow" - Here, the lover is compared to a furnace, suggesting that he is burning with passion and desire.

"The sixth age shifts / Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon, / With spectacles on nose and pouch on side" - The pantaloon is compared to a thin, slippered figure, emphasizing his age and frailty.

AIL Activity

- A. The students can do this on their own.

8. The Last Leaf

ANSWERS

Get Going

Some of the steps to help the sick are:

- Giving medicine on time.
- Motivating the sick person.
- Spend time with the sick person.

Read and Understand

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

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

- C. 1. The doctor observed that Johnsy had made up her mind not to get well. If she did not want to live, medicines will not help her.
2. Johnsy feared that she would die when the last leaf falls.
3. The leaves of the creeper outside Johnsy's window were shedding one by one in the strong wind outside.
4. Behrman was a 26-year-old painter who lived on the ground floor in the flat where Johnsy lived.
5. The ivy leaf painted the night before the last leaf fell was the masterpiece of Behrman.
6. Behrman died of pneumonia. He was ill for only two days as he was out in the stormy night.
- D. 1. (a) The doctor asks this question from Sue.
(b) Although the doctor came every day, Johnsy's condition remained unchanged. So, he asked this question.
(c) Johnsy is a young artist who shares a small flat with Sue.
2. (a) Sue is the speaker of these words.
(b) The last leaf of the vine creeper outside the window did not fall.
(c) It is significant because despite storm and fierce winds, the lone last leaf did not fall. In fact, it was a painting made by Behrman and not a real leaf.
- E. 1. Johnsy and Sue were two young artists. Johnsy was seriously ill and despite encouragement by Sue, Johnsy did not change her mindset and belief that she would die after the last leaf fell. Sue was an optimist, encouraging, supportive person who took care of Johnsy. This shows that Sue was compassionate and helpful.
2. 'The Last Leaf' is the most appropriate title of the story. The story revolves around the last leaf on a vine. The last leaf symbolises the last remaining

hope that she has for survival. Johnsy believes that with the fall of the last leaf, she will die.

However, the last leaf does not fall and it saves Johnsy's life by restoring her will to live. Thus, the title 'The Last Leaf' is justified.

3. Behrman saved Johnsy's life in the story 'The Last Leaf'. He was a neighbour of Sue and Johnsy. He was an artist. When Sue told Behrman about Johnsy's belief that she would die when the last leaf fell, he decided to help Johnsy. He went out into the cold and stormy night to paint a leaf where Johnsy could see it from a window. Behrman catches pneumonia and dies shortly after. When Johnsy wakes up the next morning, she realises that she had been foolish to believe that her life depended on the falling of the last leaf. She begins to recover. In this way, Behrman's selfless act saved Johnsy's life.
4. Thoughts have a great influence on life. If we think positive thoughts, we will get positive results. Positive thoughts lead to feelings of happiness.

Negative thoughts make us feel sad or anxious.

Our thoughts can also influence our behaviours. If we think that we can achieve a certain goal, we are more likely to take action towards that goal. However, if we think that we will fail, we may not even try. If we constantly have negative thoughts we can become sick. We should try to replace negative thoughts with more positive ones to lead a happier life.

Think and Answer

- A. Depression is a mood disorder in which we have persistent feeling of sadness or loss of interest in life.

Yes, the feeling of depression Johnsy had is quite common among the teenagers. Some examples are: loss of appetite; difficulty in sleeping or sleeping too much; irritability; fatigue or lack of energy. Depression is basically a mental health issue. A person suffering from depression should seek professional help.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. is 2. is 3. was 4. had 5. did
- B. 1. should not 2. must 3. should 4. must 5. should
- C. 1. **The** price Pahom agreed to pay was one thousand roubles **a** day.
2. Brave girls were also interviewed on TV.
3. **The** dust storm enveloped **the** capital city of India and **a** powerful squall was next to hit. **The** temperature dropped down drastically. It was **an** amazing change from the heat and dust.
4. My uncle left for **the** United States of America yesterday.

D. 1. Many 2. This 3. A, the 4. a lot 5. some, the 6. Every

Word Wise

A. ACROSS: 1. FITNESS 3. AILMENT 4. RECOVER 5. FEEBLE 6. STRENGTH
DOWN: 2. HEALTH 7. THRIVE 8. VIGOUR 9. HEARTY 10. INVALID

Listen and Learn

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a

Converse and Connect

A. Do it under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. The students can refer to the book 'The Power of Positive Thinking' by N. V. Peale in order to prepare the speech.

Pronunciation Practice

A. Do it under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. The power of thinking positively is remarkable. In fact, the idea that your mind can change your world seems almost good to be done if you start thinking positively. Then you automatically attract positive energy. What do you think most successful people have in common? They always think about positive things and most importantly they try to find the positive side in every situation that is the secret of their success. Your mind can make or break what you think you are. So always think positive thoughts if you want to succeed.

Write Well

15 Mehrauli

New Delhi-110017

24 February 20xx

Dear _____,

Yesterday, I came to know that you are suffering from viral fever. The season is changing. I advise you to take care and get treated by a good doctor.

Please do not lose hope. You will get well soon. Take fresh fruits daily and boiled water preferably. Wishing you an early recovery.

Yours

XXX

Sentence Reordering

- A. 1. We should read only those books which have stood the test of time.
2. Classics like the Ramayana and the Gita are our great books.
3. They contain the wisdom of our sages and saints and have appealed to people from generation to generation.
4. Reading such books has an ennobling influence on our mind and character.
5. These books give us instruction with entertainment and represent our ancient culture.

Dictionary Skills

- A. 1. **Accident:** an unforeseen event or circumstance.
He was involved in a traffic accident.
Incident: Something unusual or unpleasant occurrence.
His bad behaviour was just an incident.
2. **Re-cover:** to cover again
She re-covered the old chair with a new fabric.
Recover: to get back, regain a normal position or condition.
I recovered from fever yesterday only.
3. **Deadly:** Likely to cause and capable of causing death.
DDT is a deadly poison.
Deathly: fatal; of relating to or suggestive of death.
The silence that surrounded the deserted house was deathly.
4. **Disease:** a condition of the living animal or plant body that impairs normal functioning. Millions die of heart disease every year.
Decease: To die, the deceased had sustained severe injuries.
5. **Sickness:** ill health; a disordered, weakened or unsound condition.
She died from an unknown sickness.
Sickliness: The state of sickness, weakness, incapacity especially of a chronic nature.
The doctor was concerned about the sickliness of the patient.

Project Work

- A. The students can take help from the Internet in preparing the project.

AIL Activity (Experiential learning)

- A. The students can do this on their own.

Values and Life Skills

A. The correct answer is (c).

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Self-pity is constantly feeling sorry for oneself.
2. When we are subjective, we take everything personally.
3. When something true is pointed out to us, we must acknowledge it.
4. Difficult circumstances are brought into our lives to give us opportunities to recognise and heal our weaknesses.
5. Self-justification is the urge to defend and justify our behaviour.
6. When someone criticises us, we should silently introspect to see if maybe that person is right and is acting as a true friend.
- B. 1. (a) Subjective: based on or influenced by personal opinions
(b) Objective: not influenced by personal feelings or opinions
2. (a) Defensive: used or intended to defend or protect; very anxious to challenge or avoid criticism
(b) Offensive: causing offence; used in attack
3. (a) Constructive: serving a useful purpose
(b) Destructive: causing destruction or ruin
4. (a) Criticism: expression of disapproval
(b) Praise: express approval or admiration of
5. (a) Introvert: a shy person who is mainly concerned with his or her own thoughts and feelings
(b) Extrovert: an outgoing, socially confident person
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Did 2. was 3. is 4. am 5. are/were 5. does
B. 1. could 2. must 3. may 4. should 5. can
C. We are influenced by our friends, our family, our workmates whom we associate with, the TV programmes we watch, and the newspapers, books and magazines that we read.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
B. 1. puts on 2. left out 3. got off 4. put away 5. let go

8. Hope is the Thing with Feathers (Poem)

ANSWERS

Get Going!

The students can do this activity on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B. 1. (a) The speaker compares hope to a bird that sings the tune.
(b) The tune is a sweet melody that can be heard in the soul.
2. (a) The phrase 'in the chilliest land' means that hope retains its clarity and strength in the harshest of conditions.
- C. 1. The poet is referring to a bird at the beginning of the poem. This is clear by use of words 'thing with feathers'. A bird has feathers and it sings tunes.
2. Yes, hope is hard to upset. Line 7 (that could abash the little bird) tells this which implies that hardest storms or gales cannot upset the hope though they may humiliate her temporarily.
3. The hope sings the tune and never stops. It shows its persistence and never-say-die spirit. It survives in very tough storms that humiliate it a lot. It keeps people warm. This shows its strength, stamina and generous nature.
4. The poem tells us that we should always remain optimist and not be discouraged by any adversity. We should remain persistent and unstoppable to achieve our goals. We should be kind and helping to others and not expect something in return for help rendered by us.
5. The mood of this poem is optimistic and cheerful.

Appreciating the Poem

- A. Examples of anaphora are:
- and sings the tune without the words - And never stops - at all
 - That could abash the little bird - That kept so many warm
- B. Example of personification is
- Hope is the thing without feathers. In this line hope is personified as having feathers, which is a characteristic of bird, a living creature.

Write Well

- A. Yes, I hoped to clear National Talent Search Examination in class six. It was initially very challenging because resources were not available in my remote village and network issue was there. There were no modern-day coaching centres as are in every large city and metro today.

I kept patience and studied dedicated with perseverance and hard work.
Ultimately, I succeeded and felt extremely happy at this achievement.

AIL Activity

A. The students can do this on their own.

9. The Happy Man's Shirt

ANSWERS

Get Going

Let the students do this activity on their own.

Read and Understand

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The king's councillors and courtiers were worried because the king was very unhappy because of his illness and had been in bed for six months.
2. The doctor could not cure the king because they could not find the cause of his disease.
3. The old man suggested to the king to sleep just one night in the shirt of a happy man.
4. The man with no shirt was happy because he worked so hard that he had no time to be unhappy.
5. The happy man's message that hard work kept him happy and the old man's suggestion that the king could try the happy man's remedy convinced the king to work hard and live happily. Thus, he was cured.
6. The moral of the story is that one must work hard and live simply.
- D. 1. (a) The old man said these words.
(b) He suggested that the king must sleep just one day in the shirt of a happy man.
2. (a) The man wearing a pair of ragged trousers, working on barren land said these words.
(b) Hard work gives him an appetite.
(c) Yes, because he has no time to think about unhappiness. Work keeps him warm in the day and sleep keeps him warm at night.
3. (a) The king said these words.
(b) The king learnt from the man with no shirt that hard work keeps you happy and the king too must work hard and live simply.
- E. 1. The title 'The Happy Man's Shirt' is appropriate. The title is ironic because the happy man had no shirt, yet he was content.
- Nature has given everything one needs but it has not given us enough to satisfy our greed. Even without material possessions, one can be happy. If we live simply and work hard, we will be happy. Another title for the story can be 'Simple Living and High Thinking'.

2. The play 'The Happy Man's Shirt' is set in a royal court where the king asks his councillors and doctors to cure him. He remains in bed for six months. Doctors could not find any medicine for the king. Finally an old man suggested the king to wear a happy man's shirt for just one night. The messengers of the king could not find any happy man with shirt in the kingdom.

Lastly, they reach a man wearing a pair of ragged trousers, bare back and bare chest shining with sweat. He was digging soil with his axe and whistling as well. He tells the royal messenger that he is happy but has no shirt. The secret of his happiness lies in his hard work and simple living.

The messenger tells the king about the lifestyle, happiness of that man without shirt. The king realises that he too must work hard and live simply, like the happy man without shirt.

Thus, the king starts working for his subjects and the kingdom is well looked after.

Think and Answer

- A. Health is wealth because good health enables us to do our duties, enjoy time with our near and dear ones and live life to the fullest.

The foundation of a happy life is built on good health. What use is the wealth if we don't have health?

Taking care of our health not only benefits us individually but also our communities, as healthy individuals are more likely to contribute positively to society. In short, we should take good care of our health in order to live a long and fulfilling life.

Grammar Spot

- A. 1. Pahom had **heard** of a wonderful deal in the land of the Bashkirs. – Active
2. My uncle's family had **shifted** to the flat on the fifth floor. – Active
3. My friends were **rewarded** by the police. – Passive
4. All the students were **praised** for their good behaviour. – Passive
5. My cousin has **solved** many cases as a detective. – Active
- B. 1. Any part of the land you like can be chosen by you.
2. The thieves were arrested by the police and were put behind bars.
3. Bouquets were presented by all the students to the teachers on Teachers' Day.
4. Was the grazing sheep being guarded by the dogs?
5. Let the door be opened.
- C. 1. I was requested by her to narrate one more suspense story.

2. The new students were shown where to sit by the monitor.
 3. The women are still denied their right to vote by many countries.
 4. Pakistan was defeated by the Indian under-23 team by nine wickets in the ICC Emerging players Trophy Tournament.
 5. The need to ensure the highest standard of ethics in the Indian Olympic Association was stressed by the Sports Ministry.
- D. 1. Simple 2. Compound 3. Simple 4. Complex 5. Compound 6. Simple
- E. 1. She locked her house and left for the market.
2. The pasta was spicy but it tasted good.
 3. The school gates were closed so she had to return home.
 4. Suhani was sad for she had lost her pet rabbit.
- F. 1. The spectators cheered when the cricketer hit a sixer.
2. Although it was quite late at night, she dropped me home.
 3. The director met the actors after the play was over.
 4. The organisers have thrown a party for the boy who won the singing contest.
- G. 1. Mother says that walking is good for health.
2. Father said that he would leave for Mumbai the following day.
 3. The teacher told us that Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States of America.
 4. Saurabh said that Megha was preparing for a quiz that would be held next Friday.
 5. Mohit said that Father had left for office by 9 a.m.
 6. The old man said that the king must sleep one night in the shirt of a happy man.
- H. 1. She requested him to help her in that hour of need but he replied he couldn't.
2. The Principal instructed us not to waste our time as our examinations were knocking at the door. We assured him not to worry and we wouldn't let him down.
 3. The teacher advised us to make our Annual Day memorable to the parents, guardians, ex-students and other invitees.
 4. The master ordered his assistant to finish all his work that he had given him within two hours.
 5. Our teacher advised us to never say 'No' for anything when we could do that.
- I. 1. She expressed the hope that I could defeat Saina in a badminton match.
2. She exclaimed with joy that Mukesh was lucky to meet her after losing all hopes of survival in the Uttarakhand tragedy.

3. She exclaimed with joy while walking along with me that stars were beautiful.
4. She wondered with sorrow after seeing the face of the villain in the movie that the face was horrible.

J. 1. would 2. had

Word Wise

1. orange 2. grey 3. white 4. red

Listen and Learn

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

Converse and Connect

A. Do it under the guidance of the teacher.

Speak and Express

A. The students can take help of the Internet to prepare the topic.

Pronunciation Practice

A. Do it under the guidance of the teacher.

Punctuation

A. Health plays a very important role in our life. Health is defined as the social, mental and physical fitness of our body. A healthy person is someone who is mentally fit and does not have any kind of tension. So always follow a healthy lifestyle to stay fit by opting for a healthy routine. We can even add positivity around us. Have nutritious food, plan your diet and have proper exercise. Above all be happy, for happiness according to Dalai Lama, is the highest form of health.

Write Well

I joined yoga classes last month. Yoga has many benefits to us both physically and psychologically. It strengthens our body, provides mental composure and helps us adopt an optimistic approach towards life.

I have found yoga extremely useful. It provides flexibility to our muscles and helps ward off some diseases. It calms us and helps to overcome stress.

Dictionary Skills

- A. 1. **Vitality:** The state of being full of energy.
Exercise is good for our vitality.
2. **Salutary:** Promoting health, having a beneficial effect.
Yoga and meditation have a salutary effect on our body.

3. **Rehabilitate:** To restore to a former capacity or to a condition of health or useful activity.

Plans are underway to rehabilitate the displaced persons.

4. **Sprightly:** Full of energy and life.

His conversation is sprightly but light in nature.

Project Work

A. Let the students do this activity on their own.

Art Integrated Learning (AIL) Activity

A. Let the students do it on their own.

Values and Life Skills

A. The correct answer is (a).

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Staying healthy is important for living a happy life.
2. Some important aspects of a healthy diet include eating plenty of fruits and vegetables, lean protein, and whole grains, and limiting your intake of processed and sugary foods.
3. Regular exercise is important for strengthening your muscles and bones, boosting your immune system, and improving your mood.
4. Most adults need around 7-8 hours of sleep per night.
5. It is important to avoid unhealthy habits like smoking and excessive drinking because they can lead to serious health problems, such as liver damage, heart disease, and even death.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. The dog is being taken for a walk by him.
2. Operas were written in the nineteenth century by distinguished composers.
3. Will her husband be shown how to cook by her?
- B. 1. The cat sitting on the fence cleaned its face.
2. Many people, who were all dressed in black and white clothes, crowded into the hall.
3. Mr Yadav has bought a new SUV but he does not know how to drive it.
4. Although I had travelled and seen many people and places, I had never seen anyone as daft as Harish.

5. Karen has a beautiful new hairdo.
 6. Though the news was very startling, she heard it calmly without any reaction.
- C.
1. Papa asked Nitin to fetch his glasses.
 2. The teacher demanded why I had come late that day.
 3. The shopkeeper handed over a large bag to Mrs Henry saying that there was her packet. Mrs Henry politely thanked him.
 4. Veena exclaimed at the lovely dress Mili was wearing when she saw her.
 5. Mr Tarey shouted at him to sit down and keep quiet.

WORKSHEET 3

- A.
1. made up my mind – resolved
 2. beside himself with – overcome by
 3. in the good books – appreciated
 4. took to his heels – ran away
 5. make good – repair or replace
- B.
1. (c)
 2. (e)
 3. (a)
 4. (b)
 5. (d)

READING COMPREHENSION 1

- A. 1. Buck was a cross-bred St Bernard dog who lived in a big house called Judge Miller's place in Santa Clara Valley.
2. Toots was a Japanese pug and Ysabel, a Mexican hairless dog, who lived at Judge Miller's place.
3. Judge Miller's house was approached by gravelled driveways which wound about through wide-spreading lawns under the interlacing boughs of tall poplars.
4. Buck escorted Judge Miller's daughters, Mollie and Alice, on long twilight or early morning rambles.
5. He carried the Judge's grandsons on his back or rolled them in the grass and guarded them in their adventures at the fountain in the stable-yard, in the paddocks and the berry patches.
6. Buck's father and mother were Elmo, a huge St Bernard, and Shep, a Scotch shepherd respectively.
- B. 1. rear, spacious
2. pumping, artesian
3. populous, obscurely, recesses
4. realm
5. stalked imperiously, completely ignored

READING COMPREHENSION 2

- A. 1. The writer says that animals and insects are very industrious or hardworking.
2. We should learn that only by working hard we may live happily.
3. When we neglect a garden, weeds come up in it.
4. Our attitude to effort is important because it will improve things when we want to put in an effort and enjoy doing it.
5. If we focus only on end results, we will not enjoy the present moment.
- B. 1. If we do not put in an effort to do something, later we will have to pay for it in some way, either by doing double the work or by losing some valuable work or time.
2. If we are all the time worrying about the result of our effort, we will not have the time to focus on the work into which we are putting in our effort. As a result we will not enjoy either the work or the present moment.
- C. 1. industrious 2. attitude 3. disappointed 4. approach

MODEL TEST PAPER

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 80

- 1.1. (a) Narendranath is better known today as Swami Vivekananda.
- (b) Naren's father was a successful attorney in the High Court of Calcutta. Naren's mother was intelligent, learned and was fluent in Bengali and English.
- (c) Little Naren studied at the Metropolitan Institution founded by Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- (d) At Metropolitan Institution, Naren was a favourite with his companions. His exceptional qualities were recognised.
- (e) As Naren grew older, he became more involved in intellectual pursuits, books, newspapers, public lectures and debates.
- (f) Naren studied at Presidency College, Calcutta.
- (g) Brahmo Samaj and its intellectual atmosphere influenced Naren initially.
- (h) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a poor, orthodox Brahmin priest in the temple of Goddess Kali at Dakshineswar.
- (i) During their meeting, it was as if Sri Ramakrishna had found a long lost dear one in Naren. Very soon, Naren was won over by the love of Sri Ramakrishna.
- 2.1. (a) The virtues of self-discipline, self-restraint and self-development, form the quintessence of Indian dharma and culture.
- (b) Beyond the legally enforceable sphere of duty, there is a vast range of significant behaviour in which the law does not and ought not to intervene.
- (c) The author recommends obedience to the unenforceable.
- (d) 'It' refers to the power of discipline.
- (e) Our old sages judged the greatness of a State by the degree of righteousness and justice which marked the public administration and the private lives of its citizens.
- 2.2. 1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (b)

SECTION B

Writing and Grammar

3. 69, Pusa Road

New Delhi

11 March 20xx

Dear ABC

Hope this letter finds you well and excited about starting a new journey in Dehradun. Going to a residential public school can be an exciting and challenging experience. I want to share with you some important things that you need to know about living in a boarding school.

Firstly, it is important to maintain a good routine to perform well in school. You should wake up early in the morning, take a bath and have your breakfast on time. Attend classes regularly and complete your assignments on time.

Secondly, respect the rules and regulations of the boarding school.

Thirdly, you must take care of your health. You should eat nutritious food, exercise regularly and maintain personal hygiene.

I hope these guidelines will help you to make the most of your time in the boarding school. Remember, you are not alone, and your family is always there to support you. Look forward to hearing about your experience in Dehradun. Lots of love and best wishes.

XYZ

OR

Students can contribute to saving the environment in numerous ways. They can avoid wastage by minimising their use of plastic and paper products and recycling them wherever possible.

They can further help by using renewable energy sources, planting trees and participating in environmental campaigns and initiatives.

When students develop an understanding of the importance of environmental protection and take action to preserve it, they are more likely to continue these practices in their adult lives, setting an example for others and contributing to a healthier planet. Every small action taken by students towards saving the environment will have a collective impact, and will pave the way for a brighter future.

4.

Short Story

I do not know what to do. Everyone was staring at me and I felt embarrassed. I had been practising for months for this speech, but as soon as I stepped on the stage, my mind went blank. I could not remember a single word of my speech. Suddenly, I heard a clap from the audience. I saw a woman clapping.

She looked so kind and understanding that I felt encouraged to start my speech. Slowly, I began my speech. My voice was shaky at first, but as I continued, I gained confidence. When I finished my speech, the applause was thunderous. I was thankful to the audience.

OR

Short Story

The Garbage Collectors

Sonu and Monu are garbage collectors. They belong to poor families.

Every morning, they pick waste. They sort the garbage into bags and then sell it to make a living. They generate a small income by selling garbage. It is a tough job, but to these children, it is a way of life. They don't go to school. They have to work in dirty conditions. People look down upon their job. But they do not bother. They are performing a work that is good for the environment.

Sonu and Monu take pride in their work and know that without them, the city would be a mess.

5. 1. She spoke **loudly** so that all could hear her. – Adverb of manner
2. Kritika had **almost** given up hope of winning the painting competition but her teacher encouraged her to be focused. – Adverb of degree
3. Mrs Aditi Agarwal **frequently** visits the dentist for her tooth problem. – Adverb of frequency
4. The pamphlets were scattered **everywhere**. – Adverb of place

6.

	Incorrect word	Correct word
a.	get	got
b.	has	had
c.	goes	went
d.	surprise	surprised
e.	dress	dressed
f.	a	the

SECTION C

Literature

7. A. (a) Mangalyaan, India's first interplanetary mission, is the remarkable achievement.
 - (b) The track record that is being referred to here is that nearly half of all attempted missions to Mars have failed.
- B. (a) The soldier is jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
 - (b) Reputation is compared to bubble because it can easily vanish like a bubble.

8. (i) Margie found it strange that when the earlier page was turned back, it had the same words on it as it had when they read it the first time.
- (ii) Holmes considered fog dangerous because it could upset his plans.
- (iii) Peter enjoyed daydreaming most.
- (iv) The doctor could not cure the king because they could not find the cause of his illness.
- (v) The manager thought that the narrator had an awful secret to reveal because he requested him to see him alone.
- (vi) According to Swaminathan, the key to whole problem was whether the mangoes were ripe or not. He could find out the price of the mangoes if he knew whether they were ripe or not.
- (vii) ISRO's goal is to use space-based technology to foster national development.
9. The main features of the Ajanta Caves are:
- The Ajanta Caves are located in the Sahyadri range of the Western Ghats on the Waghora river near Aurangabad.
 - They are a set of 30 caves and are considered to be among the finest examples of the earliest Buddhist architecture, cave paintings and sculptures.
 - The caves were built in two phases, the first around the 2nd century BCE and second from 400 to 650 CE. The caves were first discovered in 1819 by John Smith.
 - The paintings that adorn the walls and ceilings of the caves show incidents from the life of Lord Buddha and are called the Jataka Tales.
 - The Ajanta Caves were declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983.

OR

Swaminathan's father became angry. He wanted to thrash him. At first, he gently twisted Swaminathan's ears, but later on when Swaminathan could not reply, father twisted him ear violently.

10. Johnsy and Sue were two young artists. Johnsy was seriously ill and despite encouragement by Sue, Johnsy did not change her mindset and belief that she would die after the last leaf fell. Sue was an optimist, encouraging, supportive person who took care of Johnsy. This shows that Sue was compassionate and helpful.

OR

The narrator was feeling very nervous when he went to the bank. He walked awkwardly with dragging feet. He asked to see the manager alone. The manager thought that the narrator was some detective because he was behaving in a mysterious manner.

When the manager told him to go out of his room, he was so nervous that he went to the safe. When the narrator gave the money to the accountant, his face was horribly pale. When the narrator wrote the sum and his name on a slip he did not know what he was doing. The bank swam before his eyes.