

# Literature Reader

## 1. THE BOY WHO RAN AWAY

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. The sentences should be in the following order:  
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (c)

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- C. Any relevant sentences are acceptable.

### WRITING SKILLS

- D. and E. Any relevant answers are acceptable.

## 2. HEIDI MAKES HER BED

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B. 1. goats 2. upset 3. sleep 4. bed
- C. 1. Heidi lived with her aunt Dete because her parents had died.  
2. Dete did not want to keep Heidi with her anymore because Dete had a new job and would not have time to look after Heidi.  
3. Uncle Alm seemed to be upset to see Heidi.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. the 2. a 3. the 4. an 5. The
- E. The blanks will be filled in the following order: light; bold; aliens; Mars

### WRITING SKILLS

- F. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (address)

2013 (date)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I am writing to tell you some very exciting news. Day before yesterday I had a strange adventure. My friends and I had gone to the park to play. It got late and it was dark night. Suddenly, we saw a strange light. We were all frightened so we ran home.

Then, I decided to be brave and went outside the house because I was curious about the light. I saw two figures who were aliens. They were men-like, but not men exactly. They spoke to me and I could understand.

They said to me that they came from Mars. They gave me a beautiful gift. It looks like a glass ball of light. I feel so happy. I will show it to you when you come.

Please give my regards to your parents.

Yours affectionately

Rohit

[This letter is only illustrative. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.]

### 3. THE 'VEGGY' LION

#### UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- B. 1. The lion became a vegetarian because the sight of blood made him feel ill.  
2. When the lion attacked the elephant, he saw the blood. This made him faint and he woke up three days later in a bed in the jungle hospital.

#### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- C. 1. mild 2. well 3. defend 4. difficult

#### ACTIVITY

- D. [The list is illustrative below. Any reasonable answer is acceptable]

Vegetarian Animals: cow, goat, sheep, horse, camel

Non-vegetarian Animals: lion, tiger, fox, wolf, cheetah

### 4. DAVID AND GOLIATH

#### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True
- C. 1. David was a shepherd and he tended the flocks at home.  
2. David went to meet his brothers because his father asked him to go to the camp and see how they were doing, as there was no news of them.  
3. David was angry that the men of Israel were afraid of the giant. He himself was fearless, so, he wanted to face the giant.  
4. He killed the Goliath with a pebble thrown from his sling at the giant's forehead. When the giant fell, David slew him with his own sword.

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. target  
2. a long time passed  
3. swung his sword in the air with a cutting movement  
4. all his strength

## WRITING SKILLS

- E. David had sharp eyes, strong hands and he never missed his mark. He was also very brave and quick thinking. [Any three]  
F. When one's country is attacked by an enemy, one should defend it strongly against the enemy.

# 5. WATER IS PRICELESS

## UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b)  
B. 1. deer 2. thirst 3. kingdom 4. precious  
C. 1. The king went to the jungle for hunting.  
2. The man's demand was the kingdom of king.  
3. The man requested the king that he and his public should never waste water because it is very precious.

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. JUNGLE 2. KINGDOM 3. PRECIOUS 4. REWARD

## WRITING SKILLS

- E. 1. Any reasonable answers are acceptable.

# 6. SOPHIE

## UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)  
B. 1. The speaker is going to recite her poem.  
2. The speaker began slowly and clearly.  
3. It is easy to be nervous and afraid in front of an audience. But, if the focus of one's attention is shifted from the audience, then the fear vanishes. Therefore, the poet says that instead of the audience, she focused only on the image of her poem and only thought of what she was saying.

## ACTIVITY

- C. Both activities can be done as instructed.



## 7. THE CLEVER CRAB

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- C. 1. The creatures were worried because there was no rain and the pool was drying up fast.
2. The crane said he would help to carry the fishes to a nearby pond. When they agreed, he took them one by one, not to a pond, but to a lonely spot where he ate them up. So, he tricked the fishes.
3. When the crane said he would carry the crab, the crab said he would ride on the crane's back to the pond. The crane agreed and then took the crab to the lonely spot where he had eaten the fishes. The crab, however, caught the crane's neck in his strong claws and pressed it till the crane died.
4. The fishes thanked the crab because he saved them by killing the cruel crane.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- E. 1. love - hate 2. wise - foolish 3. evil - good 4. friends - enemies  
5. kind - unkind; cruel 6. lucky - unlucky

### WRITING SKILLS

- F. 1. The crab was cleverer than the crane. He watched the crane eating fish every day and knew he was cruel. So, when suddenly the crane said he would carry the fishes to another pond, the crab felt he could not have become so kind without any selfish reason. That is why he finally tricked the crane and killed him.
- G. Yes, I think the crab did the right thing because he saved all the other fishes from the cruel crane.

## 8. SEE THE KITTEN ON THE WALL

### UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- B. 1. Autumn is the season hinted at in the poem because the air is frosty and leaves are falling from the trees.
2. 'With a tiger-leap half way  
Now she meets her coming prey.'
3. The cat is compared to an Indian conjurer because, like him, she is performing feats with leaves which require juggling several things gracefully.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- C. 1. wall - fall 2. three - tree 3. air - fair 4. starts - darts
- D. 1. fall - rise 2. fair - dark 3. half - full 4. fast - slow 5. then - now  
6. again - never

## ACTIVITY

- E. Any relevant answer is acceptable (e.g., puppy with a ball or stick; kitten with wool)
- F. Any relevant answer is acceptable.

## 9. BEAR DANCING

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. Gowk Bear Chief  
He was very short. He was a giant.  
He had a beard and whiskers. He was dark.  
He had a shock of hair on his head. His eyes were fiery.
- C. 1. People slapped Gowk on the head because he was so short and they all bullied him.  
2. Gowk could not hunt because he did not have the strength to do so.  
3. The bear chief spotted Gowk resting in a bush.  
4. The bear chief danced after watching Gowk doing his hippety-hop dance.  
5. Gowk introduced bear dancing to the world.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. Now, the people of that land did not eat rice or bread.  
2. How does it feel to get up hearing at a bear's snout inches away?  
3. When the other people returned, they stood amazed!
- E. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

### WRITING SKILLS

F and G. Both exercises can be done as instructed. Clues to G: Dolphin, Dog, Elephant, etc.

## 10. TRIPLE PUNISHMENT

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. The King The Merchant The Youth  
just greedy brave  
noble miser
- C. 1. Avik, the merchant, was selling impure things.  
2. Avik was greedy and wanted to make more money. So, he was selling impure things to cheat people.  
3. The king punished the merchant because he had played with the health of the people.  
4. He had to take all the three punishments because of his greed and miserliness.

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. merchant 2. pure 3. gold 4. vomiting

## WRITING SKILLS

- E. Discuss and write as instructed in question.  
F. Check the name of the manufacturer and date of packing to ensure that it is a good brand and fresh. Check trademark if any to see it is genuine.  
G. Discuss and collect as instructed in the question.

# 11. HOW THE LITTLE KITE LEARNED TO FLY

## UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)  
B. 1. The big kite told the little kite that he must try or he would never learn to fly.  
2. The little kite was thrilled with pride when he was flying beside the big kite.  
3. The small kite succeeded because he was brave and he tried.

## LANGUAGE SKILLS

- C. 1. said : head 2. fly : try 3. all : fall  
4. good bye : sky [Or any of the others in the poem.]  
D. 1. feared 2. learned (learnt) 3. shaken 4. freed 5. saw 6. cried  
E. 1. biography: a person's life history written by someone else.  
2. autobiography - the story of a person's life written by himself.

## ACTIVITY

- F. This can be discussed and done as instructed in the question.  
G. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (address)

\_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Yesterday, we had a sports meet in my school. I won a silver medal in swimming. I enjoyed participating as much as winning.

Swimming is very enjoyable. I also feel very relaxed after studying hard if I go for a swim. I wish you were here with me.

I know you have a fear of water. But I am sure if you were to learn from a good swimming guide, you will begin to enjoy it very much. The 'X' club near our house has a clean swimming pool and the guide is Yusuf Sir who taught me also. Please meet him. I am sure you will like him.

Papa and Mum will also agree to this. Please try it out. My love to Papa, Mum and you.  
Your loving brother

\_\_\_\_\_

[This letter is illustrative. Any similar answer is acceptable.]

## 12. WHOSE JACKET IS IT?

### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- C. 1. Halim had the habit of borrowing things from Mulla.  
2. The manner in which Mulla broke Halim's bad habit of borrowing his things without directly saying anything to him is very witty. He lends him a jacket and the comments of Mulla each time cure Halim of the habit.  
3. Mulla made a plan against his friend because he was fed up of his friend's behaviour, but did not want to say anything to hurt him.  
4. No, Mulla did not insult his friend, Halim.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

- D. 1. rainy 2. hurtful 3. endear or dearly 4. befriend or friendly or unfriendly  
5. planned or unplanned 6. remarkable
- E. 1. gossiping: idle talk, often ill-natured, about the matters of other people  
2. habit: a settled behaviour which is difficult to change  
3. borrowing: take something from someone else on the understanding that it will be returned  
4. finery: gay and elegant dress; smart clothes  
5. hesitation: signs of not being sure in thought or action

### WRITING SKILLS

- F. and G. These can be done by students in the class.

## 13. THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN

### UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. face 2. late or rude 3. tea 4. content
- C. 1. The poem's title is 'The Little Gentleman'.  
2. We should not eat too much.

3. We should not waste food because there are others who are not as fortunate as us and do not have enough. Also, those who waste will have to pay the price of wasting food sometime in life.

### LANGUAGE SKILLS

D. meal	meals	loaf	loaves
man	men	gentleman	gentlemen
face	faces	hand	hands
seat	seats	shoe	shoes
other	others	you	you

- E. 1. brush 2. seat 3. loaf 4. tea

### ACTIVITY

#### F. Do's

1. Wash hands and face.
2. Change your shoes.
3. Brush your hair.
4. Take a proper seat.
5. Finish what is on your plate.
6. Choose and be content with good food.
7. Be a gentleman.
8. Choose fresh food.

#### Don'ts

1. Don't loiter or be late.
2. Don't make people wait.
3. Don't rudely point or touch.
4. Don't drink or eat too much.
5. Don't crumble or destroy food.
6. Don't spill milk, tea, etc.
7. Don't be rude or noisy.
8. Don't choose only food that looks good.

### DISCUSS IN CLASS

- G. This can be done in the class with students sharing views.

## 14. ALI BABA

### UNDERSTANDING THE PLAY

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B. 1. Ali Baba - He cut trees in the forest.  
He saw robbers entering a cave.  
He learnt the password 'Open Sesame.'  
He went into the cave and found treasure.  
He took some treasure home.  
He weighed it on Qasim's scale.  
He told Qasim about treasure.  
He thanked and praised Marjina.



2. Qasim – He learnt of treasure from Ali Baba.  
He went into the cave.  
He filled all the treasure into bags.  
He forgot the passwords.  
The robbers returned and found him and killed him.
  3. Qasim's wife – She saw a gold coin stuck on the scale back.  
She sent Qasim to find out about gold from Ali Baba.
  4. Marjina – She saw cross marked on Ali Baba's door.  
She put crosses on all doors to confuse the robbers.  
She went to get oil from jars and found out the plan.  
She poured hot oil into all jars, killing the robbers.
  5. The leader of robbers – He ordered that Qasim be killed.  
He made a cross on Ali Baba's door.  
He went to Ali Baba's house with big jars.  
He called his robbers but found them dead.  
He fled in fear.
- C. 1. The wisest character in the play is Marjina. She is clever and has courage. She saw the cross on Ali Baba's door and marked all doors to confuse the robbers. She also quickly understood the plan of the robbers in the jars and killed them, thus, saving Ali Baba and his family.
2. The robbers put a cross on Ali Baba's door to mark it so that they could come back at night and find his house and kill him.
  3. Ali Baba knew the secret password 'Open Sesame' to enter the cave where treasure was kept.

### **LANGUAGE SKILLS**

- D. Noun: cave, door, gold  
Verb: rode, look, enter  
Adjective: full, sparkling, much, hot
- E. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)

### **WRITING SKILLS**

- F. Qasim was greedy. He went to the cave but wanted all that treasure. He forgot the words which would open the cave.
- G. Marjina was very intelligent. (Answer to C. 1. above refers)
- H. Role Play. This can be done in class as instructed.