

1. Kabuliwala

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For discussion with your group and with the class.
- B. The students can answer this on their own.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
 1. Mini asked her father all kinds of impossible questions. She reported that Ramdayal, the doorkeeper, knew nothing because he called a crow a krow; she asked whether an elephant in the clouds blew water out of his trunk to cause rain; or how her mother was related to father.
 2. Mini's first response was to be frightened because she thought he carried away children in his bag.
 3. Once a year, Kabuliwala went to his country to meet his family, particularly his little daughter, and to give them some money and gifts.
 4. When Kabuliwala came back from being released from jail, he found everyone busy in ceremonies and preparations for Mini's wedding that night.
 5. Kabuliwala showed Mini's father a small, dirty piece of paper which bore the impression of a little ink-smeared hand. It was his daughter's hand impression which he brought every year when he came to Calcutta (now Kolkata) to sell his wares. It reminded him of his daughter.
- B.
 1. (c) 2. (a)
- C.
 1. Kabuliwala was Rahman, a trader from Kabul in Afghanistan. He was a vendor of dry fruits, shawls, etc.
 2. Mini and the Kabuliwala had a great bond of friendship. He gave her almonds and raisins and she chattered endlessly to him. They laughed and talked, shared quaint jokes as the Kabuliwala was a patient listener. Mini's father endorsed the friendship.
 3. Kabuliwala, when he spoke to Mini about her father-in-law's house, was speaking of her marriage. But generally, among people of his own class, it meant a jail.
 4. The Kabuliwala had gone to recover money from a neighbour who had bought a Rampuri shawl from him. The neighbour denied buying it and, in the quarrel that followed, the Kabuliwala assaulted him with a knife. He was, therefore, arrested and sent to jail.
 5. Kabuliwala gave Mini gifts of almonds, raisins and nuts. And when he came out of jail he brought her almonds, raisins and grapes.
 6. Mini's father gave him a bank note to help him go back to his own country and meet his daughter. Mini's father had to curtail some of the festivities at Mini's wedding because he gave away the money. The decoration of electric lights and the military band were not possible, but to Mini's father the celebrations seemed brighter because of the thought of another father meeting his only child in a country far away.



- D. 1. (a) Kabuliwala said this to Mini's father.
(b) Mini is the little girl referred to here.
(c) Kabuliwala wanted to meet Mini because he remembered his own daughter whom he had left in his country.
(d) When he met her, she was adorned like a bride and when he spoke, she flushed and bowed her head.
2. (a) Kabuliwala said this to Mini's father.
(b) Mini is the little one referred to here.
(c) Initially, he was not allowed to meet her because it was her wedding that night. And everyone was busy with the ceremonies.
(d) He was allowed to see her after he told Mini's father about how she reminded him of his own little daughter and showed him the impression of his daughter's hand that he always carried with him. Mini's father's heart melted and he realised the pain of Kabuliwala separated from his daughter. So he called Mini to meet him.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. The following are samples:

1. Yes, I approve of the gesture of Mini's father at the end of the story, because it is empathetic, compassionate and sincere. Also, he gave him money which he himself needed for the festivities, but he realised that his generosity had given him something of greater value than the festivities. It had enabled him to help another father, like him, who would meet his only child after a long separation.
2. Ask for the students' suggestions, jotting them on the board, and discuss.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. My grandmother is too old to sit erect.
2. Isn't it peace that everybody loves in life?
3. He does yoga regularly.
4. Hindi songs for Indian films were written by him after his retirement.
5. He meditates early in the morning and that is good for his health.
6. She advised her friends sanely.
- B. 1. Isn't it? 2. Isn't she? 3. Do you? 4. Aren't you? 5. Haven't you?
6. Won't you?/will you? 7. Hasn't he? 8. Wasn't she?

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Pedlar 2. Quaint 3. Startled 4. Bewildered 5. Throbbled 6. Assault



WORD POWER

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

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to Rabindranath Tagore in 1913.
2. Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861.
3. The names of his parents were Debendranath Tagore and Sarada Devi.
4. His mother died when he was very young and his father was mostly away on tour. So he was brought up mainly by domestic helpers in his house.
5. He was not allowed to leave the family compound for any purpose other than to go to school and had no access to the outside world because he was a child.
6. Kadambari was one of Tagore's sisters-in-law whom he was very close to.
7. 'Jana Gana Mana' is India's national anthem and 'Amar Sonar Bangla' is Bangladesh's national anthem. Both were composed by Tagore.

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

✓ Punctuation

For decades, man has known the importance of communication. With various means by which one can communicate, it has become much easier to communicate. It is easier to communicate a message to those who are far away than it was several decades ago.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write a letter on their own.
B. Students may write a paragraph based on their own experience.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. Let the students do this exercise on their own.
- B. 1. (a) Disaster: great or sudden misfortune; terrible accident or occurrence causing suffering [like floods, fire, war, etc.]
(b) Accident: something that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usually unfortunate
2. (a) Accent: prominence [by stress or intonation] given to a syllable; individual, local or national way of pronouncing; printed mark above a letter to indicate stress; put emphasis on; make prominent
(b) Ascent: upward movement; act of going up
3. (a) Bound: limit; set bounds to; jump, spring; jumping movement upwards or forwards; ready to start or having started for; certain; obliged; compelled; destined to

- (b) Wrapped: put round; cover or roll up; wind or fold as a covering or protection; pack; be packed or enclosed
- 4. (a) Smear: cover or mark with something oily or sticky; spread; make dirty, greasy marks; blot, obscure the outline of; stained
- (b) Seared: surface burnt with something hot like a heated iron; cauterised; make [heart or soul] hard; without feeling; dried up

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Members of the group can talk to people in their houses who are staying away from their families.
- ▶ Write down points and share with your group.
- ▶ Discuss with your group and then make the entries in your Project Book as suggested.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
 - 1. This may be done by the students on their own and shared in class for discussion.
 - 2. (a) is the best option.



1. Kabuliwala

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. Baba Bharati's horse was called Sultan.
 2. The villagers loved Baba Bharati because he was kind and helpful.
 3. A dacoit, Kharag Singh, coveted Baba Bharati's horse. He felt that such a powerful horse was useless for Baba. He himself wished to own Sultan.
 4. Kharag Singh threatened Baba Bharati that he would not let him keep the horse for very long.
 5. The sick man asked help to be taken to the next village.
 6. Baba Bharati asked Kharag Singh not to tell anyone of the incident because if people came to know the truth, they would never be able to trust the poor, the sick or the needy or help them.
 7. Kharag Singh was moved by Baba's greatness and generosity towards the poor and the sick and it made him realise how wrong his action had been. Therefore, he returned Sultan.
- B.
- Positive qualities: Love; trust; generosity; forgiveness; honesty; compassion; kindness; respect
Negative qualities: deceitfulness; covetousness; dishonesty; greed; regret; guilt

WORKSHEET 2

- A.
1. Isn't she well-versed in mathematics?
 2. He is not an unknown painter. / He is not a famous painter.
 3. Would you shut the door?
 4. She is so weak that she cannot walk.
 5. He is more handsome than the other boys in his class.
 6. A letter was being written by Ram.
 7. Ram gets up early morning and goes to school daily.
- B.
1. Isn't he? 2. Doesn't he? 3. Won't he? 4. Didn't he? 5. Am I?

WORKSHEET 3

- A.
1. Extremely: to the highest degree; immoderately
 2. Fascinated: charmed; interested; bewitched
 3. Impressed: generate in someone admiration and respect
 4. Persistent: continuing to do something despite difficulty
 5. Coveted: longed to possess
 6. Frustration: feeling dissatisfied at being unable to achieve, acquire or do something

B. 1. advice 2. proof 3. breathe 4. believe 5. strike 6. waterborne 7. choose

C. 1. I asked, "Don't you know the way home?"

2. The man at New Delhi railway station was reading a book.

3. He said, "Wow! That was a terrific shot!"

4. This house was built by John last October.

5. He wrote, "I am unable to come as I am ill. I hope you will understand."



2. I Have a Dream

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For discussion in the class. Tick: Bharat Ratna

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. This famous speech was given in Georgia in the United States of America.
2. The Emancipation Proclamation is referred to as 'a great beacon of light'.
3. The promissory note was the Emancipation Proclamation which gave a promise of the rights to life, liberty and citizenship. Dr King says that America has defaulted on it because the people and the government had not given what had been assured to the citizens of colour in America. They had not been given freedom or justice.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- C. 1. Hope; Negro slaves.
2. Poverty; material prosperity.
3. Racial injustice; brotherhood.
- D. 1. Emancipation Proclamation was expected to be significant because it promised the Negroes freedom from slavery and injustice. Conditions had not changed even after a hundred years.
2. The promissory note is the central metaphor used by Dr King in his speech. He elaborates the failure of the people and government of America to give freedom and justice to the coloured citizens by expanding the metaphor, using phrases like 'a bad check', 'insufficient funds', 'the bank of justice is bankrupt', 'the great vaults of opportunity', 'cash this check' upon 'the riches of freedom' and 'the security of justice'.
3. Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream was to be a true part of the American dream which believed that all men are created equal. Therefore he dreamt that there would be equality between the descendants of slaves and slave-owners, and that people would be judged on the basis of their character and not their skin colour. The dream was of freedom in its true sense.
4. Martin Luther King Jr. gave very correct guidance to the people when he said that they should not be 'guilty of wrongful deeds' while struggling to gain their rightful place in society. Their goal is good and worthy. The means of achieving it should be equally good and worthy and not marred by wrongful things like abuse, violence, etc. Yes, it was the right kind of guidance for people.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. The following are clues: The dream has been fulfilled to a large extent - coloured Americans in mainstream American life in the USA - examples: government,



private sector, defence services, social life, education, work, sports, music, films, etc. There has even been a black American President and one of the richest women is Oprah Winfrey; etc.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. Manju's uniform 2. My great grandfather's family 3. My uncle's office
4. my uncle's cousins 5. Our English teacher's mother
- B. 1. Attention/ Attendance 2. Retention 3. Seepage 4. Replacement 5. Happiness
6. Adulthood 7. Entertainment 9. Childhood 10. Betterment
- C. **Noun** **Function**
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Water | subject of 'is' |
| Life | object of 'for' |
| 2. Delhi | subject of 'is' |
| Capital | object of 'is' |
| India, NCR | object of 'of' |
| 3. Father | subject of 'writes' |
| Books, articles | object of 'writes' |
| 4. Story | object of 'told' |
| 5. Teacher | subject of 'is' |
| 6. Principal | subject of 'congratulated' |
| Students | object of 'congratulated' |
| 7. Glass | object of 'have' |
| Children | object of 'of' |
| Bed | object of 'to' |

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Tranquillity 2. Architect 3. Promissory 4. Emancipation

WORD POWER

- A. For reading and memorising.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The Montgomery Bus Boycott protest began on 1 December 1955.
2. The protest was sparked by the arrest of Rosa Parks, an African American woman, for refusing to surrender her seat to a white person.
3. The white people were to take seats in the front rows of buses in Montgomery and then fill the seats towards the back.
4. Black people had to fill the back seats and then fill them towards the front, till the bus was full. If any more white people boarded, then everyone in the black row nearest to



the row of the white people had to vacate the seats to make one more row for them. Often black people boarded from the front, paid for the ticket, got off the bus, and then re-entered from the back door.

5. On 1 December 1955, Rosa Parks was sitting on the front-most row for the black people. A white man boarded the bus. The bus driver told everyone in her row to vacate the sets. Everyone complied, except Rosa Parks.
 6. Rosa Parks was arrested for not obeying the order of the bus driver who had the authority to assign seats.
 7. She was required to pay a fine of \$10 and a court cost of \$ 4.
 8. The United States Supreme Court decided that Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring segregation in buses, based on racial discrimination, were unconstitutional.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can do this on their own. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

Hummingbirds are the tiniest birds in the world. They hover in mid-air by flapping their wings. They are called hummingbirds because a humming sound is created by their beating wings.

WRITE WELL

- A. The students may prepare a questionnaire for interviewing students on their own.
- B. The students may write a paragraph based on their own experience. A PowerPoint Presentation can be prepared in a group.
- C. The students can write a notice on their own.
- D. The students can write a notice on their own.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. (a) accelerate: increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier
(b) exhilaration: fill with high spirits; made lively or glad
2. (a) alternate: arrange or perform by turns; cause to take place; appear one after the other; come one after the other
(b) alternative: [of two things] that may be had, used, etc. in place of something else; choice between two things; one of more than two possibilities
3. (a) bona fide: genuine; genuinely; sincere; sincerely; in good faith
(b) Bona fides: [legal] honest intention; sincerity
4. (a) cite: give or mention as an example [especially quoting from a book, to support an argument, etc.]; mention for bravery in war; summon to appear in a law court
(b) quote: repeat; write words used by another or from a book, an author, etc.; give [reference, etc.] to support a statement; name or mention [a price]

5. (a) comic: causing people to laugh; intended to amuse; strips of humorous drawings; music hall comedian
(b) comical: amusing; odd
6. (a) consistently: conforming to a regular pattern or style [of behaviour, principles, etc.]
(b) persistently: refuse to make any change in what one is doing, believing, etc., despite argument, opposition, failure, etc.; continue to exist
7. (a) especially: to an exceptional degree; in particular
(b) specially: particularly

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Members of the group can collect material and prepare posters.
- ▶ Discuss in class and display.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Option 3 is correct. Option 1 is rude and unkind. Option 2 is unacceptable.



2. I Have a Dream

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The two budgies were Chalmers and Edme.
2. Edme said that Erskine was always sitting on the floor watching them and she knew that he wanted to eat them.
3. Chalmers pecked at the door with his beak till it swung open.
4. They saw chrysanthemums and daisies and a robin.
5. Erskine came out of the house and saw the budgies sitting on the tree. He went in and saw the empty cage, so he was sure that the birds on the tree were the budgies. He had finally got the chance to catch them, so he quietly climbed up the tree and pounced on Chalmers.
- B. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
[Clues: Freedom means the responsibility is to take care of yourself and your family; to be a member of a society; follow laws, rules and regulations; Chalmers and Edme were too frightened to take responsibility.]
- C. 1. Deserve; while 2. Advantage; outdoors 3. Beautiful, pale, blue
4. Bright; new, spring 5. Heading back

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. My shirt's colour 2. Rahul's friend 3. My brother's office
4. My uncle's son 5. My office building
- B. 1. Goodness 2. Development 3. Bravery 4. Attendance/Attention 5. Location
6. Entertainment
- C. 1. Taj Mahal; monument; marble 2. Letters; handwriting 3. Patna; capital; Bihar; Pataliputra
4. Rohan; English; languages 5. Food; water

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. What is your name?
2. I have just returned/come back from Mumbai.
3. Will/Would you please give me the book?
4. Stop bothering me!/Stop irritating me!
5. When was Akbar the emperor of India?
- B. 1. Voracious 2. Respiration 3. Hardly 4. Animation 5. Long
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Sympathy (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c)
- B. 1. The sun shines brightly on the slopes of the hills and a gentle breeze stirs the grass that is springing up after the snows of winter have melted. The river, which was probably frozen over in winter, now flows steadily and its stillness makes it look 'like a stream of glass'. Everything awakens and we see the first buds of the season opening and the first bird beginning to sing as the delicate fragrance of the flowers fills the air.
2. The spring season makes the bird long for the open air where he could have the freedom to fly or swing on the branches of trees.
3. The caged bird restlessly beats his wings against the bars of the cage in a futile attempt to get out till its wings are bleeding with the cuts on it.
4. The 'old, old scars' indicate that the bird goes through this agony of longing every spring. This leaves the scars on its wings and in his heart where the pain lingers.
5. The bird's song is a prayer, a desperate appeal to be set free that rises from the depths of its heart. The bird's agony is expressed in the song which remains unfulfilled every spring.
6. The bird longs to fly freely in the sky and among trees. Its desire is not fulfilled.
7. Any person or creature who is unnaturally restrained longs for freedom. A cage, no matter how large or how beautiful, is still a prison. It deprives you of your natural habitat and instincts. Every creature that is so bound down wishes to be free to return to its true home, whether it is a bird, an animal or a human being.
- C. 1. Simile: 'Like a stream of glass' - it means a stream so still that its surface appears like glass.
2. Alliteration: 'The wind stirs soft through the springing grass'; [the 's' sounds] 'When the first bird sings and the first bud opens, / And the faint perfume from its chalice steals' [the 'f' sounds]
3. Metaphor: A 'chalice' is a cup for drinking wine. The bud, shaped like a chalice, with its nectar and fragrance is compared to a chalice containing wine with its heady bouquet (means the fragrance of wine), which is drunk by little birds and bees and butterflies - a very apt metaphor.
- D. 1. Dark/dull 2. Hard/rough 3. Last 4. Kind 5. New 6. Caged/imprisoned/tied
- E. and F. Any reasonable answers are acceptable.

3. The Man in the Train

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Mrs Blake was going to visit some cousins in Eastbourne.
2. Mr Blake left early to go to the office.
3. Mrs Blake preferred to read a magazine because she had already read the newspaper that morning.
4. John always told his wife to read the newspaper carefully. She did not heed his advice.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- C. 1. (a) Mr Blake said these words to Mrs Blake.
(b) This thought occurred to Mr Blake when he was seeing off Mrs Blake.
(c) Immediately after this, Mrs Blake waved goodbye to her husband and then she sat down in a corner to read a magazine.
(d) Mr Blake was a conscientious person who liked to be punctual at his office.
2. (a) 'I' in this line is Mrs Blake.
(b) She was thinking of pulling the alarm cord to stop the train.
(c) She was both worried and frightened. She was afraid of the man who was travelling with her because she thought he was a killer; and she was worried because she did not know what to do if the train stopped and the guard came to ask her why she pulled the alarm cord, because she was not sure if the man with her was actually the killer whose picture she had seen in the newspaper.
- D. 1. Mrs Blake was uneasy during her train journey because she thought the man travelling in her carriage was a killer.
2. The stranger sitting across Mrs Blake was a tall, heavy man, with dark hair.
3. Mrs Blake sat up when she saw the man reaching into his pocket. When he took out a knife and opened it, she wanted to jump up and scream for help. But she was silenced by sheer fright. When he reached into his pocket again, she thought he was taking out a handkerchief to put over her mouth. She breathed a sigh of relief when she saw he took out an apple and began to peel it.
4. When the stranger got off the train, two policemen, who were waiting on the platform, saluted him and addressed him as Inspector, telling him that the Chief Constable was waiting at the police station. Picking up the newspaper he had left behind on the seat, she saw that he was Inspector Thornton of Scotland Yard, in charge of the case. She smiled at her folly and felt relieved.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| A. Adjective | Type |
| 1. Juicy | Quality |
| 2. Intelligent; diligent | Quality |
| 3. This | Demonstrative |
| 4. Some | Quantitative |
| Hidden | Quality |
| This | Demonstrative |
| 5. Ten thousand; one | Numeral |
| 6. Every | Distributive |
| This | Demonstrative |
| 7. What | Exclamatory |
| Beautiful | Quality |
| 8. Your own | Possessive |
- B. fatherly; motherly; brotherly; sisterly; manly; womanly; childish; girlish; wheatish; smelly
- C. listening; speaking; reading; writing; tearing; disposable; colourful; envious; laughable; fearsome/ fearful/ fearless
- D. 1. Adverb 2. Adjective 3. Adjective 4. Adverb 5. Adverb 6. Adjective
7. Adjective 8. adverb

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. frightened 2. platform 3. luggage 4. handkerchief 5. compartment 6. magazine

WORD POWER

- A. For reading, understanding the correct usage of certain words and memorising them.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The main door should always be kept closed even in the daytime. A peephole should be provided in it. A metal grille or collapsible gate should be fixed outside the main door to provide visibility without exposing you to danger. A magic eye and safety chain should be installed. [any two]
2. Before you open the main door, look through the magic eye and ensure that the safety chain is secure.
3. When you move into a new house, the locks on the main door and the back door should be changed.
4. We should beware of persons coming to the house on the pretext of repairing something or reading the gas meter.

5. While travelling by train, we should not pick up or touch anything lying unclaimed. An unidentified object under a seat or on the platform should be reported to the police.
6. Inform your neighbours about your absence from your home for a long or a short period of time. Then they will notify you or the police if any activity is noticed in your house in your absence.

- ✓ Converse and Connect
- ✓ Pronunciation Practice
- ✓ Punctuation

These are oral exercises.

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

The minimum age for nursery admissions in Delhi is set to remain at three years. Special Committee, set up by the Delhi Directorate of Education, decided that the current system is the best one to follow. This rule is currently being followed in various schools.

WRITE WELL

A. Students may narrate an amusing incident in 150 words.

B. Replace this word

With this word

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sink | drown |
| 2. Refused | denied |
| 3. Wages | salaries |
| 4. Normal | normally/usually/ very |
| 5. Adapted | adopted |
| 6. Rented | engaged/hired |
| 7. Incident | accident |
| 8. Crime | sin |
| 9. Meaningfully | actively/creatively |
| 10. Ability | capacity |

C. 1. (a) Cool: between warm and cold; a feeling between warm and cold; calm; unexcited; not showing interest

(b) cold: of low temperature; unkind; unfriendly

2. (a) crime: offence for which there is severe punishment by law

(b) sin: breaking God's laws; behaviour that is against the principles of morality

3. (a) salary: [usually monthly or quarterly] payment for regular employment on a yearly basis

(b) wages: payment made or received [usually weekly] for work or services

4. (a) rent: regular payment for use of land, a building, a room, equipment, etc.

(b) hire: obtain or allow the use or services of in return for a fixed payment

5. (a) official: of a position of trust or authority; said or done with authority; person holding a government position or engaged in public work

(b) officious: too eager or ready to help, offer advice, use authority

6. (a) refuse: say 'no' to [a request or offer]; show unwillingness to accept or do something; waste material
(b) deny: say that something is not true; say that one knows nothing about; Disown; refuse to acknowledge or give
7. (a) accident: something that happens without an immediately visible cause, usually something unfortunate
(b) incident: an event generally less important than others; happening that attracts attention; separate piece of action in a play or poem; a part of or naturally connected to
8. (a) drown: die in water or liquid because unable to breathe; sound strong enough to prevent other sounds from being heard
(b) sink: go down below the horizon or surface of water or other liquid; become lower or weaker; come to a lower level or state [physical or moral]; a fixed basin for washing
9. (a) idle: unemployed; doing no work; not active or in use; not willing to work, lazy; unwilling to work; doing little work
10. (a) adapt: make something suitable for a new need
(b) adopt: take somebody into one's family as a relation; take [an idea, custom etc.] and use

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. (a) definite: not doubtful or uncertain
(b) definitive: final; to be looked upon as decisive and without the need for or possibility of change
2. (a) ability: capacity or power [to perform acts, physical or mental]; mental powers; cleverness; intelligence
(b) capacity: ability to hold, contain, get hold of, learn, position and character
3. (a) access: way in [to] a place; right opportunity or means of reaching
(b) accession: reaching a position or state; an addition or increase
4. (a) adventure: strange or unusual happening, especially an exciting and dangerous journey or activity
(b) venture: undertaking in which there is a risk, dare, go so far as, pressure
5. (a) amiable: good-tempered, kind-hearted, easy and pleasant to talk to
(b) amicable: friendly; done in a friendly way

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Members of the group can make their own lists of Dos and Don'ts.
- ▶ Discuss in class and display.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- C. Option 2 is correct. Option 1 is insensitive. Option 3 is hurtful and you will lose a good friend.

3. The Man in the Train

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Our life does not stand still. We change from childhood, through youth to old age. The people, the places and the circumstances of our life change like a train moving from place to place. Therefore, the author compares our life to a journey.
2. Willpower requires patience and commitment. Courage is different because it is more visible, i.e., it attracts fear and adulation from others. But those having willpower are usually solitary people who do not mix much with others.
3. If we wish to heal our wounds, we must face them courageously, accept them; only then can we begin to heal them.
4. If we spend too much time judging others, we forget our own souls and exhaust our time and energy only thinking about how good or bad others are.
5. The author advises us not to be intimidated by other people's opinions so that we are not influenced by them in knowing what we truly want to do in life. In order to do that, we have to take initiative, make our own mistakes, learn from them and achieve what we want.
- B. 1. Train; station 2. warrior; willpower; courage 3. Immense; solitary 4. forgive; mistakes
5. mediocrity
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Reliable - A 2. Talented - P 3. Honest - A 4. Efficient - A
5. Tall; handsome - A 6. Melodious - P
- B. 1. Good [Quality] 2. Each [Distributive] 3. Dearest [Quality]
4. Attributive [Quality] 5. Four [Numeral - Cardinal]; This [Demonstrative]
- C. 1. Friendship 2. Beautiful 3. Development 4. Careful/careless 5. Wooden
6. Fatherly 7. Cultivated 8. Charitable 9. Womanly 10. Lawful/lawless

WORKSHEET 3

- A. The following sentences are illustrative:
1. (a) Though it is possible to drive fast at the expressway, it is not sensible.
(b) It is probable that he will be selected in the team as he is practising hard.
2. (a) What is the price of this jacket?
(b) I value the love and care of my parents.

3. (a) He will return to Delhi after the meeting.
(b) Let us revert to what we discussed yesterday.
 4. (a) The road passed through a forest.
(b) Hema's editing is very thorough.
 5. (a) Teacher gave us some craft work today.
(b) The fox is a crafty animal.
 6. (a) Her uncle expired last night at 9.30 pm.
(b) She aspires to be a commercial pilot.
 7. (a) A group of women walked to the river to fetch water.
(b) The little boy groped along the wall in the dark, looking for the door.
 8. (a) A baby girl was born to Aditi and Rohan.
(b) Cholera is a waterborne disease.
- B. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- C. The Sacred Heart Cathedral is the oldest church in New Delhi. It is also the largest Catholic church in the city. It was built after St. Mary's Church was built.

PERIODIC TEST - 1 (Based on Units 1 - 3)

LET'S READ

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a)
- B. 1. Heidi's aunt, Dete, left her with her grandfather.
2. Heidi's Aunt Dete took her to live with the wealthy Sesemann family as a companion to their 12-year old invalid daughter, Clara.
3. Heidi was loved by everyone in the Sesemann family, especially Clara. The only person who disliked her was the housekeeper, Fraulein Rottenmeir.
4. Heidi was sent back to her grandfather because the doctor advised it. Her health was failing and she had begun sleepwalking.
5. Heidi concentrated on learning how to read and write when she was away from her grandfather.
6. Heidi was a sunny, friendly and affectionate little girl, who was always kind and cheerful.
- C. 1. Grumpy 2. Advises

LET'S WRITE

- D. Any reasonable letter written in an informal format is acceptable.
E. Any diary entry with the date and time correct is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- F. 1. She is an extremely beautiful girl, even in her own family.[Positive] She is more beautiful than any other girl in her family.
2. Opening the door, she welcomed her daughter and son-in-law.
3. He invited his grandparents so that they may bless his newly-wed son and daughter-in-law.
4. People are reading a lot these days, and even Shakespearean plays again.
5. The child is so fat that it cannot stand on its feet.
6. Aren't human beings the best creation of God?
7. She helps everyone, especially the poor and the needy.
8. My grandmother is too old to manage everything on her own.
- G. 1. Oxygen - Subject; Life - Object: with preposition 'for'
2. Greater Noida - Subject
- H. 1. Juicy [Quality] 2. Some [Quantitative] 3. Beautiful [Quality]

LITERATURE

- I. 1. Kabuliwala, when he spoke to Mini about her father-in-law's house, was speaking of her marriage. But generally, among people of his own class, it meant a jail.

2. Mini's father gave him a bank note to help him go back to his own country and meet his daughter. To Mini's father the celebrations seemed brighter because of the thought of another father meeting his only child in a country far away.
3. The Emancipation Proclamation is referred to as 'a great beacon of hope'.
4. Martin Luther King Jr. opposed racial discrimination because he was standing up for the citizenship rights of the black people of the United States of America. These rights had been denied to black Americans in spite of the Emancipation Proclamation that guaranteed all men the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
5. Mrs Blake was uneasy during her train journey because she thought the man travelling in her carriage was a killer.

4. Solving Tough Problems of Life

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. For discussion in the class.

Then each student can write down their own best answer.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. If people talk and listen to each other, they can reach a peaceful and honourable settlement while solving tough problems.
 2. Most problems in life can be solved through resolute efforts.
 3. Our most common way of talking, while solving complex problems, is telling others to follow only our way of thinking. Thus, when others are deprived of the chance to express their thoughts, the problems remain unsolved.
- B.
1. (a) 2. (b)
- C.
1. Countries try to solve controversies by negotiating a peaceful settlement.
 2. While discussing a problem with others in order to find a solution, we often presume that there are no other ways and possibilities of looking at truth and the only thing to do is to follow our way of thinking.
 3. Problems become complicated because of the very nature of the problems sometimes or the unfamiliarity of the people with the exact cause of the problems for which they are seeking a solution or because of a social perspective on it.
 4. When we approach a problem with an open mind we become attentive to the views of others. With a feeling of empathy for them, we are able to solve complex problems peacefully and honourably. We unfold our better self and draw the world closer.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A.
1. This
 2. He/she
 3. Who
 4. Mine/yours; his/hers
 5. What
- B.
1. Him [Personal]
 2. You; It; It [Personal]
 3. You, You, I [Personal]; Myself [Emphatic]
 4. Who [Relative]; Your; Our [Possessive]
 5. These [Demonstrative]; Mine [Possessive]; You; it [Personal]
 6. Which [Interrogative]; You [Personal]

7. You [Personal]; Your [Possessive]
8. Your; Mine; Yours; Hers [Possessive]
- C. 1. Who 2. That 3. What 4. To whom 5. Which
- D. 1. Ball - antecedent of 'which'; I - antecedent of 'my'
2. Ministers - antecedent of 'who'
3. Pen - antecedent of 'that'
4. Maharana Pratap - antecedent of 'he', 'him', 'his'; independence of Mewar - antecedent of 'which'
5. Dogs - antecedent of 'that'

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Frustrating 2. Exceptions 3. Negotiate 4. Controversial 5. Settlement 6. Frankly

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (a) complement: that which makes something complete; the full number or quantity needed; completing the predicate
(b) compliment: an expression of approval or praise of some quality or action
2. (a) closed mind: a mind already made up on some issue and refusing to see any other point of view; a prejudiced mind
(b) closed heart: a heart that is not sympathetic or compassionate to others
3. (a) empathy: the ability to understand and share the feelings of another
(b) sympathy: the feeling of being sorry for someone; understanding between people; support for or approval of something
4. (a) tough: strong enough to stand wear and tear; able to endure difficulty or pain; strict; rough and violent
(b) hard: solid, firm and rigid; requiring a great deal of endurance or effort; difficult Tough; harsh or unpleasant to the senses; done with a great deal of force and strength
5. (a) impracticable: not able to be done in practice
(b) impractical: not adapted for use or action
6. (a) guarantee: promise to pay debt or carry out a duty for another person, should they fail to do so; a thing serving as security for such a promise
(b) warranty: authority
7. (a) rigid: unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not able to be changed or adapted
(b) stiff: not easily bent; difficult to turn or operate; unable to move easily or without pain; not relaxed or friendly; severe or strong
8. (a) imaginary: existing only in imagination

(b) imaginative: using the imagination in a creative and inventive way

Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Tenali Rama (also known as Tenali Raman) was a court jester, a wise and witty advisor and one of the ashtadiggajas in the Bhuvana Vijayam or Royal Court of Sri Krishnadevaraya, the ruler of Vijayanagara.
2. Sri Krishnadevaraya, the renowned and powerful ruler of Vijayanagara, often consulted Tenali Rama on matters concerning administration or whenever he faced problems.
3. Tenali Rama was witty and humorous, an admirable poet and known for his knowledge, ingenuity and shrewdness. These qualities helped him to give the right advice to the emperor.
4. Tenali Rama's stories can still help us to tackle problems with their combination of earthly wisdom and humour in dealing with various concepts and issues.
5. His stories, reflecting his unique approach to difficult situations and problems, are found in the book: 'Fix Your Problems – The Tenali Raman Way'.

- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
- ✓ Speak and Express Students can do them on their own.
- ✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Internet search giant, Google, which initially set up shop in a garage, but now has more than 70 internet offices in more than 40 global locations, including India, turned 15 on Wednesday, 5 September 2013. Originally called Back Rub, it was eventually named Google.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write a diary entry on their own.
- B. Students may write a letter based on their own experience and understanding of the lesson.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. (a) Scribble: write or draw carelessly or hurriedly
- (b) Scratch: make a long mark or wound on a surface with something sharp or pointed; use one's fingernails to relieve itching; rake the ground with beak or claws looking for food [birds or mammals]; cross out [writing]; cancel or abandon; withdraw from competition
2. (a) Loose: not firmly or tightly fixed in place; not fastened or packaged together; not tied up or shut in; not fitting tightly; not dense or compact; not exact
- (b) Lose: have [someone or something] taken away from one; no longer have or keep; become unable to find; fail to win; earn less [money] than one is spending; waste

3. (a) Hang: suspend or be suspended from above with the lower part not attached; kill [someone] by suspending them from a rope tied round the neck; attach so as to allow free movement about the point of attachment; [fabric or garment] fall or drape in a specified way; attach [meat or game] to a hook and leave it to dry;
(b) Suspend: halt temporarily; temporarily remove [someone] from a post as a punishment or during investigation; postpone or delay [an action, event or judgment]
4. (a) Dawn: the first appearance of light in the sky in the morning; the beginning of something; become evident
(b) Dusk: the darker side of twilight
5. (a) Sway: move slowly and rhythmically backward or forward or from side to side; Cause [someone] to change their opinion; power or influence
(b) Swing: move back and forth or from side to side while hanging; move by grasping a support and leaping; move in a smooth curving line; attempt to hit; change from one opinion, mood or state of affairs to another; have a decisive influence on; a seat hanging from ropes or chains on which someone can sit and swing; an act of swinging; a clear change in public opinion

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Partners can first list one or two problems their families have solved.
- ▶ List how they were solved; name the people who solved them.
- ▶ Discuss what are the qualities that helped solve the problem and jot them down.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Option 3 is the best.

4. Solving Tough Problems of Life

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The village came to be called Rogersville and the area, Hawkins County subsequently.
2. The hut was constructed by Mr Crockett with the help of only his wife and children.
3. The roof was made with bark of trees heavily piled on as protection from rain.
4. The skins of bears, buffaloes and wolves provided the beds.
5. They got a variety of fish and game from the river and the forest. They also grew corn and vegetables for their requirement.
- B. 1. leagues; solemn; grandeur 2. Eddied 3. Emigrants; comforts; solitudes; Wilderness
4. Genial 5. Motive; prospect

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Who 2. mine; yours 3. yourself 4. you; it 5. myself; him 6. Everybody
- B. 1. His - antecedent: Sardar Bhagat Singh; Here, 'our' is used as a possessive adjective.
2. Who - antecedent: The person 3. Which - antecedent: The thing
4. Which - antecedent: The object 5. His - antecedent: Rip van Winkle

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. weekly 2. annual 3. perennial 4. decade 5. fortnight
- B. 1. Accept 2. Happy 3. Foe/enemy 4. General 5. Despair 6. Never
- C. "You have explained all but one thing!" cried the Colonel. "Where was the horse?"
"Ah! It had bolted and was cared for by one of your neighbours," said Holmes.

5. The Letter 'A'

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. For reading and discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. This article was written by Christy Brown himself.
 2. Christy Brown had twenty-one brothers and sisters, of whom seventeen lived.
 3. The 'momentous decision' taken by the author's mother was her determination to treat him just like the others, no matter how dull or incapable he might grow up to be. It affected his future life because he knew she would always be by his side, providing him strength and inspiration.
 4. One day, Christy's mother was showing him pictures out of a big story-book and telling him the names of animals and flowers.
 5. Christy's relatives said that he was an idiot and beyond help and suggested that he should be sent to an institution for the mentally challenged.
 6. Christy snatched a stick of chalk from his sister's hand one day. It was done without thinking or knowing exactly why he did it, nor why he had used his left foot to do it. He just felt that he wanted desperately to do what his sister was doing - writing on the slate.
- B.
1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- C.
1. Christy Brown suffered from cerebral palsy. It was his mother who first noticed it when he was about four months old.
 2. The doctors said that Christy's was a hopeless case and many others told his mother that he was mentally defective and would remain so. They all said that nothing could be done for him. But his mother refused to believe or accept it.
 3. His mother treated Christy just like the others. She loved and cared for all his needs. She piled up pillows to help him sit up. She would show him books with picture and say their names to get him to repeat them. She talked and laughed with him for hours. She never lost faith that while his body was shattered, his mind was healthy and intelligent. She was the one who wrote 'A' on the floor and encouraged him to write it on the slate with chalk using his left foot.
 4. When little Christy reached out to grasp one of her curls involuntarily and later when he wrote the letter 'A' for the first time using his left foot, his mother shed tears.
 5. Christy's mother wrote 'A' on the floor and asked him to copy it. Holding the chalk in his left foot, Christy jerkily produced a shaky line on the slate. His mother held the slate steady and kept encouraging him to write and write again. With determination, he stiffened his body and, putting out his left foot for the third time, drew one side of the letter and then the other side. The chalk broke and little Christy wanted to give up in

frustration, But his mother's hand on his shoulder encouraged him and he strained his body, shaking and sweating, clenching his hand till his fingernails bit into his flesh and set his teeth hard till they pierced his lower lip. Dizzy with the effort, he finally drew the letter 'A' on the floor with awkward, wobbly sides and a very uneven centre line. But it was the letter 'A'.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Clues: The first letter of the alphabet - the beginning of a journey, of a battle to succeed, of an effort to begin communication, of recovery, of optimism, of a triumph of the human spirit over a frail, ill body - the first step to becoming a writer.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A.
1. Where is my drawing room furniture?
 2. What is the latest news about the India-Bangladesh agreement?
 3. Where is my five hundred rupee note?
 4. The jury is divided on treating him as innocent.
 5. Richa as well as her mother likes her friend's suggestion.
 6. My younger sister and her cousin use the same pair of scissors in their craft period.
 7. Scientists have always predicted about weather and flood.
 8. Shomi and Priyanka have recently become the members of some new political party.
- B.
1. Walk; run - Intransitive verbs
 2. Removed -Transitive verb [Object: unauthorised constructions]
 3. Helps - Transitive verb [Object: the poor and the needy]
 4. Hurts - Transitive verb [Object: others]
 5. Play - Transitive verb [Object: cricket]
 6. Abuse - Intransitive verb
 7. Bought - Transitive verb [Object: a flat]
 8. Watches -Transitive [Object: TV news]
 9. Sings; dances - Intransitive
 10. Help -Transitive [Object: the people in distress]
- C.
1. Talking [Gerund]
 2. Having finished [Past Participle]
 3. Seeing [Gerund]; to call [Infinitive]
 4. Getting [Gerund]; running [Present Participle]
 5. Listening [Gerund]
 6. Respecting [Gerund]

7. Narrating [Gerund]
 8. Buying [Gerund]
- D. 1. Running 2. To sleep/Sleeping 3. to study 4. to attend 5. to meet
6. to seeing 7. Swimming 8. missing 9. lying

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. attempted 2. clenched 3. momentous 4. assured 5. worried 6. imbecile

WORD POWER

- A. 1. book 2. laptop 3. telephone 4. cellphone 5. bottle
- B. 1. The odd sentence is: The schools which have given 100% pass results in the board examination will be honoured by the Directorate of Education.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Christy Brown suffered from cerebral palsy.
2. Christy's most famous book is his autobiography titled 'My Left Foot'.
3. Christy Brown was born in June 1932 in a working class Irish family in Dublin.
4. The only limb over which he had control was his left leg and foot. He learned to both write and draw with that limb.
5. We can say that his mother was his best friend.
6. Writing and painting were his main creative pursuits, because Christy had a keen interest in the arts and literature.
7. 'Down All Days' and 'A Shadow of Summer' were two famous novels written by Christy Brown.
8. Christy Brown died in 1981 at the age of 49.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can do them on their own. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

Beethoven is widely regarded as one of the greatest composers in history. He gave his first public performance as a pianist when he was only 8 years old. In 1796, Beethoven began losing his hearing. In spite of his illness, he dedicated himself to his work. He created some of the finest works in music history, though he was completely deaf for about the last 25 years of his life.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write the letter on their own.
- B. Students may write a speech based on their own experience and knowledge.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A.
1. (a) Anklet: chain or band worn around the ankle
(b) Armlet: chain or band worn around the upper arm
 2. (a) Weed: wild, unwanted plant growing in competition with deliberately planted ones; weak or skinny person; remove weeds from
(b) Shrub: a woody plant smaller than a tree with stems near the ground
 3. (a) Atmosphere: the gases surrounding the earth or another planet; the quality of the air in a place; an overall tone or mood
(b) Space: unoccupied ground or area; dimensions of height, depth and width within which all things move and exist the physical universe beyond the earth's atmosphere; an interval of time; the freedom to develop and live as one wishes
 4. (a) Carpet: a floor covering made of thick woven fabric; a thick or soft layer; cover with a carpet
(b) Rug: a small carpet; a thick woollen blanket
 5. (a) Shawl: a large piece of fabric worn by women over the shoulders or head or wrapped around a baby
(b) Stole: a woman's long scarf or shawl, worn loosely over the shoulders
 6. (a) Tuxedo: a man's dinner jacket; a formal evening suit including such a jacket
(b) Suit: a set of clothes made from the same fabric, consisting of a jacket and trousers or a skirt; a set of clothes for a particular activity
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Groups can first list problems faced by the specially-abled.
- ▶ Then discuss how and with what attitude the members of the group will resolve each problem.
- ▶ Jot them down, share and discuss in class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Option 3 is the best.

5. The Letter 'A'

Worksheets

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. An apple was divided among the three friends.
2. Where are you going?
3. Arvind and Sonu are playing cricket.
4. I collect stamps as a hobby.
5. We have to go tonight to Hyderabad.
- B. 1. play [T] 2. danced [IN] 3. has written [T] 4. represented [T] 5. sings [IN]
- C. 1. painting 2. to visit 3. roaring 4. claiming 5. to make 6. calming

WORKSHEET 3

A. The following are examples:

1. stay; pray; away; play; stray; clay; etc.
2. out; shout; snout; sprout; stout; trout; etc.
3. tree; me; sea; see; tea; bee; wee; etc.
4. sore; tore; store; implore; core; more, etc.
5. fight, light, right, might, etc.

B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

C. 1. pretty; exquisite 2. silent 3. bring 4. scared 5. arrested

Dreams (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c)
- B. 1. Fill in the words in the following order: dreams; Life; wings; fly; field; frozen.
- C. The second stanza says that we must hold on to our dreams tightly. If we let them go, discouraged by any obstacles, then our life will be barren and arid like a cold and dry desert where no rivers flow, nothing grows, and everything around us lies dead and bare.
- D. This poem by Sarojini Naidu also talks about dreams. She is talking about the dreams she saw as young girl. They were dreams of Love, Truth and Peace. It is significant that, like the poem by Langston Hughes, she held fast to the dreams she had. She worked for achieving Peace and Truth all her life, through Love for her fellow countrymen.

6. On Cats and Dogs

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. For reading and discussion with the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. It appears that cats and dogs are very good listeners because they do not quarrel or argue with you. They never talk about themselves but listen to you while you talk about yourself, appearing very interested. They do not make stupid remarks or ask embarrassing questions or say unkind things. They do not point out our faults or our past mistakes.
2. When we feel dejected, we bury our face in our hands and wish we had never been born.
3. Dogs and cats are not bothered whether you are successful or not in life, rich or poor, silly or wise, sinner or saint, right or wrong. They are not concerned with luck or misfortune, good or bad reputation, honour or shame of people who own them. This quality is appreciated by the author because he knows they comfort and guard us and lay down their lives for us.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (a)
- C. 1. At the beginning of the excerpt, the author says of cats and dogs, whom he likes very much, are far superior to human beings as companions.
2. Humans tell us our faults saying that they are doing so 'merely for our own good'. They remind us of our past follies and mistakes and pass sarcastic remarks on us. Dogs and cats never say such things about our faults. They are always the same.
3. Dogs and cats are merry when we are happy, and quiet and serious when we are sad and serious. They curl up near you when you want to sit quietly and think.
4. When one feels miserable, dogs look with their big, true eyes which seem to say that they are always there for us and that they will stand by us.
5. When we are sad, dogs comfort us by coming up softly and shoving their heads against us.
6. (a) They do not quarrel or argue.
(b) They never talk about themselves. Instead, they listen to you when you talk about yourself.
(c) They never make stupid remarks.
(d) They never say unkind things.
(e) They never tell us our faults.
7. Dogs love to frisk, leap, scamper outdoors, romp in the house and run across fields, whereas cats prefer to have more quiet life, largely on a comfortable chair or cushion.
- D. 1. Appearance 2. Lark 3. Observe 4. Repute
- E. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. Clues: We need companions, supportive and comforting; correct us when we make mistakes; be non-judgmental; stand by us in a crisis; etc.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. will join/is going to join 2. will appear 3. Is going to leave; will take
4. Is going to close; will open 5. are going to go/will go
- B. 1. Is learning 2. visits 3. revises 4. eat; leads 5. participated
- C. 1. has decided/decided 2. has been selected/was selected 3. will inaugurate
4. Is contesting/contested/will contest 5. am leaving/will leave/am going to leave
6. addressed/is going to address
- D. 1. saw 2. had informed; called 3. Have (you) seen; have (completely) forgotten; Saw
4. Have (you) completed

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. inconvenient 2. mildly 3. farces 4. follies 5. sarcastic 6. chaps

WORD POWER

- A. Any words that are of common gender may be written. Examples: journalist, reporter, doctor, pilot, singer, writer, poet, news reader, gardener, librarian, anchor, disc jockey, actor, nurse, chairperson, etc.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Service dogs are of great help to the differently-abled, such as those who suffer visual or hearing challenges, autism, are mentally challenged, etc.
2. Service dogs have a good temperament and health.
3. Labradors, Retrievers, German Shepherds and Golden Retrievers. [any two]
4. People with a disability, physical, mental, intellectual or any sensory disability, require the assistance of service dogs.
5. A dog trained to assist a person who cannot see well helps the person to avoid obstacles that can block their way or path.
6. A service dog can help a person in a wheelchair by picking up dropped items, opening and closing doors, turning lights on and off.

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

✓ Punctuation

A major accident was averted at a railway station in Lucknow on Sunday, after two trains came on the same line. Just seconds from collision, the careless driver had jumped the signal, but realised his mistake in time and stopped the train.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write a letter on their own.
- B. Students may write a paragraph based on their own experience.
- C. Write the sentences, inter-connecting them as if you are writing a paragraph.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. (a) Differ: be unlike; be distinguishable from; disagree
(b) Defer: give way; yield (to show respect)
 - 2. (a) Intimate: make known; show clearly [verb] close and familiar; innermost private and personal [adjective]
(b) Intimidate: frighten, especially in order to force
 - 3. (a) Affluent: wealthy; abundant
(b) Fluent: able to speak smoothly and readily
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Members of the group can collect the information from organisations, vets, or any other source.
- ▶ Write down points on how to prevent cruelty to animals and share with your group.
- ▶ Discuss with your group and then make the entries in your Project Book.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. This may be discussed in class.

6. On Cats and Dogs

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. According to the author, people think that cats are cruel, sensuous and treacherous.
 2. Frank, loyal, open-hearted, good, faithful, devoted, and loving are the adjectives used for dogs.
 3. Luther was a big white spaniel with liver spots and handsome brown ears.
 4. Luther would scratch at the door and, when it was opened, he dashed joyously at the author, yelping, put his paws on his knees, received his caresses, looked around the room and started back.
 5. On returning to Passy, Luther went to the author's mother, wagged his tail and barked as if to tell her that he had met the author and that he was all right, she need not worry. Then, having done the job of reporting to her, he drank a lot of water, ate his food and fell asleep near his mother's chair.
 6. On the basis of this story, it seems that animals can think, as can be seen from Luther's regular visits to the author and his 'report' to his mother.
- B.
1. excellent; lance-headed snake; asp; rattlesnake
 2. searching; glance
 3. partridges; rat-hunting
 4. matter; weather
 5. reported; result; self-imposed mission
 6. entertained; affection
- C.
1. treacherous: disloyal; unable to be trusted; having hidden or unpredictable dangers
 2. canine: having to do with a dog or dogs
 3. under-stratum: a hidden layer
 4. uncanny: strange; mysterious
 5. unassuming: not wanting to draw attention to one's abilities or oneself
 6. fledgling: a young bird that has just developed wing feathers that are large enough for flight; new and inexperienced

WORKSHEET 2

- A.
1. will
 2. shall tell, is going to be
 3. are going to hear
 4. will have moved
 5. stops
 6. about to play
- B.
1. Present Continuous or Progressive
 2. Simple Past
 3. Present Perfect Continuous
- C.
1. was reading
 2. had completed
 3. wrote
 4. was
 5. had been working

WORKSHEET 3

- A.
1. The poet is talking about time moving on and about how a person must use it to achieve what he can as soon as possible. He asks the reader to gather 'rose-buds' when they

are in bloom, that is, when he is young and capable of doing something he should work towards his achievements. Tomorrow the flower will wither away - his youth and strength will be gone. The human being usually loses his strength and enthusiasm as he grows old. So he must do whatever he wishes to do now.

- B. It is the craze for speed that is responsible for many motor accidents. Last year I witnessed what could be a fatal accident on the Grand Trunk Road. I was driving down from Shimla. As I neared Chandigarh, I came upon the wreckage of a car on the road. Some people enjoy singing. I was told a truck had hit into the car. Fortunately, no one was killed. It is dangerous to drive so recklessly and so fast.
- C. 1. harbour: cling on to; nurture; give refuge to
2. sorry: feel sympathy or regret or pity for oneself
3. train: teach; educate
4. link: connection; loop in a chain that is likely to break if weak
5. confronted: forced to face something

Birdsong (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The poet is prompting the reader to open up his heart to the beauty of the world around him and realise and experience how wonderful it is to be alive.
 2. The poet describes the beauty of the morning, describing the dewdrops shining on the blades of grass, the morning light that is cast over the earth and the birds singing at dawn. The imagery is subtle. He uses the word 'sparkle', suggesting that the dewdrops are almost like jewels. The earth is 'aflood' as the morning light pours down on it like a river flooding place. The song of the bird is like a welcome song addressed to a person, almost personifying the dawn that comes after night.
 3. The poet is encouraging the reader to be aware of the beauty around him and, if he cannot see it in his immediate surroundings, he should go to the woods one day where Nature is visible in all its glory – the trees, the birds, the little animals, the sky, its sounds and its silences.
 4. The most wonderful thing is to be alive. He says when we become receptive to the beauty of the world and Nature around us, we create beautiful memories to carry with us no matter where we are. This makes us realise that we are not just existing from day to day, but are 'alive' in the true sense of the word.
 5. The poet sees Nature as extremely important, putting us in touch with the sheer beauty of the world around us and making us realise how wonderful our life is when it is in harmony with Nature.
 6. To know the beauty of the world, one has to move out of one's 'nest', one's comfort zone. One has to be like a bird, ready to take the risk of flying, seeing the wide world of beauty round us and to sing about it in joy, despite its dangers and work. If one stays in one's 'nest', one will never know that 'the world is full of loveliness'.
- B. 1. KNOW 2. SPARKLE 3. GREET 4. OBSCURE
- C. Both, this poet and the excerpt from Anne Frank's diary, speak about the strength and courage that is received from Nature by people who live with it and appreciate it.
- D. Any reasonable poem is acceptable. The following is a sample:

I thought I knew the world around,

I thought I knew my life.

But I just learnt I was so wrong,

When I saw the puppy's plight.

He was so small and cuddly too,

Yet someone hurt him so!

Why did they throw a stone at him?

He's God's creature too, you know.

7. Ahmedabad – India's First World Heritage City

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. Students may do the exercise on their own.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. The city of Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmed Shah I of the Gujarat sultanate on 24 February 1411 and it was declared the capital on 4 March 1411.
 2. It was called Ahmedabad by the British after they established control over it.
 3. The local name by which Ahmedabad is known is Amdavad, and its people are called Amdavadis.
 4. The present capital of Gujarat is Gandhinagar which came into existence in the late 70s.
 5. Sabarmati Ashram; Kirti Stambh; Siddi Bashir Minars; Sidi Syed Jali; the Teen Darwaza; Swaminarayan Temple; Calico Textile Museum; Vechaar-Utensils Museum; the City Museum; the LD Museum of Indology. [any two]
- B.
1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (e)
- C.
1. Sheth Ranchhodlal Chhotalal established the first textile mill at Ahmedabad, starting the machine age in the city. It became an industrial town like Manchester in England and, therefore, it became known as 'the Manchester of India'.
 2. Sardar Patel served the municipality of Ahmedabad before he became involved in India's freedom movement.
 3. Sabarmati is the name of the cottage where Gandhiji lived during India's freedom struggle.
 4. After the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, Ahmedabad became the rallying point of the Indian independence movement.
 5. Two main characteristics of Ahmedabad are the wealth of its architecture and the fact that it is a centre for education and industry.
 6. Ahmedabad has a large number of educational and research institutions for higher education, science and technology such as the Indian Institute of Management, the National Institute of Design, the Physical Research Laboratory, CEPT and the Nirma University.
 7. The musical programmes are arranged under the auspices of 'Saptak' and are, therefore, called by that name. [Saptak stands for the seven basic notes of the musical scale.]
 8. Ahmedabad is over 600 years old and Hindu, Jain, Islamic cultures are represented here, as also that of the Sidis and the Swaminarayan sect.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. Clues: The history; cultural mix; monuments; textile industry and other industrial establishments - check internet.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. gracefully [Manner] 2. smilingly [Manner] 3. carelessly [Manner]; anywhere [Place]
4. neatly [Manner]; rather [Degree] 5. here [Place]; carefully [Manner]
6. very [Degree]; well [Manner] 7. daily [Frequency]
8. very [Degree]; hurriedly [Manner] 9. regularly [Frequency] 10. rather [Degree]
- B. 1. Neatly 2. Hard/harder/hardest/hardly 3. Good/better/best 4. Truthfully
5. Fast/faster/fastest 6. Courageously 7. Spontaneously 8. Lawfully 9. Carelessly
10. Comfortably

All the above are Adverbs of Manner.

Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

- C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. provincial 2. emulate 3. modelled 4. diverse 5. residential 6. metropolitan

WORD POWER

- A. For study, understanding and remembering.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The museum of the Indian Navy on Ross Island is called Smritika.
2. The new name of Dilthaman Park is Gandhi Park.
3. At Gandhi Park there is a historic Japanese temple and bunker, a garden with many varieties of plants, a lake, and a children's park, an amusement park, water sports and a restaurant.
4. The only source of drinking water before India's independence at Port Blair was in the Gandhi Park.
5. Water skiing, sailing in boats, wind surfing.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can do this on their own. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

In recent years, India has emerged as a major back office for Hollywood animation films. The film titled 'The World of Gopi and Bagha' received a World Premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival. The film is based on a children's fantasy tale of Gopi and Bagha, a tuneless singer and a beat-less drummer, and their adventures.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write a diary entry on their own.
B. Students may write a letter on their own.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. speak out: give one's opinion without hesitation or fear
2. speak for: state the views, wishes, etc., of someone; act as a spokesman for;
3. speak on: talk about a subject
4. speak with: talk to someone
5. speak up: give one's opinion without hesitation or fear
Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- B. 1. Admiration; admirably 2. Great; greatly 3. Require; requiring/requisite

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Members of the group can collect the information from books or the Internet.
- ▶ Discuss with your group and then make the entries in your Project Book.
- ▶ Display and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- C. Option 3 is the best. This may be discussed in class.

7. Ahmedabad – India's First World Heritage City

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Abdur Rahim's tomb is popularly known as Harsh ka Teela.
2. The tomb complex is managed by the Archaeological Survey of India.
3. Abdur Rahim is believed to have been the spiritual teacher of the Mughal prince, Dara Shikoh.
4. The actual tomb is a slender octagonal structure made of yellow buff stone with a nearly white bulbous dome at the top.
5. It is difficult to imagine this as the capital of Harsha or its being patronised by a prince because today Thanesar is a small town with chaotic roads and constructions.
- B. 1. slow-moving; congested 2. structure; walled
3. design; elegance; ornamentation; patron; wealth
4. flanked; quadrangular 5. restored; wealth
- C. Students can do this on their own. Clues: not everything is known in history – some things have to be imagined – clothes; food; palaces; bazaars; conversations; battles; meetings; etc.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Happily 2. Singly 3. Kindly 4. Quickly 5. Wisely 6. Truly
- B. **Positive** **Comparative** **Superlative**
1. Difficult More difficult Most difficult
2. Simple Simpler Simplest
3. Little Less; lesser Least
4. Much More Most
5. Many More Most
6. Old Older; Elder Oldest; Eldest
- C. 1. (a) with diligence and effort (b) rarely
2. (a) beside (b) almost
3. (a) quite firmly or certainly (b) in a beautiful manner
4. (a) producing great noise (b) in a manner so as to produce great noise
5. (a) after its proper or usual time (b) recently

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. get rid of; sell 2. thought of 3. solved; explained 4. demanded; protested
5. understand; decipher
- B. 1. movies 2. democracy 3. sports 4. school 5. medicine 6. aircraft
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Night of the Scorpion (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The scorpion came into the hut because it was raining heavily for over ten hours. It hid under a sack of rice. In the dark, it bit the mother of the poet [the speaker in the poem] and vanished into the dark outside again.
 2. The villagers came in large numbers to the hut, chanting prayers to ward off the scorpion by making him immobile, because they believed that if the scorpion moved, the poison would spread further in the woman's body.
 3. The villagers offered advice and said that by bearing the pain of the scorpion's sting, her sufferings in her past life and in future would be reduced. They said the evil and good of her life would be balanced.
 4. The father was a sceptic and rationalist. But in this moment of crisis, he was willing to try every remedy that the villagers suggested to help reduce his wife's agony.
 5. The mother was grateful to God that the scorpion stung her and not her children. She can bear her own pain, but a mother cannot bear the suffering of her child.
- B.
1. (a) 'He' refers to the scorpion.
(b) He came inside to escape the constant rain.
 2. (a) The 'sceptic, rationalist' father tried every curse and blessing because he loved his wife and was ready to do anything to save her and protect her from pain.
(b) It is believed that burning a snake bite or sting of a scorpion with fire stops the spread of poison into the rest of the body. That is why the father poured paraffin and burnt or cauterised the wound.
- C. Any reasonable answers are acceptable. [Clue: The theme is the selfless love that a mother gives her children, forgetting her own comforts, needs and agony.]

PERIODIC TEST – 2 [Based on Units 1 – 7]

LET'S READ

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)
- B. 1. The spring is called 'the year's pleasant king.' It is a metaphor, treating spring as a royal king spreading his wealth and splendour around.
2. In spring, the snow and ice that have covered the earth vanish and grass, shrubs and flowers begin to sprout, and leaves and blossoms appear on the trees. That is why the poet says 'then blooms each thing.'
3. In the first stanza the poet talks about the earth blooming, young girls dancing and bird singing. It tells us that the bitter cold of winter is over and the beautiful season of spring has brought everything back to life.
4. In describing spring as a time when everything is joyous, the poet says that the 'lambs frisk and play, the shepherds pipe all day.' Winter was a time when animals hibernate or rest, coming out only to feed. It is silent because the snow absorbs all sounds and birds fall silent too. Now, in spring, lambs play on the green grass of the meadows, and they are a symbol of young new life, of childhood and of the birth of a cycle of seasons. The shepherds are also a symbol as joy as they fill the air with music from their pipes.
5. Alliteration: 'Spring, the sweet Spring'; 'The palm and May make country houses gay.'
- C. 1. Sour; bitter 2. Ugly; plain
- D. 1. Nice; enjoyable; satisfying 2. Flowers

LET'S WRITE

- E. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- F. 1. Opening the door, he welcomed his newly-wed daughter and son-in-law.
2. He is more intelligent than his classmates.
He is very intelligent.
- G. 1. Doesn't she? 2. Isn't he?
- H. 1. Smilingly [Adverb of Manner] 2. Extremely [Degree]; Well [Manner]
- I. 1. Starting 2. Swimming 3. to receive
- J. 1. visits 2. had revised 3. grow; will write

LITERATURE

- K. 1. Mrs Blake sat up when she saw the man reaching into his pocket. When he took out a knife and opened it, she wanted to jump up and scream for help. But she was silenced by sheer fright. When he reached into his pocket again, she thought he was taking out a handkerchief to put over her mouth. She breathed a sigh of relief when she saw he took out an apple and began to peel it.

2. Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream was to be a true part of the American dream which believed that all men are created equal. Therefore he dreamt that there would be equality between the descendants of slaves and slave-owners, and that people would be judged on the basis of their character and not their skin colour.
3. When we are sad, dogs comfort us by coming up softly and shoving their heads against us.
4. The Kabuliwala, when he spoke to Mini about her father-in-law's house, was speaking of her marriage. But generally, among people of his own class, it meant a jail. The dream was of freedom in its true sense.
5. Ahmedabad is called the educational hub of the country because it has a large number of educational and research institutions for higher education, science and technology such as the Indian Institute of Management, the National Institute of Design, the Physical Research Laboratory, CEPT and the Nirma University.

8. On Saying "Please"

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For reading and discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

1. This lesson is about the being courteous, its benefits spreading to everyone around us; whereas an ill-tempered person can spread irritability and anger to everyone he meets.
 2. The lift-operator threw the passenger out of the lift because he did not say 'please' politely to the operator.
 3. Words like 'Thank you' and 'Please' are the usual courtesies upon which we base our social interactions as equals and not as master dictating to an inferior.
 4. Bad manners and discourtesy constitute uncivil behaviour and they poison the stream of general life more than all the crimes put together, because people catch on bad manners from each other very easily.
 5. The polite man, according to the author, wins a victory over his own anger or frustration rather than over the opponent who has been rude and that is the victory that really matters because he has not allowed the rudeness to touch him. This makes him a spiritual victor.
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C. 1. Here the author is referring to the bus conductor who worked with the Underground Railway Company and whose behaviour was courteous despite any unfriendly or discourteous behaviour of the passengers. He was polite even when the author, who was a passenger, forgot his money and could not immediately pay for his ticket.
2. Good manners and civility spread goodwill and cheerfulness whereas bad manners and rude behaviour spread resentment, anger and more ill humour. Thus, good manners and civility create an atmosphere of peace and happiness in life.
 3. If we stop using polite words in social intercourse, we make people respond with bad temper and bad manners. Thus we spread rudeness and incivility wherever we go.
 4. This should be answered by students on their own. [Example: I am trying to make it a habit to say 'thank you' and 'please' to everyone now, in school, at home and even to strangers.]
- D. 1. The author says this in the context of the lift-man's rude behaviour. He threw a passenger out of the lift for not saying 'please'. His behaviour is not justified as discourtesy is not a legal offence, whereas assaulting someone physically is a violation of the law.
2. This is the thought that occurs to the author when he finds he has forgotten to carry money and will have to face the bus conductor, telling him that he is unable to buy the ticket. He imagines that this is what the bus conductor would say to him, thinking he is trying to travel free.
 3. This was said by the bus conductor as an apology to the author, who was a passenger on the bus, and on whose toes the bus conductor had inadvertently stepped.

4. This was said by the courteous and cheerful conductor to the author when he found that the latter could not pay the fare for the bus ticket.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Clues: Pros: can make people more polite if they are compelled by law up to a point. Con: It is impossible to implement this law in practice – it covers all ages, times of day and the entire population – it is something to be encouraged and cultivated as a necessary personal and social habit.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. In this sentence, the situation described in the main clause depends on another situation.
2. In this sentence, the situation described in the main clause depends on another situation.
3. In this sentence, the dependent clause describes what is most likely to happen.
4. In this sentence, a condition that should have been fulfilled in the past was not fulfilled; therefore the expected result did not occur.
5. In this sentence, a condition is mentioned that was less likely to occur, and the verb ‘would’ is used.
6. In this sentence, the condition that should have been fulfilled in the past was not fulfilled; therefore, the expected result did not occur.
- B. 1. If she does not get the right treatment quickly, she can’t survive for long.
2. When you go to bed late, you feel drowsy.
3. If you spend wisely, you will have enough to buy a house.
4. If I had more marks in the selection, I would have been the captain of my house.
5. If the roof caves in/gives way, some of the people sitting in this room would die.
- C. 1. near; in 2. at; from; till 3. between 4. into; for 5. about; in
- D. 1. Preposition 2. Preposition 3. Conjunction 4. Preposition 5. Preposition
- E. 1. yet 2. and 3. so that 4. that 5. but
- F. 1. why: Subordinating Conjunction
2. as: Coordinating Conjunction – Cumulative
3. Neither – nor: Coordinating Conjunctions – Alternative;
Both – Used as Distributive pronoun here.
4. both – and: Coordinating Conjunction - Cumulative
5. not only – but also: Coordinating Conjunction – Cumulative
6. for: Coordinating Conjunction – Illative/Resultative
7. as well as: Coordinating Conjunction – Cumulative
8. therefore: Coordinating Conjunction – Illative/Resultative

9. but: Coordinating Conjunction – Adversative
10. who: Subordinating Conjunction

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. endorse 2. countenance 3. negligible 4. brooding 5. relative 6. discriminating
7. assaulted 8. legislate

WORD POWER

- A. 1. Ambition: strong desire for success
2. Conscience: that part of mind that judges the morality of your own actions
3. Transparency: the characteristic of being easy to see through
4. Empathy: ability to share one's feelings
5. Accountability: responsibility
- B. 1. Baggage; Outrage 2. Pollution; Resolution 3. Worshipful; Careful
4. Kingship; Friendship 5. Psychology; Biology 6. Optician; Politician
7. Suffocate; Locate 8. Edible; Credible 9. Homicide; Genocide
- C. 1. Partition; Legislation 2. Creditable; Eligible 3. Arachnophobia; Hydrophobia
4. Ideology; Zoology 5. Activism; Marxism 6. Kindness; Rudeness
7. Poisonous; Cautious 8. Soulful; Awful

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The art of conversation is essential for influencing people, making friends, increasing following and achieving success.
2. An interesting conversation is always interesting, polite, warm, relaxed, natural, spontaneous, rhythmic and comfortable.
3. To attain self-confidence, we must read as much as possible, acquire knowledge and then practise talking about it with our friends, neighbours, parents and people around us.
4. By acquiring the art of conversation, a person is welcomed wherever he goes, as people like his company and he becomes acceptable. As his reputation spreads, he can become a leader among equals.
- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
✓ Speak and Express Students can do them on their own.
✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

NASA is considering sending a sail-powered robotic rover to Venus that could use the planet's high wind speeds and hot temperature for exploration. The wind-sailing rover would not only be able to move around Venus, but would be able to withstand the temperatures of 40 degree Celsius.

WRITE WELL

A. Students may write the paragraph on their own.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

A. 1. Base 2. Riches 3. Destroyed 4. Follow 5. Steady 6. Link

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by students on their own.
- ▶ Then discuss the Commandments and display them in class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Option 3 is the best.



8. On Saying "Please"

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. The slamming of doors aroused mother.
 2. Mother made a quick decision to take help from the neighbour, Mr Bodwell. So she flung a shoe from the window of her house, smashing the glass of the neighbour's window and waking him up.
 3. The author's neighbours were Mr and Mrs Bodwell.
 4. The police arrived in a fully packed Ford, two on a motorcycle and eight in a patrol wagon, accompanied by a few reporters. They turned the entire house inside out, searching for burglars.
 5. The reporter gazed at the author for a long time before walking away because he evidently thought he was out of his mind, talking about it being ghosts and not burglars in the house.
- B.
1. Intuitively: having the ability to understand or know something without conscious reasoning
 2. Incomparable: so good, that nothing can be compared to it
 3. Engraver: a person who carves words or designs on a surface (wood, metal, etc)
 4. Ransack: go hurriedly through a place causing damage; search carelessly
 5. Reluctant: unwilling; hesitant

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. If you fast for long 2. If I win a lottery, 3. If you eat junk food
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- C. 1. beside 2. into 3. at 4. under; for 5. to

WORKSHEET 3

- A. Any reasonable sentences using the phrases are acceptable.
- B. 1. as soon as 2. on 3. tonight 4. over 5. after 6. later
7. steadily; in 8. by; at
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Stopping By Woods On a Snowy Evening (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B. 1. The poet is not afraid of the owner of the woods. He is not trying to hide the fact that he is passing through the woods. Also he knows that the owner's house is in the village in any case, and on this cold winter night he will be inside his house. Therefore, he says, 'He will not see me stopping here.'
2. The horse was puzzled that the poet had stopped in the woods and wanted to know why he had stopped in such a queer place where there was no farmhouse.
3. The promise of the poet relates to the world outside the woods, the place where society lives, like the village and the farmhouse. He has to fulfil his duties and obligations to the society and to his family.
4. This line refers to the various obligations and duties that the poet has to fulfil before he can think of doing something that is as tempting as watching the beauty of the woods in silence and solitude. He must complete the tasks that society has allotted to him, before he thinks of rest or death, returning to the lovely, dark and deep woods which symbolise his spirit and death.
- C. The rhyming words are:
- (i) know - though - snow
 - (ii) here - queer - near - year
 - (iii) lake - shake - mistake - flake
 - (iv) sweep - deep - keep - sleep
- D. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- E. This poem is primarily about fulfilling the duties and obligations that one has to family or society before succumbing to the temptation of doing something that one is deeply tempted to do. There is great relief from stress in the silence and solitude of nature, but the responsibilities of one's life must be bravely completed, before we turn to a well-deserved rest.
- F. The horse is the only living creature in the woods, apart from the poet. Its jingling harness is what brings the awareness of the poet back to the reality of his life when he is brooding on the beauty of the woods. The horse, therefore, becomes a symbol of the link between the withdrawal of the poet from society and his return to it.

9. The Bishop's Candlesticks

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For reading and discussion in the class. [It is essential for the students to balance forgiveness and the rule of law. There are some petty crimes, like the one depicted in the play, which merit forgiveness and gentle handling.]

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. Persome was crying because the Bishop had sold the silver salt cellar.
 2. The Bishop went to Marie's house despite the cold to meet her mother who was not well.
 3. The Convict entered stealthily and seized the Bishop because he was very hungry and found the door open.
 4. The Bishop knew that his sister had different views and she would oppose the help he wished to give the Convict. Therefore, he asked her to leave them alone after the Sergeant released the Convict with the candlesticks.
 5. The Bishop blessed him and gave him the candlesticks before telling the Convict the way he could get safely to Paris, avoiding the gendarmes.
- B.
1. When Marie says her mother is ill, the Bishop visits her, despite the bitter cold and when Marie is going home, he insists that she wears his comforter to protect herself against the cold. Persome objects to the Bishop going out to visit Marie's mother and also to lending her his cloak. Again when the Convict is helped by the Bishop, not only to escape from the police, but by giving him the silver candlesticks, Persome objects strongly.
 2. The Bishop loved the candlesticks as the last thing his mother gave him on her death-bed as a remembrance. He never wanted to give them or sell them, but when he saw the Convict's plight he gives away even the precious candlesticks to him.
 3. The Bishop is extremely kind-hearted and felt great compassion for the Convict. He did not want the Convict to be arrested and sent back to the prison which was a Hell. Therefore, he saved him from the policemen by telling them that the Convict was his friend and he had given the candlesticks to the Convict. They had not been stolen by the Convict.
 4. Persome wishes to take the candlesticks away before leaving the Bishop with the Convict.
 5. The Bishop blessed the Convict and told him always to remember that the body, with all its weaknesses, was actually the Temple of the Living God.
- C.
1. (a) These words were said by the Convict to the Bishop.
(b) 'They' refers to the policemen who arrested and jailed the Convict.
(c) He was called by his number: 15729, and never by his name for the last ten years when he was in prison.
 2. These words were said by Persome to her brother, the Bishop.

3. These words were said by the Bishop to the Convict.
4. These words were said by Persome to the Convict when he is caught by the Sergeant and the gendarmes and brought before the Bishop with the stolen candlesticks.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Clues: The punishment given to the Convict was far more than he deserved for trying to steal food for his sick wife. His wife died and he was on the prison ship for ten years before he escaped. The Bishop realised that there was a possibility of changing the Convict into a good man, hence, in this case, forgiving him for the theft of the candlesticks was definitely more manly than punishing him.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. were 2. may 3. can 4. mustn't 5. is/has 6. should 7. might 8. should
B. 1. must 2. ought to 3. should 4. can't 5. ought to 6. would

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Incurrigible 2. Bailiff 3. Stealthily 4. Voraciously 5. Nincompoop

WORD POWER

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

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The rich man suspected that one of his servants had committed the theft.
2. Birbal promised to help the rich man.
3. Birbal gave each servant a stick and all the sticks were of the same size.
4. The thief cut the stick making it shorter by one inch so that it would grow back to its normal size and he would then escape being caught.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can do them on their own. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

Electricity is one of the most useful kinds of energy used by people. It lights up our streets, offices and homes. Our computers, televisions, washing machines and various other machines work on electricity. Most of the trains are also powered by electricity.

WRITE WELL

- A. The students may write the paragraph on their own.



DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. To succeed in avoiding obstacles and avoiding failure
2. To get control of oneself, of one's feelings
3. to come to or bring to a stop; to reprimand or check
Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by the students on their own.
- ▶ Then discuss the stories in class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.

9. The Bishop's Candlesticks

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Every morning Uncle would write letters sitting cross-legged on a long wooden bench, using the window sill as the desk. He kept a small aluminium box next to him. It contained the postal stationery, pens and an old address book.
2. People don't write letters nowadays because they are too busy in their work. Besides, emails have taken the place of letters in modern times.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. will 2. is 3. had 4. was 5. have
- B. 1. Would 2. must 3. should/ought to 4. must 5. should/ought to 6. can
7. could/can 8. could/would

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. extremely: to the highest degree; immoderately
2. fascinated: charmed; interested; bewitched
3. impressed: made someone feel admiration and respect
4. persistent: continuing to do something despite difficulty
5. coveted: longed to possess
6. frustration: feeling dissatisfied at being unable to achieve, acquire or do something
- B. 1. advice 2. proof 3. breathe 4. waterborne 5. believe 6. strike
7. suite 8. choose
- C. 1. I asked, "Don't you know the way home?"
2. The man at New Delhi Railway Station was reading a book.
3. He said, "Wow! That was a terrific shot!"
4. That house was built by John last October.
5. He wrote, "I am unable to come as I am ill. I hope you will understand."

10. Creating a New World

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. For reading and discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. Power is the desire to dominate and control others.
 2. A person may dominate a large number of people through his ideas, position, political power, words, etc.
 3. We should try to live in this world without dominating people, without controlling them or shaping their minds.
 4. Ideally, education must make us think and use our own initiative and inculcate a feeling of 'ourness' for the world. This will help to create a world that is ours in the right spirit and not just turn us into brainless information banks who are dominated by circumstances, society, politicians, etc., merely because we want power.
 5. Yes, it is essential that students should be innovative in their approach after they leave school.
- B.
1. (b) 2. (c)
- C.
1. According to the author, people desire power out of loneliness or comparison with others and often justify it as a matter of duty.
 2. Loneliness is the state of life when you have no friends, no sense of anyone you can rely on or whom you can trust. It is a state of total self-isolation. Some people seek power as a result of this loneliness – either power over themselves through self-control like ascetics, or over others through ideas, position, words, status, political strength, etc. It helps them run away from their own loneliness.
 3. When an individual imitates a popular figure, there is generally a hidden desire for power. For instance, a candidate in a beauty pageant says that she would like to be like Mother Teresa [now St. Teresa of Calcutta] or Oprah Winfrey because it gives her a sense of power to imagine that she could exercise the influence that these women wield over others.
 4. The author feels the need of 'ourness' because it is the spirit that will save the world which is now divided into units by the feeling of what is 'mine' and what is 'yours'. The world is divided by boundaries which separate nationalities, countries and cultures. For peace in the world, 'ourness' is essential.

HOTS

Any reasonable answers are acceptable.

Clues: Discard seeking power, dominance and control over others; education is not merely

stuffing of information, but nurture of initiative in a child; discuss issues openly; create a feeling of 'ourness'; knock down boundaries.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. many 2. the 3. That 4. This 5. a 6. any 7. a little 8. Some 9. no 10. Enough
- B. 1. is assured 2. was operated 3. is being circulated 4. was submitted
5. was interrogated 6. are completed 7. had been cleaned 8. has been/was painted

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Extraordinary 2. Superficial 3. Structure 4. Ownership 5. Authority

WORD POWER

- A. 1. calves 2. halves 3. leaves 4. wolves 5. thieves 6. kites
- B. 1. children 2. women 3. feet 4. teeth 5. geese 6. princess

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The two important words that can help us change the world are cooperation and compassion.
2. One way is to be angry and frustrated and to close our hearts. The other is to open our hearts and join hands with others to change the world. [The students may answer the second part of the question according to their choice.]
3. Education is important because it removes ignorance and helps us make wise decisions. This in turn improves our standard of living.
- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
- ✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Cheetahs are the fastest land mammal, reaching speeds of 100 km/h. They are diurnal hunters, as they hunt primarily during the day, when they can see their prey and when they are under less threat from other predators.

WRITE WELL

- A. The students may write the story on their own.
- B. The students may write the paragraph on their own.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. serpentine: twisting; curving; winding
2. shimmer: shine; glisten; glitter
3. sibling: brother; sister

4. simian: ape-like; monkey-like

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by students in groups on their own.
- ▶ Then discuss the posters in class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Students may answer this on their own and then discuss in class.

10. Creating a New World

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. landerneau was a sleepy little town of about six or seven thousand people on the banks of a river running to Rade de Brest, in a rolling country with little woods around it. It was built of grey stone.
2. The Germans held the town of Landerneau.
3. The Germans appeared ill at ease because they knew that the local population was pro-English and therefore, they themselves were not welcome.
4. Howard and Nicole were walking slowly for the sake of the children because they could walk only at a slow pace.
5. When Rose saw the aeroplane, she was reminded of the bombing by aircraft and the firing of guns that she had seen earlier, when they had all laid down in the ditches. A lot of people had been hurt in the bombing, she remembered.
- B. 1. lorries; square 2. studiously correct 3. accustomed; pace 4. steady; purposeful
5. dropped; fired
- C. Students may answer this on their own.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. a 2. many 3. two 4. this 5. the 6. That
- B. 1. Henry Worthing built this museum.
2. The Principal asked the music teacher to hold special classes.
3. They selected only four students for the competition.
4. The pilot flew the damaged aircraft to safety.
- C. 1. The piano was played very badly by Penny.
2. The horses were settled in the stable for the night by the farmer.
3. I was sent by the farmer to fetch the book.
4. Why were you stopped at the gate by the security guard?

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. Watches 2. Volcanoes 3. Halves 4. Oxen 5. Mice 6. Babies
7. Passers-by 8. Sons-in-law 9. Analyses 10. Indices 11. Formulae 12. Radii
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- C. "To forgive an injury is often considered a weakness," he said. "But it is really a sign of strength." I thought about what he had said. It was true. "You are right," I said. "It may even turn a foe into a friend."

Where the Mind is Without Fear (Poem)

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The poem is a prayer expressing the longing for freedom and truth, a waking up from laziness and lethargy to actively strive for the responsibility that freedom brings.
 2. The poet wants his country to be free in body, mind and spirit.
 3. The poet wants his countrymen to be people who live with self-esteem and dignity, be well-educated and knowledgeable, rational and thinking, not lazy and narrow-minded but active and broad-minded, striving for perfection and truth.
 4. The poet is a far-sighted person, with great vision and dignity, and struggling in whatever way he can to be free of the yoke of foreign rule and oppression.
- B. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable. [Clues: slavery; narrow-mindedness; lies; ignorance; lethargy and laziness; lack of rationality; old habits]

11. Chesterfield's Letter to his Son

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. For reading and discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. The writer is Lord Chesterfield, and the letter is addressed to his son.
 2. Lord Chesterfield decided to write this letter because his son's teachers had praised his son. This had made him feel so happy that he had to convey the praise and his own happiness.
 3. Lord Chesterfield wrote this as a reward for his son's efforts and to encourage him to continue doing well.
 4. Lord Chesterfield told his son that, in order to receive his truest affection, he must continue to receive such glowing testimonials and reports from his teachers.
- B. Tick 1, 2, 3 and 5.
- C.
1. Lord Chesterfield wrote this letter as a reward and encouragement for his son. It is not only what a father would do, but what a father should do for a son who stays alone in a boarding school.
 2. Chesterfield tells his son that it is good to have virtue, common sense and learning, but he must also have good manners and the polish that cheerful good-breeding brings. That is the perfection Chesterfield looks for in his son, because then he will earn more praise from his teachers and gain the affection of his father.
 3. Chesterfield wants his son to learn the polished manners and good breeding of the French, in addition to his other accomplishments.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

[Clues: Brass can be passed off as gold, if it is polished, according to Chesterfield. But gold, if dull, is not recognised. Therefore, like gold, gentlemen should be polished and show good breeding and manners too.]

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A.
1. Adverb Phrase [modifying 'shifted']
 2. Noun Phrase [Subject to 'bite']
 3. Adjective Phrase [modifying 'people']
 4. Adverb Phrase [modifying 'switched off']
 5. Noun Phrase [Object of 'go' and 'meet']
- B.
1. Praised as a tragic hero of Indian films – Coordinate clause
 2. that his mother has been elected as an M.P. – Subordinate noun clause

3. who feels weak inside – Subordinate adjective clause
 4. when you become a hosteller – Subordinate adverb clause
 5. If it rains during the cricket match between India and Bangladesh – Subordinate adverb clause
- C.
1. Main clause: Tania told me
Subordinate clause: that her family was shifting to Hyderabad shortly.
 2. Main clause: He asked me
Subordinate clause: if I could help him in his project work.
 3. Main clause: The gardener cut off the branches
Subordinate clause: which were dead.
 4. Main clause: I have put all those flowers in the flower vase
Subordinate clause: which you had bought from the florist.
 5. Main clause: He was dropped from the school team at the eleventh hour
Subordinate clause: because of his father's illness.
 6. Main clause: He finds it difficult to pass even one night over there now.
Subordinate clause: Although my father spent his childhood and the major part of his youth in his hometown
 7. Main clause: A dentist is one
Subordinate clause: who treats your teeth.
- D.
1. who was imprisoned by
 2. which was gifted
 3. that
 4. because he was determined to start it.
 5. after his illness
 6. she can play quietly
- E.
1. Mini was a chatterbox and talked to the Kabuliwala for hours together.
 2. He is very intelligent but takes a lot of time in taking decisions.
 3. You can have lemonade or coffee, but you are not allowed to have both.
 4. He studies regularly throughout the year, so/therefore he is never worried about his tests and examinations.
 5. She is confined to a moving chair yet/but always keeps smiling.
 6. She can speak both English and French fluently.
 7. She and/as well as her mother attended her cousin's marriage last night.
 8. He did not send his leave application so he did not have prior permission to not attend the Students' Council meeting.
- F.
1. Rati asked me whether I could tell her where she could find the nearest metro Station.
 2. I asked Sarita how old the girl was and whether she could read yet.
 3. Our science teacher told us that water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
 4. Our teacher advised us never to hurt the feelings of others.
 5. The teacher instructed us to use only the zebra crossing for crossing the main roads.
 6. He exclaimed that it was a beautiful flower.

7. The shopkeeper inquired what I/we needed.
8. Uncle said that he was not feeling well that day.
- G. 1. My friend told me, "I am going to Shimla for the summer vacation." OR
My friend told me that he was going to Shimla for the summer vacation.
2. My cousin asked me, "Are you eligible for admission in a good school with 40% marks in English?" OR
My cousin enquired whether I was eligible for admission to a good school with 40% marks in English.
3. My mother asked me, 'Why are you so quiet?' OR
My mother asked me why I was so quiet.
4. The invigilator instructed the examinees not to talk in the examination hall. OR
The invigilator told the examinees, "Don't talk in the examination hall."
5. The patrol leader ordered the scouts and guides to clean the dining plates themselves. OR
The patrol leader told the scouts and guides, "Clean the dining plates yourselves."
6. He exclaimed, "What beautiful stars!" OR
He exclaimed that the stars were beautiful.
7. She grumbled, "What a dreadful night it is!" OR
She complained what a dreadful night it was.
8. He inquired whether I liked green vegetables. OR
He asked me, "Do you like green vegetables?"
9. The commander ordered the soldiers, "Board the boat quickly!" OR
The commander ordered the soldiers to board the boat quickly.

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. Testimonies 2. Encouragement 3. Reasonable 4. Advantageous
5. Character 6. Miserable 7. Perfection

WORD POWER

- A. 1. Semi-precious 2. Semi-finals 3. Semi-colon 4. Semi-skilled 5. Semi-conscious
Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
- B. 1. (a) Literate: able to read and write; knowledgeable in a particular field
(b) Semi-literate: partially literate
2. (a) Conscious: aware of
(b) Semi-conscious: partially conscious
3. (a) Mechanical: relating to or operated by a machine or machinery; done without thought
(b) Semi-mechanical: partially mechanical
4. (a) Automatic: operating by itself without human control; done or happening without conscious thought; (of a firearm) self-loading and able to fire continuously

- (b) Semi-automatic: Partially automatic
5. (a) Independent: free from outside control or influence; (of a country) self-governing; having or earning enough money to support oneself
 (b) semi-independent: partially independent

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Gulzar wrote this letter on the occasion of his daughter, Meghna's graduation.
 2. He wrote this letter to his daughter, Meghna.
 3. In the letter, Gulzar urges his daughter to find herself.
 4. The way he addresses her as 'My Graduate Girl', and the first sentence: 'You have already broken the record of your father's qualification,' followed by 'Congratulations!' shows his pride in his daughter.
- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
 ✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

To arrest the rapid decline in the numbers of household birds, especially sparrows, the Ghaziabad Development Authority has now decided to take steps for developing nesting and feeding sites for these birds in the city. This decision came after the Delhi Government decided to allocate ₹ 58 lakhs for the development of such sites for sparrows.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write the paragraph on their own.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. Excess: something which is more than something else, or more than is expected or proper; immoderation; intemperance (in eating or drinking); personal acts which go beyond the limits of good behaviour, morality or humanity; extra, additional.
 Access: way in(to) a place; right opportunity or means of reaching, using or approaching; sudden attack or outburst
2. Length: measurement from end to end (space or time)
 Height: measurement from bottom to top or from a level to the top
3. Integrity: the quality of being honest and upright in character; state or condition of being completely honest
 Honesty: not telling lies; not cheating or stealing; straightforward
4. Ice: frozen water; water made solid by cold
 Snow: frozen vapour falling from the sky in soft, white flakes; come down from the sky; come in large quantities
5. Waist: part of the body between the ribs and the hips
 Waste: (of land) barren, that cannot or is not used; thrown away because not wanted; useless
- Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by the students in groups on their own.
- ▶ Then discuss the posters in class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. Students may answer this on their own and then discuss in class.

11. Chesterfield's Letter to his Son

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. This is a special letter because in it the son is able to express those things to his father that he has not been able to say face to face to him.
2. The writer feels love and gratitude for his father.
3. The writer recollects the walks he took with his father, the games they played and the confidential chats they had with each other.
- B. 1. Face to face: in each other's presence physically
2. Needed words of praise: the commendation that was so necessary and welcome
3. Memories as cherished souvenirs: the memories of the days spent with his father are kept lovingly in the writer's mind like a souvenir, something that is kept as a reminder
- C. Any reasonable answers are acceptable.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Adjective Phrase 2. Noun Phrase 3. Adverb Phrase
- B. 1. which has a dozen apples in it?
2. that I had learnt as a child
3. Exactly as the recipe says you should
4. If you want to reach Max Hospital
- C. 1. Though Mr Charan Singh was rather frail, he went for a walk every day.
2. Since she was carrying it yesterday, I know that is Mary's bag.
3. Although Karen usually takes a cold drink, place the kettle on for tea.
- D. 1. The coach shouted to the player to take the ball right up to the goal.
2. Malini exclaimed at the exquisite dress Benu was wearing.
3. Maru grumbled that he had been watching the TV for ten minutes only.
4. Jemmy wondered who could be knocking at the door at that time.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable. The following are illustrative:
1. The tortoise does not walk fast. All the ladies are fasting today.
 2. Veena was the last speaker. Nature gives us lasting peace and happiness.
 3. What is the price of this book? The love of our parents is priceless.
 4. The cost of this ring is ₹ 5000. It appears to be a very costly dress.
 5. Please put on the light. Please do not take your studies lightly.

- B. 1. Pride: deep pleasure or satisfaction gained from achievements, qualities or Possessions; an excessively high opinion of oneself; a group of lions
Vanity: excessive pride in one's appearance or achievement; the quality of being Pointless or futile
2. Counsel: advice; barrister or legal advisor conducting a case
Council: an assembly of people meeting regularly to advise on, discuss or organise something; a group of people elected to manage the affairs of a city, etc.
3. Confident: feeling self-assured; feeling certainty about something; having faith in oneself and one's own ability to achieve something; faith in someone or something
Confidential: kept something secret; spoken or written in confidence
4. Excuse: justify or try to justify (a fault or offence); release from a duty, a room, a Function, etc.
Accuse: say that someone has done something wrong or committed a crime
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

PERIODIC TEST - 3 (Based on Units 1 – 11)

LET'S READ

- A. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. hot; dense; expanding
2. the first three; atomic nuclei; electrically neutral atoms
- C. 1. The universe is considered to be 13.7 billion years old.
2. When the universe cooled after the initial expansion, energy was converted into many subatomic particles including protons, neutrons and electrons.
3. Most of the atoms produced after the Big Bang were hydrogen, helium and lithium. Giant clouds of these elements merged through gravity to form stars and galaxies.
4. The core ideas of the Big Bang are the expansion, the early hot state, the formation of light elements and the formation of galaxies.

LET'S WRITE

- D. Students may write this on their own.
E. Students may write this on their own.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- F. 1. can 2. can
- G. 1. some 2. enough 3. those 4. the 5. several 6. many
- H. 1. Carbon dioxide is absorbed and oxygen released during photosynthesis by plants.
2. The public welcomed him like a hero after he saved a boy from drowning.
3. His claim for promotion is being examined by the department.
- I. 1. The conductor asked the passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger replied that he wanted to go to the main market of Rohini. When the conductor asked him if he had the change for a 500-rupee note, the passenger said he was sorry he didn't.

LITERATURE

- J. 1. Good manners and civility spread goodwill and cheerfulness whereas bad manners and rude behaviour spread resentment, anger and more ill humour. Thus, good manners and civility create an atmosphere of peace and happiness in life.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave very correct guidance to the people when he said that they should not be 'guilty of wrongful deeds' while struggling to gain their rightful place in society. Their goal is good and worthy. The means of achieving it should be equally good and worthy and not marred by wrongful things like abuse, violence, etc. Yes, it was the right kind of guidance for the people.
3. Countries try to solve controversies by negotiating a peaceful settlement.

4. Chesterfield tells his son that it is good to have virtue, common sense and learning, but he must also have good manners and the polish that cheerful good-breeding bring. That is the perfection Chesterfield looks for in his son, because then he will earn more praise from his teachers and gain the affection of his father.
5. When Marie says her mother is ill, the Bishop visits her, despite the bitter cold and when Marie is going home, he insists that she wears his comforter to protect herself against the cold. Persome objects to the Bishop going out to visit Marie's mother and also to lending her his cloak. Again when the Convict is helped by the Bishop, not only to escape from the police, but by giving him the silver candlesticks, Persome objects strongly.

