

How Daddy Decided What He Wanted to Be

Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. Activities	People	Activities	People
Making pots	<u>Potter</u>	Stitching clothes	<u>Tailor</u>
Making shoes	<u>Cobbler</u>	Treating patients	<u>Doctor</u>
Building bridges	<u>Engineer</u>	Making embroidery	<u>Embroiderer</u>
Flying planes	<u>Pilot</u>	Repairing cycles	<u>Mechanic</u>
Driving buses/cars	<u>Driver</u>	Cutting hair	<u>Barber</u>

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. When Daddy was little, he was often asked the question, "What do you want to be when you grow up?"
2. Yes, it was.
3. Little Daddy tried to bite an elderly lady when she wanted to pat his head.
4. A turner is a person who is skilled at using a lathe (a machine that shapes pieces of wood or metal).
- B. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- C. 1. Daddy liked the idea that while the whole town was asleep, the night watchman was up.
2. He could eat all the ice cream he wanted to. He would treat little children to free ice cream.
3. Daddy believed that there could be nothing better in the world than shunting railway cars.
4. He would spend his days walking about with the cows, cracking his whip loudly.
- D. 1. Little Daddy's parents were very surprised when they heard that their son wanted to be an ice cream man. It was quite funny for them.
2. A shunter is a person who moves railway carriages or engines around tracks.
3. Daddy finally decided that he wanted to be a good human being when he grew up.
4. When Daddy decided he wanted to be a dog, he ran around on all fours all day and barked at strangers. He even tried to bite an elderly lady when she tried to pat his head. He learnt to bark well, but couldn't learn to scratch behind his ears with his foot, though he tried very hard. He even thought of sitting next to Rover, their pet dog, so that he could learn more quickly.

5. The officer saw little Daddy acting like a dog. He asked Daddy what kind of human being he was if he couldn't even be a dog. Daddy suddenly felt ashamed of himself and understood that he could not change his mind every day. More importantly, he realised that he was too small to know what he wanted to be.
- E. 1. (a) Little Daddy said these words.
(b) Daddy explained by saying that he would do both, sell ice cream and shunt cars. He would sell ice cream for a while in the morning and then go to the railway station to shunt cars. He would then go back and sell some more ice cream. So it wouldn't be very difficult to do both the jobs.
2. (a) The officer said these words.
(b) Yes, Daddy thought a lot about this matter. He arrived at the answer that first and foremost, you have to be a good human being. This was important no matter who you were – a pilot, a shepherd or an ice cream man.

THINK AND ANSWER

- A. Little children keep changing their minds every now and then because they are not sure what they want. They are too small to decide on their own and need guidance from the grown-ups.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. Statement [Negative] 2. Statement [Positive] 3. Interrogative [Yes/No]
4. Interrogative [Negative] 5. Interrogative [Negative] 6. Imperative [Command]
- B. 1. Mohanpur was not left intact by the earthquake.
2. Little Daddy was an active boy.
3. Little Daddy wanted to become a turner.
4. Varun is a compassionate boy.
5. She will skip the school annual function this year.
- C. 1. I am older than your brother, aren't I?
2. Most boys don't like cooking, do they?
3. She sings well, doesn't she?
4. Let's sit in the garden, shall we?
5. Draw the curtains, will you?

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. su rp ri se d 2. lo co mo ti ve 3. sh ep he rd
4. re me mb er 5. as ha me d 6. su dd en ly

WORD POWER

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

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. No, the poet does not have fond childhood memories.
2. The weather is cloudy with smoke and rain.
3. The poet says it was 'too late' because he was nine years old and childhood, according to him, was up to seven years.
4. He says the street was long and dingy, duller than a drain.
5. The poet mentions sordid, provincial shops, a grocer's, a shop for women, for transfers and one for pianos and gramophones.
6. Huge shiny pianos and gramophones could be seen in the piano shop.
7. The living conditions portrayed by the poet are dull, greasy, grey, sordid and wet.
- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.
✓ Speak and Express

PUNCTUATION

Edwin Lutyens was an architect from Britain who is referred to as the 'Greatest British Architect'. He played an instrumental role in designing and building a section of the metropolis of Delhi, known as New Delhi, which serves as the seat of the Government of India.

WRITE WELL

- A. My ambition in life is to be a teacher. I think it is the noblest profession of all because one is responsible for giving the precious gift of knowledge to others. The best teacher is one who teaches by doing rather than from just books. It is a profession that requires a lot of hard work, patience and dedication. But the rewards make all the efforts worthwhile. Teachers help build and the shape the characters of human beings so that they can lead productive, meaningful lives. It is a job of great responsibility, too, for what the students learn from teachers decides, to a large extent, how successful the students would be in life.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. Singing: Making musical sounds with the voice
Humming: Singing a tune with closed lips
2. Bacteria: Smallest and simplest form of plant life existing in air, water and soil, in living and in dead creatures and plants; sometimes a cause of disease
Parasite: Animal or plant living on or in another and getting its food from it
3. Elevator: A mechanised lift for raising and lowering people and things in buildings, aircraft, etc.
Escalator: Moving stairs for carrying people up or down

PROJECT WORK

A. Do it yourself.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

A. Neither of the two ambitions is better. Both are the same. Mukul wants to serve society, which is a very noble work. Rohan wants to be rich, which is not a bad thing if he uses some of his wealth to help the poor and needy in society.

How Daddy Decided What He Wanted to Be

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. Whenever we encounter anyone or anything that is different from us, our prejudices are immediately aroused and we raise mental blocks.
 2. We cling blindly to our own opinions.
 3. There is so much misunderstanding and conflict in the world because we do not make an effort to understand but cling blindly to our own opinions, no matter how short-sighted they are.
 4. We should listen to different opinions calmly, willingly and respectfully.
 5. Emotions and feelings are enemies of understanding because they blur our perceptions, so we cannot see circumstances clearly.
 6. First of all, we upset ourselves with our moods.
- B.
1. To treat something as significant or important and be influenced by it.
 2. Hold on to a view or anything without reason.
 3. Having the capacity to look at or listen to something without prejudice.
 4. Having or showing rigid opinions or a narrow outlook.
 5. To be in a state where we are unable to observe something clearly.
 6. To provide what someone or something wants and needs.

WORKSHEET 2

- A.
1. Imperative
 2. Interrogative
 3. Declarative
 4. Interrogative
 5. Declarative
 6. Imperative
 7. Declarative
 8. Interrogative
 9. Exclamatory
 10. Declarative
- B.
1. Were men running across the field?
 2. You have heard the news.
 3. Will you bring in the casserole, please?
 4. Kavita hasn't come to school for three days.
 5. Wow! Rahul's performance is excellent!
 6. Shut the door.
- C.
1. have you
 2. doesn't he
 3. couldn't you
 4. hasn't he
 5. did you
 6. will you

WORKSHEET 3

- A.
1. British Broadcasting Corporation
 2. Central Bureau of Investigation
 3. Doctor
 4. Please Turn Over
 5. Reserve Bank of India
 6. Common Era
 7. ante meridiem
 8. post meridiem
 9. Cash On Delivery
 10. United Nations
- B.
1. A
 2. AT
 3. ART
 4. TART
 5. START
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

2. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

A. For discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Jones is the owner of the Manor Farm.
2. The scene of action is the big barn of the farm.
3. The prize Middle White Boar is the Major in the story.
4. The Major is talking to all the animals on the farm including the cows, hens and horses. Only Moses, the raven, is not present.
5. Major criticises man.
6. Major's main agenda was to provoke and incite the animals against human beings, especially Jones. The dream was only an excuse.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d)
- C. 1. It was secretly circulated during the day so that Jones did not come to know of it.
2. The declared agenda of the meeting was to share the dream that Major had in the night with all the farm animals.
3. All the animals had a high regard for Major, so they turned up for the meeting. They were curious to know about his dream.
4. The animals respected Major highly.
5. According to Major, unlike animals, Man is the only creature who consumes without producing. He deprives animals of the produce of their labour too.
- D. 1. miserable 2. cruelty

HOTS: Any reasonable answer is acceptable. **Clues:** Remove Man from farm – he is the enemy of animals – steals the produce of their labour – animals would be rich and free and have unity and comradeship without Man around.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. glass 2. metre 3. sack 4. kilogram 5. game 6. loaf
- B. 1. wives 2. churches 3. feet 4. army 5. photos 6. deer 7. countries
8. heroes 9. scarves 10. sons-in-law
- C. 1. fg 2. mg 3. fg 4. fg 5. ng 6. cg 7. cg 8. mg 9. fg 10. mg
11. ng 12. cg 13. ng 14. cg
- D. Fill in the following order: breath; strength; use; cruelty
- E. **Circle:** 1. All animals 2. Mr Jones 3. We 4. The choir members
Underline: 1. comrades 2. the hen-house 3. a play 4. a song

- F. 1. Noun phrase 2. Adjective phrase 3. Adjective phrase 4. Adverb phrase
5. Adjective phrase 6. Noun phrase

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. lurched 2. comrades 3. hideous 4. tyranny 5. reminder 6. confinements

WORD POWER

- A. 1. careful 2. helpful; cooperative 3. childhood 4. pleasure 5. alertness 6. performance

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The passage is about New Year resolutions and failure to carry them out.
2. Most of the people have an all-night party and a New Year programme on the eve of New Year.
3. People resolve to get up early and go for a walk; find regular time for yogic exercises and meditation; help their parents in their daily chores; be nice to people they don't like; get ready for school well before the school bus arrives. [any two]
4. The speaker's past experience is that most people fail in their efforts to carry their resolutions.
5. The resolutions fail because firstly, they are too ambitious. Secondly, as days pass by, our own enthusiasm fades.
6. (a) Past experiences have shown us that certain accomplishments are beyond our attainment.
(b) Hardly does a New Year come when he does not make New Year resolutions with all enthusiasm and fails to carry them out with monotonous regularity.

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| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can use their imagination. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

Manish is learning the highway code. Rahul is helping him.

Rahul : What will you do when you see a red traffic light on the road?

Manish : I'll stop the car when I see the red light. When I see the green light, I'll start again.

Rahul : When you see a policeman, what will you do?

Manish : I will watch his face to know what he actually wants. When he holds his hand up, I will stop and take out my driving license and show it to him.

Rahul : Wonderful! You now know the highway code. Always remember, when you are driving a car, always watch the traffic lights, and keep an eye on the traffic police. I am sure you will never have any problems with the traffic police.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may do this using the clues given.
- B. Students may write the letter on their own using the format for an informal letter.

Address

Date

Dear _____, [friend's name]

Yours affectionately,

_____ [your name]

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. revision 2. confusion 3. pleasure 4. measurement

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Prepare a questionnaire with your group for the survey of animals and their care in farmhouses.
- ▶ Carry out the survey either from school or home.
- ▶ Discuss with your group and then make the entries in your Project Book as suggested. Add the steps to improve the conditions of domestic animals.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. This may be done by the students on their own and shared in the class for discussion.

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Montmorency was a small fox-terrier.
2. The author thought that he was an angel because his expression was such as to draw tears from pious old ladies and gentlemen.
3. The angry woman called the author a murderer because his dog had killed her cat.
4. Montmorency pinned up the author's neighbour in his tool-shed.
5. The gardener won thirty shillings by betting on Montmorency to kill rats.
- B. 1. chickens; rats, cat 2. growling; kicking; scruff; street fights 3. cat; irate; murderer
4. angel; earth; fox-terrier 5. tears; pious; old

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. Underline: 1. milk; tea 2. paint 4. seeds 5. music; conversation 6. gold
Circle: 1. cup 2. boy; fence 3. parrot 4. birds; tray 6. earrings
- B. 1. Nurses 2. Knife 3. Loaves 4. Fishes 5. Foot 6. Trousers
- C. 1. pilot [Common]; lives [Common]; passengers [Common]
2. boy [Masculine]; house [Neuter]
3. mice [Common]; cheese; counter [Neuter]
4. vegetables; fruits [Neuter]; vendor [Common]
5. lioness [Feminine]; cubs [Common]
6. police [Common]; classes [Neuter]; self-defence [Neuter]; girls [Feminine]
- D. 1. Greatness 2. Breath 3. Bravery 4. Judgement 5. Arrangement 6. Life
7. Heat 8. Kindness 9. Safety

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. (a) likely (b) boldly (c) worldly
2. (a) boyhood (b) childhood (c) womanhood
3. (a) fearless (b) timeless (c) shameless
4. (a) punishment (b) judgement (c) improvement
5. (a) national (b) fatal (c) regal
- B. 1. irate: angry
2. pious: having or showing deep devotion to religion
3. summon: call or send for; demand the presence
4. venture: undertaking in which there is a risk
5. withhold: keep back; refuse to give

- C.
1. Wow! Prakash won the match!
 2. Sid is going to Bengaluru but Vivek is going to Kolkata.
 3. I am spending my holidays in Delhi, reading, visiting monuments and learning karate.
 4. Why are you carrying your books, bags and computer to his house?
 5. Oh! That's impossible!

The Heart of the Tree

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. It means three things at different levels: (a) a tree reaches upwards to the sky and the sun; (b) it absorbs sunlight and air create chlorophyll that helps it to grow; and (c) it refers to the fact that trees help in the formation of rain, which is created by the sun absorbing the moisture from the earth and forming clouds in the sky from which rain falls. Therefore, the planter is creating 'a friend of tree and sky'.
2. Yes, trees form an integral part of nature. In the first stanza, the poet refers to trees as friends of the sky and sun, the breeze and the birds that nest in the trees; the 'shaft' that goes into the soil and rises upwards; and he refers to the growth and harmony, all of which are a part of nature.
3. Trees help mankind not only by giving shade, fruits, timber and medicine, they provide a habitat for birds and animals, supply oxygen to the environment and help in the formation of rain.
4. Planting a tree is not something from which we get an immediate reward or return because it takes time to grow. The person who plants it is doing so as a good citizen, thinking of the future benefit the tree will provide, which is the 'civic good'.
5. The poet means that when a tree is planted, many of the people who will benefit from it have not even been born and thinks of the joy it will bring to those people.
6. (c)
- B. Alliteration: (a) home to heaven anigh (b) hushed and happy twilight heard
Assonance: (a) breezes free (b) Who in the hollow of His hand/ Holds all the growth of all our land
- C. Tree - free; sea - tree; see - tree; sky - high; bird - heard; rain - again; heritage - age; wood - good; hand - land; [any five]

3. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. 1. Envelope 2. Stamps 3. Postcard 4. Postman 5. Letter box

The questions may be discussed in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. The postmaster came to live in Ulapur when a post office was established there by the owner of an indigo factory.
2. Ratan, an orphan girl of the village, did odd jobs for the postmaster.
3. With the incessant rains, the canals and ditches overflowed and the village roads had become impassable.
4. The postmaster was delighted to receive his transfer orders. He told Ratan that he had to leave the next day to go back home and that he was not coming back.
5. The postmaster said this to Ratan. The word 'idea' suggests that it was not a thought that was acceptable to the postmaster. He found it amusing.
6. Ratan's reaction to the 'idea' made the postmaster realise her grief and he wished then to console her.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (b)
- C. 1. The postmaster used to talk about the members of his family to Ratan so soon she became familiar with them.
2. Ratan told the postmaster of the dim memories of her time spent with her parents and that her father had been fonder of her than her mother and that she used to sit on the edge of a small pond idly playing at fishing with her little brother.
3. The postmaster told his little companion, Ratan, about his family and his longing for them. So we come to know about it.
4. When the postmaster fell ill, Ratan called the doctor to give him medicines and the correct diet, and cared for him with motherly affection. We come to know that Ratan was a very compassionate and devoted girl.
5. Ratan was very upset and sad when the postmaster was about to leave and she cried bitterly. She had become very attached to the postmaster who was like family to her.
6. The postmaster felt a pain in his heart when he was leaving on a boat because he remembered the sad face of Ratan.
- D. 1. (a) Ratan said this to the postmaster. (b) She wished to go with him to Calcutta, because he had become her 'family' now and if he left, she would be an orphan again.
2. The postmaster said this to Ratan.
3. (a) The postmaster said this to Ratan. (b) By 'this', he meant the money he wished to give

her. (c) We come to know that he was not sensitive to the deep affection and need of the little orphan girl for a family.

HOTS: Any reasonable answer is acceptable. **Clues:** Ratan looked on the postmaster as her family, whereas he had proved, by offering her money, that in his eyes she was just a servant. He had little or no value for her affectionate care and service. She was so heartbroken when she realised this, that she refused the money and ran away. He did not do right in offering her money; it was very insensitive.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. postmaster's [Possessive]; dense [Quality] 2. slimy [Quality]
3. Many [Indefinite Numeral] 4. first [Ordinal]; my [Possessive]
5. caring [Quality] 6. twenty [Cardinal] 7. either [Distributive Numeral]
- B. 1. tallest 2. taller 3. tall 4. difficult 5. most difficult 6. more difficult
- C. 1. caring, little, orphan 2. small, remote 3. fresh, ripe, red 4. long, black, western
- D. 1. laughable 2. cheerful 3. dirty 4. boyish 5. womanly/ish 6. endless 7. dangerous
8. troublesome

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. surrounded 2. circumstances 3. referred 4. incessantly 5. committee 6. routine

WORD POWER

- A. 1. heated discussion 2. sheer luck 3. healthy appetite
4. hidden agenda 5. broad aim
- B. 1. longed 2. paltry 3. endlessly 4. suitable 5. sorely

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The telegram service was discontinued in India on 14 July, 2013.
2. People sent messages these days by SMS, email and mobile phones.
3. The use of telegrams began in India in 1850 between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour.
4. In 1851, the British East India Company began using the telegram services.
5. The telegram service was made available for the use of the general public in 1854.
6. With advances in technology, the use of telegrams became very rare. The Indian government decided to discontinue the service because the cost of running and managing telegram services was ₹ 100 crores and the revenue it generated was only ₹ 75 lakhs.

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| ✓ Converse and Connect | These are oral exercises. |
| ✓ Speak and Express | Students can use their imagination. |
| ✓ Pronunciation Practice | Guidance will be given by the teacher. |

PUNCTUATION

Children and grown-ups should exercise regularly to stay fit. It is also important to do work that requires physical effort. This helps us use our energy and burn the fat in our body. Our muscles also remain fit and our stamina increases manifold.

WRITE WELL

A. Students may do this using the given clues.

The teacher must correct individual answers to ensure that the students have understood the correct way to write a paragraph.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. (a) overlook: have a view from above; fail to see or notice, pay no attention to
(b) observe: to see and notice; watch carefully
2. (a) frequently: very often; habitually
(b) fervently: passionately; with a lot of feeling and enthusiasm
3. (a) soothing: making someone or something quiet and calm
(b) seething: boiling or bubbling over; agitated, as with anger

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Discuss in groups and decide an alternate ending, writing it down in a few sentences.
- ▶ Sample: The postmaster takes Ratan to his home in Calcutta and she becomes a part of his own family.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

A. For reading and discussion in class.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. It was a very severe winter.
2. The little trees were submerged under the snow.
3. The creatures who were hibernating during the bitter winter were in their deep holes beneath the snow where the fiercest cold could not touch them. So the winter was not a tragedy for them.
4. The moose selected a sheltered spot for their winter home and tramped through it to the thickets of young birch, poplar and maple trees that provided them food.
- B. 1. landmarks; blotted 2. backwoods; smothered; eaves 3. starkly; wide, white
4. wild; prolonged tragedy
- C. 1. snow 2. hibernate 3. consumed

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. kind [Quality] 2. seven [Number] 3. Which [Interrogative] 4. this [Demonstrative]
5. himself [Emphatic] 6. some [Quantity] 7. his [Possessive]
- B. 1. Definite ordinal numeral
2. Indefinite numeral
3. Cardinal definite numeral; distributive numeral
4. Definite ordinal numeral
5. Indefinite numeral
6. Distributive numeral
7. Definite cardinal numeral
- C. 1. Dirty, brown, woollen 2. magnificent, tall, white 3. some, steaming, hot
- D. 1. Rocky 2. Jealous 3. Mischievous 4. Fearless 5. Dangerous 6. Comfortable

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- B. 1. (d) 2. (c) 4. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

Go not to the Temple...

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The poet asks people to fill their homes with the fragrance of love, instead of merely offering fragrant flowers at the feet of God.
 2. The poet suggests that the best light is one that drives away the 'darkness' in a person's heart caused by his pride and ego.
 3. Instead of simply bowing one's head in reverence before God, the poet says we should bow with true humility before our fellow-men.
 4. The poet says that it is not true worship if we simply bend our knees and sit in the pose for prayer. True prayer consists of reaching out to people who are down-trodden and raise them to a better life.
 5. The message of the poet is that we should not indulge in prayer merely as an outward ritual. That is hypocrisy. True prayer and worship is when we treat other human beings as representing God and care for them.
- B. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- C. Stanza 1 uses the metaphor of the fragrance of flowers being used for love. Love does not carry any perfume, but in this metaphorical use, it is compared to a flower that makes the whole atmosphere of a home fragrant because the people living there are affectionate and loving. Stanza 2 has the metaphor of light and darkness that we perceive with our eyes. But here the light and darkness are within a human being, not outside. The light is the glow of goodness and love that drives away the darkness of sin, pride and ego.

PERIODIC TEST 1 (Based on Units 1-3)

LET'S READ

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b)
- B. 1. Pharaoh 2. Intact 3. Generated 4. Ascended the throne
- C. 1. As a child, he was called 'Tutankhaten' which means the 'Living Image of Aten'.
2. Howard Carter and George Herbert discovered Tutankhamun's tomb and this aroused interest in ancient Egypt.
3. Tutankhamun established the supremacy of the God Amun, shifted his capital to Thebes, built many monuments and established good relations with many kingdoms. [any two]
4. Tutankhamun was buried in a tomb in the valley of kings. He may have been assassinated or died due to illness.

LET'S WRITE

- D. The letter can be written by the students on their own, using the format for an informal letter. [Clues: good care and treatment of domestic animals and pets – dogs, cats, horses, cows, etc. Help to protect wildlife and endangered species – tigers, lions, elephants, rhinos, monkeys, deer, tortoises, vultures, etc.]
- E. The diary entry can be written by the students on their own, based on their individual reactions to the story.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- F. 1. Imperative 2. Declarative/Statement
- G. 1. The shops are closed. 2. Nanda is not well.
- H. 1. Didn't they? 2. Shall we?
- I. 1. Sons-in-law 2. Commanders-in-chief
- J. 1. table [Neuter] 2. doctor [Common]
- K. 1. value 2. decision
- L. 1. The villagers [subject]; a dam [object]
2. The labourers [subject]; the road [object]
- M. 1. My [Possessive]
2. two [Cardinal definite numeral]; few [Indefinite numeral]
- N. the most methodical
- O. tall friendly old Mexican

LITERATURE

- P. 1. The officer had asked Daddy what kind of human being he was if he couldn't even be a dog. He further asked if that was what a human being was like. When Daddy heard this, he felt ashamed of herself.
2. The animals respected Major highly.
3. According to Major, unlike animals, Man is the only creature who consumes without producing. He deprives animals of the produce of their labour too.
4. Ratan told the postmaster of the dim memories of her time spent with her parents and that her father had been fonder of her than her mother and that she used to sit on the edge of a small pond idly playing at fishing with her little brother.
5. When the postmaster fell ill, Ratan called the doctor to give him medicines and the correct diet, and cared for him with motherly affection. We come to know that Ratan was a very compassionate and devoted girl.

4. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. 1. Sarojini Naidu 2. Bhagat Singh 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 4. Dadabhai Naoroji
5. Chanakya 6. Lal Bahadur Shastri

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Vallabhbhai Patel is also called the 'Iron Man of India' and 'Sardar'.
2. Patel was called 'Sardar' because of his capacity to lead from the front in various agitations against the British.
3. Sardar Patel successfully persuaded 565 princely states to be a part of the Indian Republic.
4. The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad initially refused to be a part of the Indian Republic.
5. Sardar Patel was arrested in August 1942 because of the role he played in the civil disobedience agitation as a part of the Quit India Movement.
- B. Cross (X) 1, 3 and 7. Tick (✓) 2, 4, 5 and 6.
- C. 1. Sardar Patel is called the 'Patron Saint of India's Civil Services' because he established the modern All India Civil Services.
2. Sardar Patel suffered a boil in his armpit as a child, which a local man treated by burning it with a hot iron rod. When the man hesitated, Patel took the rod and burnt the boil himself.
3. The major achievement of Sardar Patel is the integration of 565 states into the Indian Republic.
4. Sardar Patel supported the empowerment of women, the abolition of alcoholism, untouchability and caste discrimination.
5. Sardar Patel passed away on 15 December 1950.
6. The Bharat Ratna was conferred on Sardar Patel posthumously in 1991.
- D. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

HOTS

- A. Any reasonable answers are acceptable. Clues: 1. If Sardar Patel had not integrated the states, India would not be an integrated nation today. 2. We draw a lesson about the courage, determination and dedication of Sardar Patel and his capacity as a great leader.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. My [This is a pronoun but here it is used as a possessive adjective]
2. That [Demonstrative] 3. herself [Reflexive] 4. his [Possessive]
5. themselves [Reflexive]
- B. 1. Who 2. Which 3. who 4. Which/Whose 5. What

- C. 1. That [P]; entertaining [A] 2. Her [P]; inspiring [A] 3. new; science [A]; his [P]
4. What [P] 5. Earthquake [A] ['Those' should also be highlighted] Those [P]

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. predominantly 2. benevolent 3. erstwhile 4. relevance

WORD POWER

- A. 1. introvert 2. extrovert 3. congenital 4. inflammable 5. album

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Dr Rajendra Prasad 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Speak and Express

Students can use their imagination.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Some researchers believe that global warming is causing apples to lose some of their crunch and is also making them sweeter. The data was collected from two orchards in Japan by a research team for a number of years. They also stated that climate change was also affecting the taste and texture of the apples.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may do this using the clues given. Example: Place of birth; parents; education; subjects enjoyed; friends; games; any fond memories, etc.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. Wide: (a) (adjective): broad

(b) (adverb): far from the point aimed at

2. Place: (a) (verb): put or arrange something in a certain place

(b) (noun): particular space occupied by someone or something; a location

- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable. Examples: It was a wide road./The ball went wide off the mark. 2. Place the glass there./I can't find the place on the map.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Discuss in groups and decide on the issues you would like to talk about. Write five points on a card and then paste all the cards on a chart for display.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

Discuss in class and list 5 points. Examples: cleaning the area; health centre; clean drinking water; functional toilets; school; library; etc.

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. Mr Fielding boarded the train at Victoria Terminus, Bombay. [now called Mumbai]
 2. His companions were a youth fresh to the East, and a seasoned Anglo-Indian of his own age.
 3. Mr Fielding was nominated as the Principal of the little college at Chandrapore.
 4. Mr Fielding believed that the world is a globe of men who are trying to reach one another and can best do so with the help of goodwill, culture and intelligence.
 5. Mr Fielding was the happiest in the give and take of private conversation.
- B.
1. Mr Fielding was so different from both his travelling companions that it was as if they stood on two different continents with a vast ocean in between.
 2. Caste requires everyone to accept it blindly. As soon as we think rationally about it, it cannot exist. Therefore, ideas, or thinking rationally, are fatal to caste.
 3. A herd-instinct is when everyone does the same thing without applying their own minds. Mr Fielding grew up where free thinking was allowed and, therefore, he did not follow what everyone else was thinking and doing in a mindless way.

WORKSHEET 2

- A.
1. this [Demonstrative]; yours [Possessive] 2. herself [Reflexive]
 3. us [Personal]; it [Personal] 4. they [Personal] 5. That [Demonstrative]
 6. Who [Interrogative]
- B.
1. (a) A (b) P
 2. (a) A (b) P
 3. (a) P (b) A

WORKSHEET 3

- A.
1. Posthumous 2. Prominence 3. Discrimination 4. Inheritance 5. Reluctant
- B.
1. (a) A part of the sea almost surrounded by land, with a narrow mouth.
(b) Deep hollow chasm; abyss; dividing line; division (of opinion)
 2. (a) strength; power of body or mind; an organised body of disciplined men (army, police, etc.)
(b) compel; oblige someone; make somebody do something
 3. (a) alter something; put something else in place
(b) money in small units
 4. (a) grow in a healthy manner; be well; prosper
(b) wave about and show something
 5. (a) existing in or derived from nature
(b) person having an innate talent for a particular task or activity.
- C.
1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

Indian Weavers

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. A new-born child; 'the wing of a halcyon wild'
2. (a)
- B. 1. The similarity between the two things lies in the fact that they both mark a and the morning signifies the birth of a new day and the start of a fresh cycle of light and dark.
2. The rhyming scheme of the poem is AA-BB in each stanza of four lines.
3. The words and phrases repeated in the poem are : weavers, weaving, ; what/ why do you weave; garment; weave.
4. There are two similarities between the brightly and richly coloured cloth and the marriage veil. Firstly, marriage being a time of celebration and revelry, bright colours are associated with it. Secondly, it is a time when individuals are in the prime of their lives, working, marrying, bringing up families and being socially active.
5. The weavers are weaving it late at night because the day is over, like the life of the person for whom they are weaving the white shroud.

5. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. 1. German Shepherd 2. Bulldog 3. Dalmatian 4. Doberman
- B. They are alert and good guards. They keep you fit as you have to walk them regularly. They teach us love, compassion and courage. They are loyal and dependable. They are very useful as guides for the blind. [Any three]

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Malakoff was a Newfoundland dog.
2. He was the watchdog of a jeweller.
3. Malakoff stayed in Paris.
4. Jacques was one of the jeweller's apprentices.
5. Malakoff barked at Jacques because he disliked and distrusted Jacques, who had kicked him once.
6. Jacques disliked all animals, including Malakoff. Besides, the owner was very fond of Malakoff and if he found out that Jacques disliked him, he would perhaps fire Jacques. This made him dislike Malakoff even more.
7. The friends of Jacques saved Malakoff.
8. Jacques was remorseful because, although he had tried to kill him, Malakoff had saved his life.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- C. 1. Arun's mother told him Malakoff's story because she had read it on the same day.
2. Malakoff was a Newfoundland dog who was a watchdog for a jeweller.
3. Jacques got his friends to take Malakoff to the river Seine, tie a big heavy stone around his neck and drown him in the river.
4. When Jacques fell into the river himself and was drowning, the tired and straining Malakoff swam back, despite the heavy stone that Jacques had got tied around his neck to drown him, and saved him. Jacques was remorseful and begged his pardon.
5. Jacques' friends ran away because they saw someone coming and did not want to be accused of killing a dog.
6. When Jacques' friends did not see him, they realised that he had been left behind. So they returned to look for him.
7. Every apprentice followed Malakoff's funeral procession as a mark of respect.

HOTS

- A. Any reasonable answers are acceptable. Clues: 1. Nobility of spirit; helping even those who try to harm us; what goes round, comes round; forgiveness. 2. Nobility; kindness; generosity; courage; determination; forgiveness. [any two]



GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. Does; have 2. Do 3. Does 4. Have
- B. 1. was 2. like 3. have 4. does; have; manages 5. know; begin 6. reads 7. have
8. was 9. is 10. was
- C. 1. did (not) like [T] - animals [object]
2. disliked [T] - Jacques [object]
3. led [T] - the dog [object]
4. swam [Int]
5. was [Int]
6. watched [T] - an action movie [object]
7. told [T] - the secret [object]
- D. Direct objects: 1. a packet 2. a bag 3. her neighbours 4. a dress
Indirect objects: 1. to hemant 2. Neeta 3. in the morning 4. for Ruhi

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. valour 2. shudder 3. panicked 4. apprentice 5. jewellery
6. repetition 7. favourite 8. desperation

WORD POWER

- A. 1. freedom 2. presentable 3. endless 4. musical 5. friendly 6. cheerful
B. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Dogs possess an amazing capacity for love and learning.
2. Dogs develop strong lifelong bonds with people who take care of them.
3. Dogs know by instinct if a companion, human or animal, is in trouble and needs help. They assist disabled people and those trapped under snow or rubble.
4. Dogs have a desire to please and are willing to follow commands, which makes them good working partners.
5. At the Italian School of Water Rescue Dogs, around 200 dogs undergo intensive training along Italy's coast to work with helicopter teams to rescue beach goers who get into trouble.

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Speak and Express

Students can use their imagination.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Soon, you may be able to exchange your old cellphone with a new one of your choice. You will have to pay 70% less than its market price and, with its warranty intact. All you have to do is to ignore a little dimple or scratch on your branded purchase.

WRITE WELL

- A. A reasonable summary based on the clues given and with correct grammar and punctuation is acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by the students on their own.
- ▶ Jot down some points that the neighbour tells you about his/her pet dog.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. Discuss in the class.
- B. Any answer with appropriate reasons is acceptable.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The sound of quick footsteps broke the silence on the moor.
2. Sherlock Holmes, Dr Watson and Inspector Lestrade were waiting to catch the culprit.
3. The 'dreadful shape' that sprang out of the fog was an enormous coal-black hound with glowing eyes, a fiery mouth and flames flickering on its muzzle, hackles and dewlap.
4. Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson fired together at the creature.
5. The creature's howl showed that it had been hit and it took away everyone's fear because now they knew they could kill it.
- B. 1. Jumped out at us
2. Uncomfortable
3. It means that the fog that was thick like a wall and we could not see through it
4. Our fear vanished; we were no longer afraid
5. Like the imaginary vision or hallucination of a mad man
- C. 1. enormous 2. hideous 3. starlit 4. smouldering 5. dreadful

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. is 2. do 3. have 4. does 5. has 6. does 7. are 8. does
- B. 1. enjoy 2. lead 3. came 4. accepts; has 5. were
- C. 1. wept [Int] 2. killed [T] 3. had [T] 4. won [T] 5. was summoned [Int]
- D. **Circle:** the chicken coop; a kite; musical pillars, five rupees; mark
Underline: on the terrace; Roma; on the wall

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. George suggested that, for breakfast, we take eggs and bacon, which were easy to cook. He said that, for lunch, we could have biscuits, cold meat, bread, butter and jam. But he said there should be no cheese.
- C. 1. Woman 2. Mare 3. Nun 4. Daughter 5. Peahen 6. Goose
7. Cow 8. Doe 9. Ewe 10. Vixen

6. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

Discuss the prioritisation in the class – how to handle the activities and in what order. Ideally, Grandpa's fall should be number 1, then the guest and finally the video games.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. The author of this story is Leo Tolstoy. He has also written 'Anna Karenina'
2. According to the king's orders, a reward was proclaimed for anyone who would tell him what was the right time for every action, who the right people were and how to know what was the best thing to do.
3. The hermit only met common folk, so the king went to meet him in simple clothes.
4. The hermit answered his questions when the wounded man came and was helped by the king.
- B. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- C. Fill in the words in the following order: advance; live; idle pastimes; going; council of wise men; practical; magicians.
- D. 1. (a) The hermit said this to the king.
(b) Immediately after this, a man who was injured and bleeding came running out of the forest and fell down moaning.
(c) The man was an enemy of the king. His brother had been executed and his property seized by the king. The man wanted to take revenge by killing the king. He was running from the king's bodyguards who had recognised him and attacked him.
2. (a) These words were said by the hermit to the king.
(b) Yes, the speaker was right in saying so.
(c) The king, to whom this was said, was satisfied with the reply.
- E. 1. In answer to the king's second question, the various answers were that he should consult his councillors, priests, doctors or warriors.
2. To the third question, people suggested that science was the most important task, while others said that warfare was the most important and yet others said that religion was the most important.
3. The king cleaned and bandaged the bearded man's wound.
4. The king had executed the bearded man's brother and seized his property. Therefore, he wanted to take revenge by killing the king.
5. According to the hermit, the most important time is now; the task in hand is the most important; and the person with whom you are at present is the most important person.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. Clues: I think the hermit was truly wise. He asked the king to remember the answers to his three questions which said: Now (the present moment), the person you are with and the task in hand. I fully agree with him.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. Finite 2. Non-finite 3. Non-finite 4. Non-finite 5. Finite
- B. 1. The king wanted to know the answers.
2. The king and the hermit tried to help the bearded man.
3. The bearded man had resolved to kill the king.
4. We managed to find the place without difficulty.
5. Do not forget to reach the airport one hour in advance.
6. She is prepared to cook for twenty guests.
- C. 2. to hear 3. to see 4. to hear 5. to hear
- D. 1. I 2. G 3. P 4. I 5. G 6. P

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. proclaimed 2. discarded 3. attentive 4. restore

WORD POWER

- A. 1. credit card 2. traffic lights 3. filmstar 4. toothpaste 5. hair dryer
- C. 1. AUTOCRATIC (7th row) 2. TEMPORARY (5th row) 3. LOSE (1st row)
4. SLOW (3rd row) 5. PRAISE (12th row) 6. MINOR (9th row)

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Leo Tolstoy was born in Tula province of Russia in 1828.
2. Leo Tolstoy and his siblings were brought up by relatives.
3. 'Childhood', 'Boyhood', 'Youth' [any two]
4. 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karenina'.
5. Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King were influenced by works like 'The Kingdom of God is Within'.
6. Leo Tolstoy died of pneumonia.

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

PUNCTUATION

The city of Delhi experienced heavy showers on Friday morning. It crippled traffic in the first half of the day. South and East Delhi were the worst affected areas.

WRITE WELL

A: Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

B and C: Any reasonable paragraphs are acceptable. Clues for B: homework; reaching school on time; doing chores and running errands; play and leisure activities, etc. Clues for C: parents; teachers; wise neighbours or friends, etc. Wrong advisors and friends can lead you astray. Use your conscience.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ This can be done by students in groups of 6-7.
- ▶ Select the prominent person or celebrity. State why you admire the person, and then find out about their story of achievement – the time, the opportunities, the people and the efforts.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

A. Boxes 1, 2, 3 and 6 can be considered. It must always be remembered that, whoever be the advisor, your conscience and sense of discrimination must be your final guide. Discuss in the class.

B. 1 and 3: Yes 2 and 4: No

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. No, the whole family did not go swimming.
2. Father was hit by a large wave in the back and it knocked out his teeth into the sea.
3. They gave up the search because the tide was coming in rapidly.
4. Matters were made worse by the deteriorating weather and the pouring rain.
5. There were several jam-jars on the mantelpiece because each contained teeth that had been found by the fishermen.
- B. 1. Walking towards the mantelpiece, father saw his teeth.
2. Diving under the waves, the children looked for the teeth.
3. While swimming, she saw her husband beckon.
- C. 1. beckoned 2. astonished 3. ushered 4. deteriorated 5. stated

WORKSHEET 2

- A. Gerunds: 1. walking 3. gardening 5. writing
Participles: 2. waking 4. cycling 6. wilted
- B. 1. lived 2. making 3. talking/to talk 4. to finish 5. swimming
- C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- B. 1. looked up 2. kept back 3. went over 4. saw through 5. stand by
- C. 1. I'm told 2. for a while 3. silver light 4. warm and gay 5. well again

The Alchemist

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The main character in the poem is the alchemist.
 2. A cat, rats, vampire bats, and a raven who talks are believed to live in the alchemist's house.
 3. The powder he makes is said to help you never fall sick or grow old.
 4. The furnace turns iron and bronze into ingots of gold.
 5. The children play 'dare'.
- B.
1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- C.
1. 'There's mysterious light
Burns all through the night'
 2. 'So I don't think I'll pay
Him a visit today
For fear he should want to eat me.'
- D. Examples of alliteration in the poem:
1. He lives in that house all alone
 2. Into ingots of glistening gold
 3. He eats toads for his tea [Any two]

7. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

1. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose: Give me blood and I will give you freedom.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.
3. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru: Who lives if India dies?
4. Lal Bahadur Shastri: Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
1. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, delivered this speech on 14 August 1942 on the eve of India's Independence.
 2. This speech was delivered before the members of the Constituent Assembly in the Parliament.
 3. Mahatma Gandhi's ambition was to wipe every tear from every eye.
 4. The word 'sovereign' is the highest power, a state's power to be self-governing and independent in foreign affairs. It is also another word for a ruler.
- B.
1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)
- C.
1. It was on the midnight between 14 August and 15 August 1947 that India became independent. It is a time when people are asleep. But it was a new beginning, a dawn for a free India and its new life as an independent country.
 2. Pandit Nehru wanted everyone to take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.
 3. The success of India's achievements lay in its cultural adherence to the values of truth and non-violence, agricultural, industrial and economic progress. Its failure is its inability to eradicate poverty.
 4. India had achieved independence which was being celebrated. But it was just the beginning, a gateway through which we Indians would have an opportunity to become a great nation.
 5. 'The service of India' implied service to the millions who suffer poverty, ignorance, disease and lack of opportunity.
 6. Indians could achieve their dreams only through labour and hard work to bring people together.
 7. The world cannot be split into isolated fragments: what affects one part of the world will affect others too. It is, therefore, necessary for all nations to work together without ill-will and destructive criticism. This is the biggest lesson for all nations in Pandit Nehru's speech.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. [Focus: hard work; services to people; poverty; ignorance - education; disease - medical and health schemes; inequality - equality of opportunity for education, work and to livelihood; agriculture, industry, etc.]



GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. invites 2. call 3. insist; do 4. is 5. watches 6. spoke
7. am doing; want; am 8. need 9. doing; studying 10. follow
- B. 1. will be hoisting 2. will be marching 3. are going to take
4. will attend 5. will be busy

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. substantially 2. suppressed 3. incessant 4. beckon 5. millennium 6. grammar

WORD POWER

- A. 1. promise/obligation 2. search/pursuit 3. splendour
Any reasonable sentences using the words are acceptable.
- B. 1. Please answer the question.
2. Clean up the mess you have made in the kitchen!
3. The reply from the bank is still awaited.
- C. 1. asleep 2. forget 3. victory 4. accept 5. life 6. blame/criticise

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. His parents were Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani.
2. Motilal Nehru was a successful barrister at Allahabad [now known as Prayagraj]. He was a learned scholar and an influential person.
3. His sisters were Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Krishna Pandit.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru was first educated at home under an English governess. He and his sisters were trained to converse in English and learnt English customs and etiquette. They were also taught Hindi and Sanskrit.
5. No difference was made between the son and the daughters in the Nehru family. They all received quality education, privileges and were brought up in immense luxury and comfort in a huge house called Anand Bhavan. The house had a swimming pool and a tennis court and the family led a lavish life.

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

PUNCTUATION

It was a pleasant surprise for Delhiites with the sky remaining overcast and the temperature hovering around the normal mark. The city received a total of 44.2 mm rain till 8.30 a.m. The humidity level was recorded between 69% and 98%.

WRITE WELL

A, B and C: Any reasonable paragraphs, based on the guidelines given in each question, are acceptable.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A.
- (a) pledge: promise; obligation
(b) implore: beg; request earnestly
 - (a) substantially: practically; in the essentials; solidly
(b) minutely: in detail; carefully and exactly
 - (a) beckons: calls somebody's attention with a gesture
(b) attracts: pulls towards; gets attention
- B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

- A. This can be done by the students in groups of five as guided by the teacher.
- B. Make a collage, either individually or with the group. Discuss both and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. Read and discuss.
- B. Read and make your choice and discuss.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The young seagull was afraid because he saw the great expanse of sea miles down beneath him. If he failed to fly, he would fall into it.
2. His parents were calling him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge if he did not fly.
3. Not a single scrap of food was left after twenty four hours.
4. Standing on a little high hump on the plateau, his mother looked at him as she tore at a piece of fish, tempting him because she knew he must be hungry. He was so maddened by the sight of food that he dived at it. His mother had swooped upwards, so he fell into space and was forced to fly.
5. When he first took flight, a terrible fear seized him and his heart stood still with terror.
- B. 1. brink; ledge; flap 2. training; flying; skim; dive 3. deep; wide; chasm
4. maddened 5. monstrous; heart; still

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. was singing 2. has completed 3. will go 4. is working 5. asked 6. had eaten
7. are going to hear 8. is pulling
- B. 1. will be seeing 2. am/is/are playing 3. lit/lighted 4. had spoken
5. has gone 6. will be staying 7. had given 8. am/is/are looking

WORKSHEET 3

- A. Any reasonable letter in the correct format is acceptable.
- B. 1. carried away 2. held up 3. pulled up 4. turn up 5. worked out
- C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.



PERIODIC TEST 2 (Based on Units 1- 7)

LET'S READ

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a)
- B. 1. set up 2. reforestation
- C. 1. Rajendra Singh is popularly known as the 'Waterman of India'. He won an award in 2001 for his remarkable work in community-based efforts in water harvesting and water management.
2. With the help of Tarun Bharat Sangh, the villagers built 8600 johads or earthen water check dams, and other structures to collect rainwater for the dry seasons.
3. Arvari, Ruparel, Sarasvati, Banas and Jawai.
4. Pani Panchayats are organised in faraway villages to make the people aware of the wisdom of traditional water conservation, the urgent need for groundwater recharge and the importance of community control over natural resources.

LET'S WRITE

- D. Any reasonable paragraph is acceptable.
- E. Any reasonable letter in the correct format is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- F. 1. courageous 2. troublesome
- G. 1. Who - Interrogative pronoun 2. which - Relative pronoun
- H. 1. Adjective 2. Pronoun
- I. 1. Do 2. Have 3. Does 4. Do
- J. 1. are busy - Intransitive 2. collected - Transitive
- K. 1. Non-finite 2. Finite
- L. 1. Infinitive 2. Gerund 3. Participle 4. Participle
- M. 1. are going to cook 2. will tell 3. practises 4. were reading 5. had played

LITERATURE

- N. 1. The postmaster came to live in Ulapur when a post office was established there by the owner of an indigo factory.
2. Vallabhbai was called 'Sardar' because of his capacity to lead from the front in various agitations against the British.

3. When Jacques fell into the river himself and was drowning, the tired and straining Malakoff swam back, despite the heavy stone that Jacques had got tied to him to drown him, and saved him. Jacques was remorseful and begged his pardon.
4. (a) These words were said by the hermit to the king.
(b) Yes, the speaker was right in saying so.
5. The 'service of India' implied service to the millions, the millions who suffer poverty, ignorance, disease and lack of opportunity.



8. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. 1. Flood 2. Earthquake 3. Wildfire 4. Tsunami

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Tarun, John and Nadir helped each other during the earthquake.
2. The earthquake struck at 4 a.m. Help arrived in the afternoon.
3. The bridge near Tarun's house broke and crashed into the gushing river below.
4. Nadir's father was a heart patient. After being rescued, he felt a severe chest pain in his chest next morning. Therefore, he was flown into a nearby town for medical help.
5. Government officials, army men and the affected families themselves helped and took care of people in the relief camps and the affected areas. Later, NGOs also joined in the rescue work.
6. After saving Nadir and his family, the three friends and their families got down to rescue many others who were trapped in the rubble or injured. Later, they helped the army men and government officials at the relief camps.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- C. 1. Tarun woke up with a start as his bed shook violently. He ran out with his parents.
2. The doors and windows rattled and houses fell like packs of cards. The bridge crashed and fell into the river. Many people escaped while many others were caught unawares under the rubble. Some died and others were injured.
3. Nadir's family hid under the wooden dining table before the roof crashed down; so they were saved.
4. Government officials and army men organised relief camps. They also distributed food packets, bottles of drinking water and medicines to the affected people. Donations came from people all over the country and abroad. NGOs joined the rescue and relief work. Helicopters took the victims for medical help. The work of the reconstruction of the town began by rebuilding roads, bridges and school buildings.
5. The media personnel reached Sohanpur to report the sufferings and problems of the people and the rescue work being undertaken.

HOTS

1. Any reasonable answer is acceptable. Clues: Rising above personal, professional and social differences - beyond religion, caste, class, etc. - courage in the face of adversity - compassion - hard work.
2. Any reasonable answer based on the students' experience is acceptable.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. violently [Manner] 2. frantically [Manner] 3. late [Time] 4. twice [Frequency]
5. almost [Degree] 6. somewhere [Place]; now [Time] 7. sometimes [Frequency]



- B. 1. gently 2. critically 3. systematically 4. sadly 5. easily 6. tragically 7. cheerfully 8. drastically
- C. Fill in the following order: Where; How; Why; When.
- D. 1. He never forgets to carry his Aadhar card while travelling.
2. Sometimes, I like to go for long walks in the evenings.
3. Keep the baskets anywhere.
4. We usually visit our home town during holidays.
- E. 1. harder 2. louder 3. worse 4. fastest

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. beneath 2. rubble 3. relieved 4. personnel 5. devastating 6. administrator

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (c)
- B. 1. devastation 2. intimate 3. injured 4. severe 6. ensured

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. The destruction in the village was caused by an earthquake.
2. The houses and roads were severely damaged. Therefore, the villagers were forced to move to other places to settle.
3. The elephants went to a big lake near the village every day to drink water.
4. The head of the mice met the elephant king to request him to change their route, so that the mice would not be crushed under their feet on the way.
5. The elephants were trapped by huge, strong nets by elephant hunters.
6. The mice freed the elephants. Thousands of mice worked together and nibbled at the nets, cutting them till the elephants were free.

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

PUNCTUATION

Farmers of India are keen to adopt new methods of farming. With development in the field of science and technology, they can produce better and more crops. With an ever-growing population, a revolution in methods of farming is required.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write an informal letter on their own, as directed.

PROJECT WORK

- ✓ Do this project in groups under the guidance of the teacher.
- ✓ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in the class.
- B. This may be done by the students on their own and shared in the class for discussion.
Examine the options: 1, 4 and 5 are acceptable options.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. The author heard fire engines with their fire alarms screaming. So he rushed out.
2. A shopping and office complex building was on fire.
3. As the people came out of the building, they were stumbling, coughing and spluttering, rubbing their eyes, and then collapsing on the grass, exhausted and frightened.
4. The author thinks the firemen were brave because they went into the burning building to rescue people.
5. People brought their cars to take the injured to hospital. They also brought blankets, medicines and food. One person even set up a 'tea shop'.
- B. 1. streets; crowd 2. Thick; black; billowing 3. crackled; sizzled; sparks
4. subside 5. gutted

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. frantically [Manner] 2. quickly [Manner] 3. daily [Frequency]
4. partly [Degree] 5. somewhere [Place] 6. tomorrow [Time]
7. almost [Degree] 8. late [Time]
- B. 1. ineffectually 2. tragically 3. soon 4. heavily 5. daily 6. annually
- C. 1. faster; fastest 2. worse; worst 3. more slowly; most slowly
4. harder; hardest 5. more easily; most easily

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. He invited me to his house yesterday.
2. She taught me to read French.
3. Somebody please switch on the light.
4. Mother is baking a chocolate cake today.
5. All the classmates cheered for Ankit.
- B. Any suitable words are acceptable. The following are examples:
1. Fat, green frog
2. Wise, gentle teacher
3. Beautiful, white rose
4. Interesting, humorous book
5. Crowded, noisy street
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

Somebody's Mother

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A.
1. The old woman was bent with the cold and old age, had grey hair, wore ragged clothes, walked with hesitant steps and uncertain feet. She was alone and neglected.
 2. The old woman was afraid of cross the slippery street and was anxious that, if she crossed it alone, she might have an accident. She waited for someone to help her cross.
 3. The old woman was 'afraid to stir' because, if she slipped on the snow, she might fall under some carriage wheels or horses' feet.
 4. Boys whose school was over came laughing and shouting down the street.
 5. One of the boys in the group helped the old woman. He helped her because he thought that she was somebody's mother and he remembered his own mother and wished someone would be there to help her when she was old and alone too.
 6. The boy felt happy and contented in his heart after helping the old lady.
- B.
1. 'Like a flock of sheep': Sheep always follow a herd instinct and stay in a group. The school boys were laughing and shouting, so they are compared to a flock of sheep.
 2. (a) crystal (b) cucumber (c) peacock (d) snow (e) silk (f) gold/diamonds
- C.
1. 'The street was wet with recent snow'
 2. 'Alone uncared for, amid the throng'
 3. 'Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.'
- D. Select any four pairs out of the 19 couplets of the poem

9. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

(a), (c), (d) and (f) are courteous. The others are rude.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Mrs Lee is Mrs Harding's sister.
2. Mrs Harding liked Lanfield because, unlike London, she had a good house and met nice people there.
3. Mr Best is a banker who travels from Lanfield to London by train every day, and reads two newspapers on the way. He never reads a book.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
- D. 1. Mrs Shaw told Mary not to talk too much and to say the right things. While it was impossible to tell her everything, Mrs Shaw said that if you're kind to people, you'll always be right. She asked Mary to say things that please others, laugh a lot and make them laugh too, and not say anything to make them angry. If they stop talking, then she should say something to make them talk. When they got ready to leave, she should ask them to stay a little longer.
2. Mary is untidy as can be seen by her coat thrown down in the living room. She is disobedient and impertinent, as we see from the way she keeps arguing with her mother and refuses to listen to her instructions to stay away when the visitors come. She is extremely talkative and a gossip, as can be seen from her ill-mannered comments about all the people in the neighbourhood.

HOTS

Any reasonable answers are acceptable. Clues: We should use words like please and thank you and sorry, even at home – maintain good relations with all – courtesy is mark of civilised behaviour.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. through 2. before 3. with 4. behind; out of
B. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.
C. 1. and 2. but 3. or 4. or 5. so
D. 1. Although 2. whether 3. when 4. either; or

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. banker 2. bought 3. understand 4. beautiful

WORD POWER

- A. To understand meaning and connotations and memorise.
A. 1. eat 2. callous 3. distinct 4. wood

LISTEN AND LEARN

A. 1. Sorry 2. Thank you 3. Please

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

A picture is worth a thousand words. It is significant that World Photography Day is celebrated on August 19 every year. Photography is a profession that is viewed by many people as a creative one. Viewing photographs from the world over has always caught the attention of every human being.

WRITE WELL

A. Any reasonable paragraph, based on the guidelines given in the question, is acceptable.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

A. 1. Nurse: person, usually trained, who cares for the ill or injured

2. Architect: person who draws plans for buildings and looks after the work of the building

3. Surgeon: doctor who performs operations

4. Artist: person who practises one of the fine arts, particularly painting

5. Social worker: person who provides social service for the aid of the economically, physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged

6. Florist: person who sells flowers

B. Any reasonable work is acceptable.

C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

PROJECT WORK

The 10 Rules of Courtesy:

1. Show respect to others.

2. Always apologise when you do something wrong.

3. When someone is having a conversation, do not interrupt.

4. When you change your plans, let others know.

5. Respect the needs of others in public.

6. Never embarrass another person.

7. When refusing an invitation, be kind and honest.

8. Respect your elders.

9. Use good table manners.

10. Respect the property of other people.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

A. Read and make your choice and discuss. The ideal option is 3. If there is any risk of possible harm, option 4 should also be considered.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Shubha was sitting in Buggy's Restaurant.
2. Her parents were with her.
3. (a) 'Mustn't munch your food with your mouth open or talk with your mouth full'
(b) 'Hold the fork with your left hand, and the knife with your right.'
4. Daddy told her, 'Be considerate and kind.'
- B. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. to 2. inside 3. for 4. with 5. beside 6. by 7. through 8. around
- B. 1. and [C] 2. though [S] 3. either; or [Co] 4. but [C] 5. because [S]
6. neither; nor [Co]

WORKSHEET 3

- A. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (f) 5. (b) 6. (c)
- B. 1. peanuts 2. owl 3. jam 4. mole 5. smoke 6. plug
- C. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

10. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

- A. Students can do this on their own.
- B. For discussion in the class.

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A.
 1. Satya Bhushan wanted his son to join his law practice after his education.
 2. Satya Bhushan received complaints about Ankit from his school and the colony where they stayed.
 3. Satya Bhushan gave his son a wooden board and some nails one day. Ankit was supposed to drive a nail into the board if anyone complained about him.
 4. Satya Bhushan asked his son to remove one nail from the board each time he did something good to others or there was a good report about him from the school.
 5. Ankit was very happy to find that the board was clean again.
- B.
 1. (c)
 2. (b)
 3. (b)
- C.
 1. Ankit became a spoilt child because he became a victim to the company of the bad boys of his class.
 2. Satya Bhushan asked Ankit to drive a nail into a wooden board whenever there was a complaint against him.
 3. Ankit was glad because now he would not have to face punishment or humiliation from his father. He felt he was free.
 4. Ankit could take out the nails every time he did something good to others or got a good report from his school.
 5. Yes, Satya Bhushan was able to bring about a transformation in his son. From being a naughty, disobedient boy who was always in trouble, Ankit began to do good to others, and so became a good boy.
- D.
 1. Satya Bhushan said this to his son, Ankit.
 2. He wanted to correct Ankit's attitude and behaviour because he was in bad company and every day there were complaints against him from his school and the colony.
 3. Immediately after he said this, Satya Bhushan gave Ankit a wooden board and some nails and asked him to drive one nail into the board each time some complaint against him came up.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. The following are samples:

1. Ankit's focus began to shift when he found that the wooden board was full of nails and there was no space for more. His father asked him to take out one nail for each good deed he did. The process of doing good deeds and removing the nails from the board brought about a change in Ankit's outlook and behaviour.

2. Yes, Satya Bhushan did the right thing. The scars of misdeeds can only be removed by doing good deeds. [The second part of this question can be answered by the students on their own.]

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. Passive 2. Active 3. Passive 4. Active
B. 1. are 2. is; her 3. were; us
C. 1. These 2. This 3. his 4. Your; some 5. This
D. 1. The 2. The 3. A 4. an; an 5. A; a

SPELL WELL

- A. 1. scars 2. cherished 3. humiliation

WORD POWER

- A. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A. 1. Saint Teresa of Calcutta was born in 1910.
2. She was twelve years old when she decided to devote her life to the service of God.
3. After arriving in India in 1929, Saint Teresa taught Indian children. Then she served the poor she lived with.
4. Saint Teresa of Calcutta founded the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta (now Kolkata).
5. Saint Teresa and her helpers built homes and took care of orphans, nursing homes for lepers and hospices for those who were dying due to some serious illness.
6. She was honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.
- ✓ Converse and Connect These are oral exercises.
✓ Pronunciation Practice Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Everyone knows of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay as the conquerors of Mount Everest. Many others also attempted to reach the peak of Mount Everest, but failed. Some of them reached the summit, but died before they could tell the tale to the world.

WRITE WELL

- A. Students may write the diary entry on their own based on what they have seen and read in the lesson.
B. Students may do this, under the guidance of the teacher, if necessary.

PROJECT WORK

- ▶ Students can do this on your own.
- ▶ Discuss and share with the class.

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. This may be done by the students on their own and shared in class for discussion.



Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. Uncle Podger offered to hang the picture.
2. Uncle Podger wanted Tom to bring him the rule, then fetch the step-ladder and the kitchen chair. He also wanted Tom to hand the picture up to him.
3. Uncle Podger dropped the picture and, in trying to save the glass, he cut his finger.
4. When he got up, he found his coat because he had been sitting on it.
5. With the first blow, Uncle Podger smashed his thumb, yelled and dropped the hammer on someone's toes.
- B. 1. commotion 2. hammer 3. spring; handkerchief 4. spot 5. smash; thumb

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. The tourists were taken to Jaipur by coach by the guide.
2. The light has been put out by somebody.
3. A pineapple cake will be baked by my mother.
4. His homework is being finished by him before dinner.
5. We were promised an outing on Sunday by Father.
- B. 1. The; this 2. four 3. Our 4. those 5. any 6. first
- C. 1. The plane left the airport at five ten for London.
2. India has been known as a country with a very ancient civilisation.
3. The satellite was launched to land on the Moon in July.
4. I have breakfast at eight every day.
5. Do you have a lunch appointment today?
6. The effort he put in showed in the results.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. There seemed a good deal of luggage. There were the suitcase, the small handbag, the two hampers, a large roll of rugs, some four or five overcoats and Macintoshes, a few umbrellas and a melon, a pound of grapes a Japanese paper umbrella and a frying pan which was wrapped up in brown paper.
- B. 1. Arrest 2. Free 3. Necessary 4. Respect 5. Window
- C and D: Any reasonable answers are acceptable.

Abou Ben Adhem

Answers (Main Coursebook)

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B. 1. room 2. Lord
- C. 1. Abou Ben Adhem wanted to know whether his name was written in the angel's golden book in the list of those who loved the Lord.
2. The angel replied that it was not written there.
3. Abou Ben Adhem's name led all the rest because he loved his fellow-men, and that had brought him the blessings of God's love.
- D. 1. increase - peace 2. room - bloom 3. gold - hold 4. accord - Lord
- E. 1. increase 2. peace 3. bloom 4. presence

11. Answers (Main Coursebook)

GET SET

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

READ AND UNDERSTAND

- A. 1. Chanakya was a guru of 'Arthashastra' [a book on the science of politics and good governance] at Takshila.
2. He looked for an ideal replacement for King Dhananada because Dhananada was irresponsible and self-centred and ruled according to his whims and fancies.
3. The qualities of a good king according to Chanakya are that he is considerate, but also strong and firm; empathetic and dispassionate; a good judge who understands the law but is not restricted by it and has a fair judgment.
4. Yes, Chanakya found an ideal student who could be groomed into an ideal king. This was Chandragupta Maurya.
- B. 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
- C. Arrange the sentences in the following order: 3, 2, 1, 9, 6, 7/4, 8, 5.
- D. 1. From this story, we see that Chanakya was wise and brave, and had the foresight to see what qualities were needed in an ideal king. He was a good judge of character.
2. Chanakya is an ideal teacher because of his wisdom, courage and foresight, and because he is not a flatterer.
3. The qualities of a good king according to Chanakya are that he is not only considerate, but also strong and firm; empathetic and dispassionate; a good judge who understands the law but is not restricted by it and has a fair judgment.
4. The role of ministers in the good governance of a kingdom is that they are expected to know the law and give good advice without flattering the king.
5. An alternative title for this story can be: 'The Wisdom of Kings'.

HOTS

Any reasonable answer is acceptable. The following are clues: Courage in giving advice and decision-making; not flattering the boss; good judgment of people; balancing the rules and regulations with common sense and empathy; working with complete fairness and impartiality.

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

- A. 1. May 2. may 3. might 4. might
B. 1. can 2. Could 3. Can 4. could
C. 1. She said that she had participated in all the inter-house competitions that year.
2. She said that she was leaving for England with her parents the week after.
3. My father's friend said that his brother had joined IIT Kanpur.



4. The carpenter told us that he wouldn't be able to repair our cupboard within three days due to his wife's illness.
- D.
1. She asked me whether I was a vegetarian or a non-vegetarian.
 2. He enquired if she had finished writing invitation cards.
 3. Mother asked me when I had the winter break.
 4. Abir wondered aloud to his mother how she could solve those difficult questions so quickly.
 5. He asked me who had inspired me to sing from the public platform.
 6. He asked Roma if she was going abroad that month.
 7. The teacher made an announcement/announced that we would go on a picnic on 25th December that year.

SPELL WELL

- A.
1. excellence
 2. achiever
 3. mountaineer
 4. illiterate
 5. association
 6. Impression [The word should be written as follows: i _ p _ es _ _ _ n]

WORD POWER

- A.
1. dislocate
 2. improve
 3. irresponsible
 4. misplace
- B.
1. midway
 2. interact
 3. proactive
 4. antibody
 5. hyperbole
 6. tricycle

LISTEN AND LEARN

- A.
1. The passage is about Adam Kirby.
 2. He is a two year old who could read Shakespeare, understand Japanese, Spanish and French, mastered the times and periodic tables of chemical elements, identify animals and countries by their shape and put together adult puzzles and even learnt potty training by reading a book on it.
 3. The super-IQ club of which he was made a member is Mensa.
 4. His score in the IQ test was 141.
 5. He has been ranked with Elise Tan-Roberts from London, who is now six, and joined the Mensa Club when she was two years and four months old.
 6. From what his mother says it appears that his abilities are a special gift, not inherited.
- B.
1. (a)
 2. (c)
 3. (b)
 4. (c)

✓ Converse and Connect

These are oral exercises.

✓ Pronunciation Practice

Guidance will be given by the teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Sachin Tendulkar took less than 24 hours to accumulate 79124 followers, when he joined Twitter. The number is growing at the rate of almost 4500 followers per hour. What is the secret of his popularity, that people admire this cricketer a lot?

WRITE WELL

- A. Fill in the words in the following order: senior; reputed; computer; office; Kolkata; many; countries; company; skilled; They; team; goals; promptness; efficiency; professors.
- B. Fill in the words in the following order: she; better; also better; she; hospital; I; The doctors; her; I; dear.
- C. Any reasonable paragraph is acceptable.

DICTIONARY SKILLS

- A. 1. advice 2. perseverance 3. height 4. attendance

PROJECT WORK

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

VALUES AND LIFE SKILLS

- A. For reading and discussion in class.
- B. This may be done by the students on their own and shared in class for discussion.

Worksheets

WORKSHEET 1

- A.
1. Miss Button was remembering teaching her class 'A Christmas Carol' by Charles Dickens, the fun her class had had reading the story and how she had made it into a play for them to enact.
 2. Dinner was a warm brown loaf with a pot of stew and some peas and mashed potatoes, and tea.
 3. She bought a new blue ribbon for her cat, Puddy, and a pair of new shoes for herself.
 4. Adam Colley, an old student of hers, knocked on the door that night.
 5. Adam brought a large plum cake, a roast duck, a pie, cookies, a jar of honey, apples, a bottle of wine and a present for her.
- B. We know Adam was kind from two instances. He had taken Miss Button home when she had fallen down one day in school and broken her leg. Now he had come on Christmas Eve to have dinner with his lonely old teacher, bringing gifts with him.
- C. Magic for Miss Button became real because she had been thinking of her class of long ago and it was as if the memory had come alive on Christmas Eve with Adam Colley coming to her house.

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. could 2. May 3. might 4. May 5. can 6. might
- B.
1. He said that he was unable to come then because he was ill.
 2. Ashok asked if it was two o' clock.
 3. The sparrow told his mother that he was ready to fly with her.
 4. The shopkeeper asked Mrs Gupta what he could do for her.
- C. Any reasonable sentences are acceptable.

WORKSHEET 3

- A. Add the following prefix to each group: 1. Dis 2. In 3. Im 4. Pro 5. Mis
- B. You start on Monday with the idea that you are going to enjoy yourself. You wave to the boys on the shore, light your pipe, swagger on the deck as if you were Captain Cook and Christopher Columbus rolled into one. On Tuesday you wish you had not come.
- C. 1. ENERGY 2. PERSEVERE 3. DRIVER 4. FEMALE 5. MEMBER 6. ENJOY