

Workbook

6



Enriched Edition

Roots and Wings

A Unique Foundation Course in English Language & Literature

J K GANGAL

M.A. (Eng. Lit.), M.Ed., Splt. in T.E.S.L. (UK)

ELT Expert & Director, CCHRD (India)

MADHULIKA SINGH

M.A. (English), M.A. (Education), B.Ed., PhD (English)



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DETAILED CONTENTS

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
1. How Daddy Decided What He Wanted to Be	MCQs, factual inferential, comprehension	Types of sentences, transformation of sentences, question tags	Synonyms, abbreviations, analogies	Preparing a questionnaire, writing a paragraph
2. Man Versus Animals	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative, comprehension	Nouns – countable, uncountable, number, gender, formation of nouns, functions of nouns, phrases and clauses, simple, compound and complex sentences	Suffixes, missing letters, dictionary work	Writing connected sentences with given words as different parts of speech, writing a letter, writing a paragraph, a dialogue
3. The Postmaster	MCQs, factual inferential, comprehension	Adjectives – kinds, degrees of comparison, order and formation of adjectives	Collocation, synonyms, missing letters	Writing a dialogue, writing a paragraph, making sentences
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – The Iron Man of India	MCQs, factual inferential, comprehension, fill in the blanks, finding words with the help of giving meanings	Pronouns – kinds, relative and interrogative pronouns, pronouns and adjectives	One word for a group of words/phrases	Writing sentences, writing dialogues, writing an informal letter, writing a speech
5. Malakoff	MCQs, factual inferential, comprehension, fill in the blanks	Subject–verb agreement, transitive and intransitive verbs, direct and indirect objects	One word for a group of words/using words as different parts of speech	Writing a story with the help of pictures
6. Three Important Questions	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, finding words with the help of given meanings, making sentences	Finite, non-finite verbs	Compound nouns, describing words for pictures	Writing a paragraph

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
7. A Tryst with Destiny	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, finding words in the passage with the help of given meanings	Tenses	Synonyms, using words as verbs in various tenses, jumbled letters	Writing a paragraph, writing an informal letter, writing a short story
8. A Time to Care	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Adverbs-kinds, formation, position, degrees of comparison	Compound adjectives, one word for many words	Writing a recipe, writing an informal letter
9. Say the Right Things	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, finding words with the help of given meanings	Prepositions, conjunctions	Using prefixes, suffixes to form new words, dictionary work, word pairs	Writing an informal letter, writing sentences with given words
10. The Secret of Being Loved by All	MCQs, factual inferential, comprehension	Active voice, passive voice, determiners, articles (a, an, the)	Homonyms	Writing sentences with homonyms
11. The Quest for an Ideal Student	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Modals, reported speech	Phrasal verbs	Writing sentences with phrasal verbs

1

How Daddy Decided What He Wanted to Be

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given poem carefully.

When I Grow Up

When I grow up, I think that I
may pilot rockets through the sky,
grow orchards full of apple trees,
or find a way to cure disease.
Perhaps I'll run for president,
design a robot, or invent
unique computerised machines
or miniature submarines.

When I grow up, I'd like to be
the captain of a ship at sea,
an architect, or clown or cook,
the writer of a famous book.
I just might be the one to teach
a chimpanzee the art of speech...
but what I'll really be, I'll bet
I've not begun to think of yet.

– Jack Prelutsky



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. When the poet grows up, he thinks that he may

(a) grow orchards full of mango trees.

(b) build tall buildings.

(c) find a way to cure disease.

(d) teach young children.

2. He would also like to be the captain of

(a) a ship at sea.

(b) a football team.

(c) a cricket team.

(d) a battalion.

3. Which animal does the poet want to teach the art of speech?

(a) A dog.

(b) A horse.

(c) A cat.

(d) A chimpanzee.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Name any five things that the poet thinks that he could be when he grows up.

2. What would he design or invent?

3. What would he teach a chimpanzee?

C Give synonyms of the following words.

1. disease _____

2. sky _____

3. famous _____

4. miniature _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Types of Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense. Sentences may be **statements**



(declarative sentences), **questions** (interrogative sentences – Yes/No type questions, ‘wh’ questions and question tags), **commands, requests and advice** (imperative sentences), and **exclamatory** sentences.

Statements may be positive (or affirmative) or negative.

A State the type for each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. They are not sure about going out for dinner. Statement – negative
2. Keep the oranges in the refrigerator. _____
3. Oh! The rooms are so dirty! _____
4. Sadia goes to the gym regularly. _____
5. World Environment Day will be celebrated in a special way in our school. _____
6. The music teacher is in VI B. _____
7. Are the students ready for dance rehearsals? _____
8. Please bolt the main door properly. _____
9. Have the curtains been put up? _____
10. Do not put anything on that freshly polished table. _____

B Transform and rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. Vidhi is an extraordinary singer. (into a negative statement)

2. Sadiq will not have lunch at home. (into a positive statement)

3. Why are the people angry about increase in taxes? (into a declarative sentence)

4. Close the windows now. (into an interrogative sentence)



5. Shobhit is very excited and happy. (into an interrogative sentence)

6. The chief guest arrived on time. (into an interrogative sentence)

7. All the textbooks are covered very neatly. (into an exclamatory sentence)

8. What a popular leader APJ Abdul Kalam was! (into a declarative sentence)

C Rearrange the following words to frame sentences as instructed. Use capital letters and punctuation marks as required.

1. the oven is out microwave order of (statement)

2. should immediately you a dentist consult (imperative)

3. this his work does well mechanic do (interrogative)

4. make buttermilk please for some me (imperative)

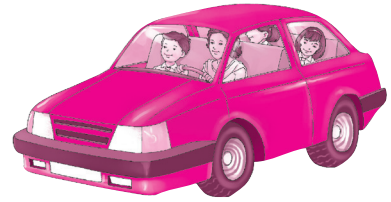
5. will leave today we Kanpur not for (negative statement)

D Add suitable question tags to the following statements and rewrite.

1. He spoke to you.



2. They have gone for a picnic.



3. She is driving to the airport now.

4. I am late for the interview.

5. Somebody called out for me.

6. We are ready to leave for the station.

7. Let's watch TV together.

8. Let's make some pasta for dinner.

9. They will help us.

10. Ramesh can't speak Hindi.

11. It is very hot today.

12. Shimla is very cold in December.

13. Madhavi did her homework.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Give synonyms of the following words.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. hazy | _____ | 2. rough (weather) | _____ |
| 3. systematic | _____ | 4. middle | _____ |
| 5. require | _____ | 6. prepare | _____ |
| 7. construct | _____ | 8. contaminated | _____ |

B Write below what the following abbreviations stand for.

1. RSVP _____
2. FAQ _____
3. UN _____
4. PTO _____
5. NATO _____
6. AIDS _____
7. RBI _____

C Complete the following analogies.

1. tree : forest :: book : _____
2. student : school :: postman : _____



2

Man Versus Animals

SECTION A

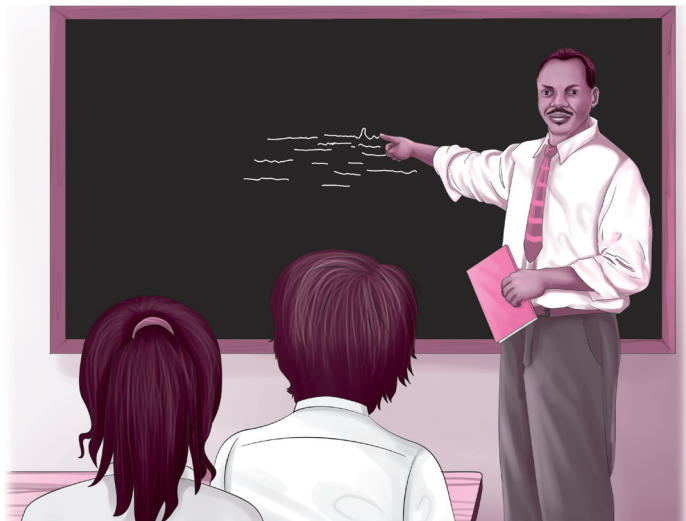
Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

My business is to teach you, and I shall do my best to make my teaching as interesting as possible. If any time, I say something which you do not understand, or with which you do not agree, I would be pleased if you would let me know.

Most of you would be leaving this school after finishing Class X as this school does not have plus two classes. Bearing this fact in view, I have one suggestion to make to all of you. From now onwards, do not treat yourself as children of secondary classes. Think of yourselves as adults who make their own decisions in life. In other words, you are now young men and women who know what is best for you in life, without unnecessarily depending on your teachers in school and parents at home for your decisions on matters related to your day-to-day life.

From today onwards, you will also observe certain formalities at all times, at least in the school premises. You will always address me and other teachers either by our surnames, prefixed with Mr or Mrs/Miss or just Sir/Madam. The choice is yours. Besides, you are also expected to address one another by calling Mr or Miss, so and so. This is being insisted



to make you understand that you are no more children and you are expected to behave with a sense of responsibility and respect for each other in all your dealings with others.

At this, there was a general gasp from both boys and girls alike. They had never heard me advising like this before.

Charles was the first person to break the silence saying, “Why should we call boys as Mr...and girls as Miss...? After all, we already know them and we keep rubbing our elbows throughout the day in the school. Don't you think it is too much...Sir?”

“What is your name?”

“Charles.”

“I beg your pardon?”

“Charles, Sir.”

“Thank you, Mr Charles. This is because in a little while from now, you will be expected to express these courtesies as a part of your interactions with each other. You are no more small children, are you? I'm sure, once you start observing these courtesies you will realise how much you stand to gain in life with the help of these courtesies in life. Don't worry, you will soon get used to these so-called courtesies and start enjoying your life.”

—by *E.R. Braithwaite*

A

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly.

1. Who do you think is the speaker in this passage?

2. What suggestions does the speaker make to the boys and girls?

3. What do you think could be the occasion when the speaker makes this suggestion?

4. Why does the speaker make such a suggestion?

5. What does the speaker suggest to make the boys and girls realise their sense of responsibility?
-
-
6. Why does the speaker ask the children to treat themselves as adults and not as children?
-
-
7. Do you think that a decision taken by boys or girls without the help of their parents or teachers will always be correct? Give at least two reasons in support of your answer.
-
-
8. What argument was given by the speaker in support of using 'Mr' or 'Miss' before the names of the boys and girls by the students, while addressing each other in their day-to-day interactions?
-
-
9. Why does the speaker say 'I beg your pardon' in response to Charles' query?
-

B Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The speaker is a man of great vision because
- (a) he aims at developing a sense of responsibility and mutual trust among the boys and girls under his charge.
 - (b) he makes a trendsetting suggestion for addressing each other.
 - (c) he makes the students realise their role as adults in advance.
2. The teacher promises to make his teaching interesting to boys and girls by
- (a) narrating interesting stories and anecdotes.
 - (b) permitting them to ask questions as and when they like.
 - (c) permitting them to tell him when they do not understand something that he talks about, or when they disagree with him on certain point during his teaching.

3. The teacher tries to establish a good rapport between himself and his students by
- (a) doing away with the traditional way of students addressing their teachers as Sir or Madam only.
 - (b) forcing the boys and girls to address him only as Mr so and so, or Sir.
 - (c) telling them that they were free to address him as they like because they were no more children.

C Pick out the words from the above passage which mean the opposite of the following words.

1. minor: (Para 2) : _____
2. informality: (Para 3) : _____
3. no interaction: (Para 4) : _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Nouns

A Use appropriate words from the box for the given countable nouns.

metre litre glass log kilogram game

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a _____ of salt | 2. a _____ of hockey |
| 3. a _____ of milk | 4. a _____ of buttermilk |
| 5. a _____ of wood | 6. a _____ of jute cloth |

B Write the singular/plural forms of the following nouns as required.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. oxen _____ | 2. housefly _____ |
| 3. daughter-in-law _____ | 4. roof _____ |
| 5. deer _____ | 6. radio _____ |
| 7. tomato _____ | 8. leaf _____ |

C Pick out the nouns from the following sentences and write them in the correct columns.

1. My aunts have gone to the market.
2. The lion sat near a hill and waited for a prey.
3. All the children are in the classrooms.
4. The teacher narrated stories of brave soldiers.
5. All the men and women praised the cricketers for their performance.

Feminine	Masculine	Common	Neuter
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

D Give the noun forms of the following adjectives and verbs.

A.

Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns
1. valuable		5. happy	
2. cheerful		6. beautiful	
3. metallic		7. angry	
4. creamy		8. painful	

B.

Verbs	Nouns	Verbs	Nouns
1. paint		5. die	
2. decide		6. succeed	
3. meet		7. invite	
4. confuse		8. explain	

E Circle the subject and underline the object in each sentence.

1. We drove our car to Kodaikanal.
2. I visited the palaces of Rajasthan.

3. Rohan made a statue with clay.
4. She folded the clothes and kept them aside.
5. Mother made sandwiches for lunch.
6. Grandma knitted a scarf for me.
7. The librarian made an announcement in the morning before the first period got over.
8. I saw a ship sail into the harbour.

Phrases and Clauses

A **phrase** is a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense. It does not include a subject and a finite verb.

A **clause** is a group of words that includes a subject and a predicate. An **independent clause** conveys complete meaning and can stand on its own.

A **dependent clause** does not convey complete meaning and requires the help of an independent clause to make complete sense.

Examples:

1. I met her at the mall.
2. He is my friend. (independent clause – a sentence)
3. Lock the cupboard that you opened.
(independent clause) (dependent clause)

F State whether the underlined phrases are adjective, noun or adverb phrases.

1. They wanted to play hockey. _____
2. He walked on the sandy beach. _____
3. She bought a toy made of terracotta. _____
4. The pretty children wanted new toys. _____
5. She always spoke in a polite manner. _____

G State whether the underlined words are phrases or clauses.

1. We got lost in the forest. _____
2. She sang in a melodious voice. _____
3. The players won the trophy and they celebrated their victory later. _____
4. The lady in the blue dress is my neighbour. _____

Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

A **simple** sentence consists of just one independent clause.

A **compound** sentence consists of two independent clauses that can stand alone individually.

A **complex** sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

H State whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex.

1. The novel is new and it is interesting. _____
2. I met my friend when I reached the auditorium. _____
3. The shepherd led the sheep to a vast meadow. _____
4. Laughter is the best medicine. _____
5. The township is new but it is not well-planned. _____
6. Keep moving ahead until you reach the goal. _____
7. My parents advise me because they love me. _____
8. Tomorrow is a holiday for everyone. _____
9. The children are playing in the park. _____
10. We all know that God helps those who help themselves. _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Add appropriate suffixes to the following words to make them nouns or adjectives. Thereafter, use them in sentences of your own. Write those sentences in the space provided.

1. well _____
2. beauty _____
3. intelligence _____
4. smart _____
5. care _____



6. revise _____
7. recite _____

B Complete the following words filling in the missing letters.

1. b ____ l ____ ve
2. r ____ c ____ ve
3. b ____ n ____ fit
4. for ____ i ____ n
5. j ____ we ____ ery



C Refer to your dictionary to know the pronunciation of the following words. Also write these words in the appropriate columns, keeping in view the highlighted sounds.

chic attaché crèche chest seer share sum shun chin

/ʃ/

/s/

/tʃ/

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

SECTION D

Writing

A Construct at least two connected sentences using each of the following words as different parts of speech, as shown in the given example.

- Example:** (a) Read at least one good book every month to empower yourself. (verb)
 (b) It is good to be powerful, but never be power-hungry. (adjective)

Words to be used:

1. report (a) _____
 (b) _____

2. book (a) _____
(b) _____
3. address (a) _____
(b) _____
4. paste (a) _____
(b) _____
5. well (a) _____
(b) _____

B

Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on being selected to represent his/her school in the All India Debate Competition on 'The quality of the child's education depends on the quality of the infrastructure that a school provides.'

3

The Postmaster

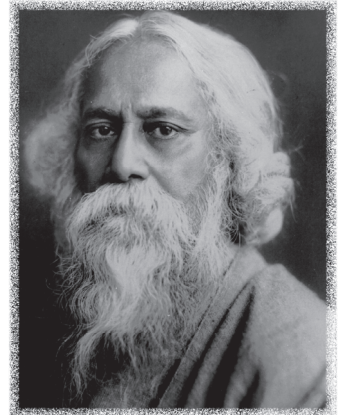
SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Rabindranath Tagore was an **exceptionally remarkable** Bengali poet, author, **playwright**, songwriter, philosopher, artist and educator. He was the first non-European to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7 May 1861 at Calcutta in Bengal in a well-to-do family. He was mainly educated at home by tutors. Being a **curious** and **creative** child, he always admired nature and wanted to unravel its secrets. He studied many subjects, learnt drawing and music. He was fond of reading plays of Kalidasa and Shakespeare. Rabindranath Tagore went to London for higher studies and developed great interest in English literature. He came back after 18 months without a degree. He had started writing poems since he was eight years old and continued to do so.



He wrote a collection of poems titled *Gitanjali* and many other poems. *Gitanjali* is a collection of 103 poems translated into English by him. The original Bengali collection of 157 poems was published as *Gitanjali* in 1910. Some of his well-known plays are *Post Office*, *Nature's Revenge*, *Saradotsav*, etc. He also wrote our National Anthem 'Jana-gana-mana...' He was a very good singer and composed 'Rabindra Sangeet', a new form of music. He was a true **nationalist** and many of his works convey that. He established Shantiniketan at Bolpur near Calcutta where students from all over the world come to specialise in arts, crafts, music, dance, etc. He was called 'Gurudev' by all. He passed away on 7 August 1941.

New Words

exceptionally: extraordinarily; **remarkable:** notable; **playwright:** a person who writes plays; **curious:** eager to know or learn something; **creative:** having the quality or power of creating with originality of thought; **nationalist:** loyal to the nation

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Rabindranath Tagore was mainly educated

(a) in good schools of Calcutta.

(b) at home by tutors.

(c) by his mother.

2. Rabindranath's *Gitanjali* is a

(a) collection of poems.

(b) novel.

(c) collection of short stories.

3. The National Anthem of India was written by

(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

(b) Rabindranath Tagore.

(c) Kalidasa.

B Write True or False.

1. Rabindranath Tagore was dull as a child. _____

2. Rabindranath Tagore went to London for higher studies. _____

3. Shantiniketan was established by Rabindranath Tagore at Bolpur. _____

4. Only Indian students can study at Shantiniketan. _____

C Answer the following questions in brief.

1. In which year was Rabindranath Tagore awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature?

2. Which country did Rabindranath Tagore go to for higher studies?

3. When and where was Rabindranath Tagore born?

4. Name the writers whose plays Rabindranath Tagore was fond of reading.

5. Give the names of any two plays written by Rabindranath Tagore.

6. What was Rabindranath Tagore popularly called?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adjectives

A Underline the adjectives and circle the nouns they describe in the sentences given below. Mention whether the adjective in each sentence is an adjective of quality, of quantity, of number (cardinal, ordinal etc.) or it is a demonstrative adjective, possessive adjective, interrogative adjective or emphatic adjective.

1. Rashmi is a hardworking girl. _____
2. The first person in the queue is my cousin. _____
3. Deepak had two cups of coffee with breakfast. _____
4. Which car belongs to you? _____
5. My classmates are in the library. _____
6. Those flower pots were bought yesterday. _____
7. Neither student is a trained dancer. _____
8. Suresh is his own critic. _____
9. An efficient worker is always appreciated. _____
10. He comes up with innovative ideas. _____

B Use the appropriate form of adjectives given in the brackets to fill in the blanks as instructed.

1. The old man is the _____ carpenter here. (skilled – superlative degree)

2. The situation here is _____. (bad – positive degree)
3. The weather condition here is the _____ that I have ever experienced in the hills. (bad – superlative degree)
4. My _____ sister is in Class X now. (elder – superlative degree)
5. The bread pudding is _____ than the doughnuts. (tasty – comparative degree)
6. The Nile is the _____ river in the world. (long – superlative degree)
7. Malini is a _____ girl. (simple – positive degree)
8. This is the _____ monument in Delhi. (old – superlative degree)

C Fill in the blanks with the correct options given below.

1. Gagan is the _____ person in our family.

(a) cheerful	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) more cheerful	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) most cheerful	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. This jigsaw puzzle is _____ than other puzzles I have ever solved.

(a) confusing	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) most confusing	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) more confusing	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. The berries in the basket are very _____.

(a) sweeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) sweet	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) sweetest	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. The plastic rope is _____ than the coir rope.

(a) longer	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) long	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) longest	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. The yellow register is _____ than the white one.

(a) thickest	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) thick	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) thicker	<input type="checkbox"/>		

D The underlined adjectives in the following sentences are jumbled up. Rewrite the sentences with the adjectives in the correct order.

1. She met an Irish, old, tall woman yesterday.
-

2. I bought a brown, big, new, leather bag from this shop.

3. Fatima gifted a red, silken, long gown to her friend.

4. She ordered a wooden, triangular, huge, brown bookshelf to be made.

E Add or remove suffixes as required and form adjectives.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. guilt | _____ | 2. happiness | _____ |
| 3. juice | _____ | 4. nature | _____ |
| 5. truth | _____ | 6. youth | _____ |
| 7. question | _____ | 8. ease | _____ |
| 9. gentleness | _____ | 10. luck | _____ |

SECTION C

Vocabulary

Collocation

Collocation refers to a word or phrase which is frequently used with another word or phrase, e.g., **a hard frost**. **Hard** is a collocation of **frost** and a word like **strong** with that word would not sound natural.

Other examples of collocation are: 'foul play', 'sheer dint of merit', 'hidden agenda', etc.

We are not allowed to replace these words by other words of similar meaning, e.g., we cannot say: 'unjust play' in place of 'foul play'.

Collocations are usually formed by combining: adjective and noun, e.g., deep affection; adverb and adjective, e.g., severely punished; verb and noun, e.g., foot the bill.

A Use appropriate collocations from the given box to complete the following sentences.

sheer dint of merit hearty laugh everyday affair unfair means losing battle

1. She got selected for this prestigious job by _____ and not through any recommendation.
2. The crew of the ship were fighting a _____ against the great whale.
3. When he narrated a real incident from his own life in our get-together party, we had a _____.
4. Using _____ in the examination may debar a student from appearing at any public examination in the near future.
5. Getting involved in one or the other road rage has become an _____ these days.

B Match the words with their synonyms.

Words

1. exceptionally
2. tutor
3. unravel
4. composed
5. nationalist

Synonyms

- (a) teacher
- (b) created
- (c) unusually
- (d) patriot
- (e) unfold



C Complete the following words by filling in the missing letters.

1. E _ _ rop _ _ _ n
2. c _ _ l _ _ e _ _ ti _ _ n
3. pl _ _ y _ _ _ i _ _ ht
4. u _ _ ra _ _ _ l
5. ph _ _ lo _ _ op _ _ er
6. cr _ _ _ t _ _ v _ _



SECTION D

Writing

A Write six sentences on the topic 'My Best Companion' and use appropriate adjectives wherever required.

B Your class teacher has decided to take your class for a picnic next week. But the venue is yet to be decided. So, in order to decide on the venue for the picnic, he calls a meeting of the class monitor and house representatives to which the class teacher is just an observer. Write six exchange dialogues between the class monitor and the house representatives. (Write short dialogues only.)

4

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – The Iron Man of India

SECTION A

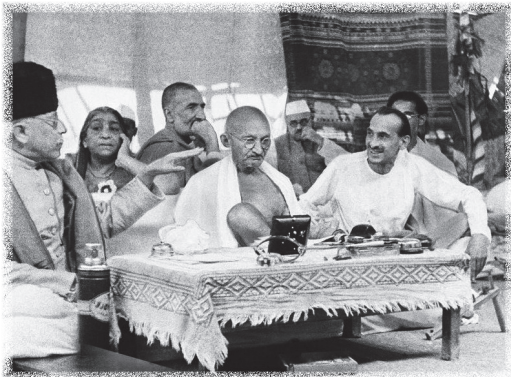
Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

The Quit India Movement, or the India August Movement, was a movement that was launched at the Bombay Session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.

On August 8, Mahatma Gandhi made a call to 'Do or Die' in his Quit India speech which was delivered at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay (now Mumbai). There was a huge gathering of people at the venue demanding that the British leave India. Almost all the leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested and put behind bars without trial within hours of Gandhi's speech. Although it was wartime, the British took such drastic measures. Most of the leaders remained in prison for a long time and without contact with the masses.

The Quit India Movement was crushed and the British refused to grant immediate independence. Protests and violence erupted in different parts of India during the movement. The British arrested tens of thousands of leaders and kept them imprisoned until 1945.



In terms of immediate objectives, the Quit India Movement failed due to heavy-handed suppression, weak coordination and lack of a clear plan of action. However, the British government understood that India could not be ruled in the long run because of the cost of World War II and other reasons.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The Quit India Movement is also known as the
(a) Chipko Movement. (b) Jungle Bachao Andolan.
(c) Swadeshi Movement. (d) India August Movement.
- The Quit India Movement
(a) was a big success.
(b) was crushed by the British.
(c) went on for many years.
(d) was called off as soon as it started.

B Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- The Quit India Movement was launched at the _____ session of the _____.
- _____ made a call to _____ in his Quit India speech.
- The British arrested tens of thousands _____ and kept them imprisoned till _____.

C Answer the following questions.

- Who launched the Quit India Movement and when?

- What was the main demand put forth during the Quit India Movement?

- Where did Gandhiji deliver his Quit India speech, and what happened within hours of the speech?

- State the reasons behind the failure of the Quit India Movement.



D Find words in the passage which means the following:

1. started: _____
2. an action expressing objection to something: _____
3. instant: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Pronouns

A Fill in the blanks using appropriate pronouns.

1. This bat is _____, but that bat is _____. (my/ mine; your/yours)
2. The classroom near the Principal's room is _____, but the classroom adjacent to the school office is _____. (our/ours; their/theirs)
3. I am sorry, the seat you are occupying is _____, (mine/my) not _____. (your/yours)
4. This bedroom is _____ (my/mine) and that bedroom is _____. (her/hers).
5. This bag is _____ (your/yours), but the bag lying on that desk is _____. (him/his)

B Circle the pronouns and state whether they are personal, reflexive, possessive or demonstrative pronouns in the space provided.

1. She injured herself while doing project work.

2. The posters on cricketers are theirs, not mine.

3. Tabassum told him to finish the pending work himself.

4. This is not what she had expected from him.

5. Could you write a letter to grandma today?

6. I spoke to her politely.

7. Those are the files I wanted you to see.

8. You should not blame yourself for this mess.

C Fill in the blanks with appropriate relative pronouns or interrogative pronouns.

- _____ is the captain of Tagore House?
- This is the novel _____ was lost.
- I know the gentleman _____ lives in this house.
- _____ was the reason behind the train accident?
- _____ is this story book?
- She wanted to purchase 'Ignited Minds' _____ is written by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.
- _____ is your bag?
- This is the house _____ is my grandfather's.
- She is the girl _____ works sincerely.
- Can I use the pen _____ is in the pencil box?

D Identify the underlined words as adjectives or pronouns.

- That picture is very colourful. _____
- The kite is his. _____
- His trophy is kept in the cupboard. _____
- What is the matter being discussed here? _____
- Whose mobile is lost? _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Give one word for the following group of words or phrases and write it in the space provided.

1. An individual who constantly talks about himself/herself: _____
2. A collection of poems or writings: _____
3. A list of books on a subject: _____
4. A person capable of using both hands with ease: _____
5. An eye doctor: _____
6. A doctor who treats the problems of heart: _____
7. One who tests eyesight: _____
8. A doctor who treats the problems of bones: _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Use the underlined pronouns in sentences of your own.

1. These days, many of us need a food supplement to remain in good health.

2. He reached the venue for the meeting well in time.

3. I follow her advice on matters of sale of residential property.

4. They praised her conduct.

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension ☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

The Peregrine Falcon is also known as the Peregrine. It is historically known as Duck Hawk in North America. It is a bird of prey found in different parts of the world.

It is a large, crow-sized falcon. It has a blue-grey back, except white underparts, a black head and moustache. The Peregrine is known for its speed, reaching over 322 km/h (200 miles per hour) during its characteristic hunting dive.



This makes it the fastest member of the animal kingdom. According to a National Geographic TV programme, the highest measured speed of a Peregrine Falcon was recorded as 389 km/h.

The Peregrine's breeding range includes regions of land from the **Arctic tundra** to the tropics. It can be found nearly everywhere on earth, except the polar regions with extreme weather conditions, very high mountains and most tropical rainforests. The only landmass from where it is completely absent is New Zealand. This makes it the world's most widespread **raptor** and one of the most widely found bird species.

The diet of the Peregrine Falcon consists almost exclusively of medium-sized birds. It occasionally hunts small mammals, small reptiles or even insects.

New Words

Arctic tundra: extremely cold place at the North Pole; **raptor:** any bird of prey that kills other creatures for food

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The Peregrine Falcon is a
 - frugivorous bird that eats fruits.
 - granivorous bird that primarily eats grains.
 - bird of prey.
- According to a National Geographic TV programme, the highest measured speed of a Peregrine Falcon was recorded as
 - 50 km/h.
 - 389 km/h.
 - 289 km/h.
- The only landmass where the Peregrine is not found at all is
 - Africa.
 - Sri Lanka.
 - New Zealand.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- The Peregrine Falcon is also known as the _____.
- The Peregrine's breeding range includes land regions from the _____ to _____.
- The Peregrine is the _____ member of the animal kingdom.

C Answer the following questions in brief.

- What is the Peregrine known as in North America?

- Describe what a Peregrine looks like.

- What is the speed of the Peregrine Falcon during its hunting dive?

- What do you know about the food habits of the Peregrine?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Verbs

Subject-Verb Agreement

A verb must agree with its subject in number (Singular/Plural) and person (first person, second person and third person). We call this subject-verb agreement as **concord**.

Examples:

1. Small children of our apartments **are** not allowed to go out of the apartments without their parents' permission.
2. Jagriti **was** the Personal Secretary to the Director of Education until last year.

The underlined words are the subjects and the words in bold are the verbs in the above sentences.

Does, has and a verb+s/es are used with singular subjects and with the pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

Examples:

1. **Does** his father go for a morning walk daily?
2. He **has** a flat to live in.
3. She **plays** basketball regularly in the school.

Do and **have** are used with plural subjects and with the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they**.

Examples: **Do** all the girls **have** their parents' permission for rock climbing?

A

Rewrite the following statements replacing the underlined words with the words given in the brackets. Make other changes wherever required. An example has been provided to help you.

Example:

I **participate** in all the co-curricular activities organised by the school. (my brother)

My brother **participates** in all the co-curricular activities organised by the school.

1. I stay near the school. (my friend)

2. My mother and her sister work in the Reserve Bank of India. (her cousin)

3. We go for rock climbing in the autumn break. (our English teacher)

4. She plays hockey for team India. (two of my father's friends)

5. John leads the choir in the church on Christmas. (our schoolchildren)

B Complete the following sentences using 'do', 'does', 'has' or 'have'.

- _____ you _____ any idea how this mixer works?
- My uncle _____ a beautiful farmhouse on the outskirts of Delhi.
- We _____ not observe a weekly holiday on Sunday. We _____ it on Tuesday.
- _____ your family doctor prescribe medicine without seeing the patients?
- _____ Manisha go to school by school bus or by her car?
- _____ you go to your school every day?
- We will _____ to work hard in order to pass the exams.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

C Underline the verbs and then write (T) if they are transitive verbs and (IT) if they are intransitive verbs. Circle the direct object of the transitive verbs.

- She wears a ring in the middle finger. _____
- Sheba arranged the notebooks neatly. _____
- I am relaxing right now. _____
- The protestors held placards in their hands. _____
- The peacock spread its wings and started dancing. _____

D Circle the direct objects and underline the indirect objects in the following sentences.

- She bought a velvet gown yesterday.
- The dog wagged its tail and jumped.

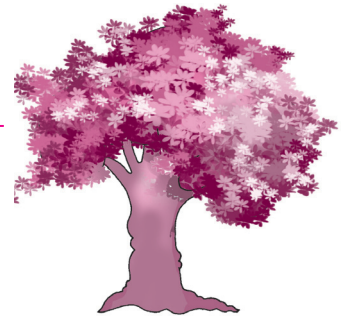
3. Grandma gave her a scarf today.
4. Mona gifted him a silk tie.
5. Ramesh reared cattle to earn a living.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Give one word for the following group of words or phrases and write it in the space provided.

1. A very tall modern city building: _____
2. Pertaining to the science of animals: _____
3. Pertaining to the science of plants: _____
4. Something used as a standard: _____
5. Stuffing skins of animals: _____



B Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with words given within the brackets and rewrite the sentences with other required changes.

1. He plays basketball throughout the year. (They)

2. We buy all things of our daily use from the mall these days. (She)

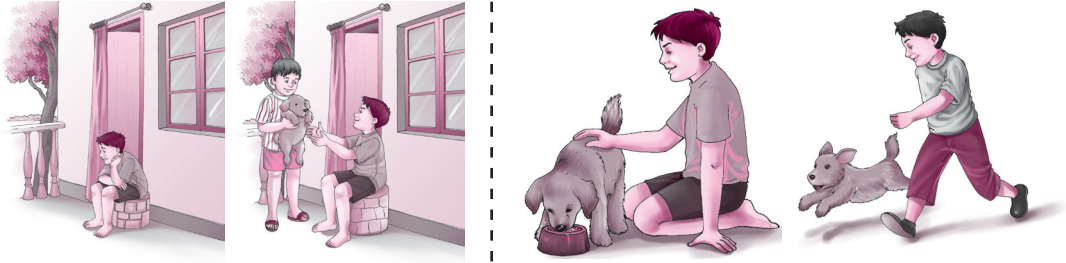
3. Some people love to paint each wall of the living room in different colours. (I)

4. He is the parent of two children. (They)

SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the following pictures and write a short story with the help of the given guidelines.



Look carefully at the pictures. Give names for the two boys and the puppy. Mention the setting of the story: village/town/city

Clues: lonely boy/nobody to play with/parents had gone out to work as usual/a friend came and gave his puppy/the friend had to go out of station to meet his sick grandpa/the boy took care of the puppy/became friends/played and went jogging together/the boy helped his friend and found joy

The story should not exceed 130 words. You may use your own ideas to make the story interesting.

6

Three Important Questions

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

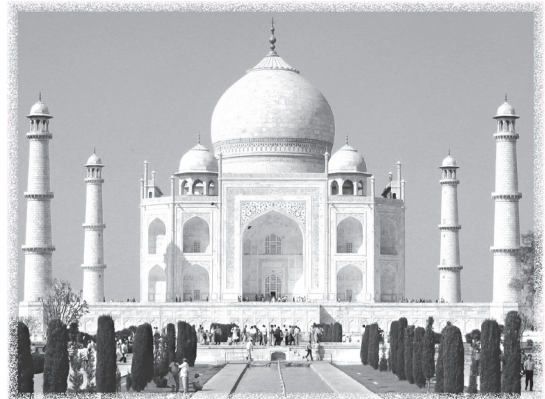
Read the given passage carefully.

The Taj Mahal at Agra is an **epitome** of Mughal art. It is one of the most famous buildings in the world. It was once considered among the **seven wonders** of the world. It is one of **UNESCO's** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) world heritage sites.

The Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan. It took 22 years to build it (1631–1653). It was **dedicated** to his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Banu Begum). About twenty thousand labourers **toiled** to make this **magnificent**

structure that draws about 2 to 4 million visitors from all over the world every year.

The word 'Taj' means 'crown' and the word 'Mahal' means 'palace'. Rabindranath Tagore called it 'a teardrop on the cheek of time'. Many poems, stories and plays have been written about it. The famous English poet, Sir Edwin Arnold, once said about the Taj Mahal, "Not a piece of architecture as other buildings are, but the proud **passions** of an emperor's love **wrought** in living stones."



New Words

epitome: perfect example; **dedicated:** devoted; **toiled:** worked hard; **magnificent:** wonderful; **passions:** very strong feelings; **wrought:** shaped

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- 'The Taj Mahal is an epitome of Mughal art' means
 - it was built in the era of the Mughal Emperors.
 - it was built by a Mughal Emperor.
 - it is the finest example of Mughal architecture.
- The Taj Mahal was built by
 - Shahjahan.
 - Jahangir.
 - Aurangzeb.
- The Mughal Emperor Shahjahan dedicated the Taj Mahal to
 - his son, Aurangzeb.
 - his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
 - the people of his kingdom.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

- Give the full form of UNESCO.

- How many years did it take for the Taj Mahal to be built? How many labourers were involved in the work?

- What did Rabindranath Tagore say about the Taj Mahal?

- Who said that the majestic structure is an example of 'the proud passions of an emperor's love wrought in living stones'?

C Find words from the passage that mean the following.

- regarded: _____
- construct: _____
- attracts: _____

D Make sentences with the following words.

1. epitome: _____

2. magnificent: _____

3. architecture: _____

4. dedicated: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Finite and Non-finite Verbs

A **finite verb** changes according to the number and person of the subject as well as the tense.

Examples:

1. She **eats** porridge every morning.
2. They **are eating** porridge now.

A **non-finite verb** does not change its form with change in the number and person of the subject and the tense. Non-finite verbs include infinitives, gerunds and participles.

Examples:

1. She wants to go out. (infinitive)
2. Skiing needs a lot of practise. (gerund)
3. The jumping frogs looked scary. (present participle)
4. The broken chair was repaired. (past participle)

A State whether the underlined words are finite or non-finite verbs.

1. Mountaineering should be done under proper guidance. _____
2. I want to learn instrumental music from an expert. _____



3. The repaired sofa is kept in the living room. _____
4. She sings melodiously. _____
5. We play in the park on weekends. _____
6. The flying swans caught my attention. _____
7. Dogs bark loudly when they see strangers. _____
8. The babies are sick. _____

B Complete the following sentences using suitable infinitives.

1. My friend has promised _____ me whenever needed.
2. Our school Principal asked us _____ hard.
3. Please don't forget _____ the invitation letters.
4. All parents and guardians were invited _____ the Parents' Day.
5. I want you _____ to the market.

C Read the following sentences carefully and write I (infinitives), G (gerunds) or P (participles) for the underlined words.

1. The children want to go for a picnic on Sunday. _____
2. I learnt driving when I turned 18 years old. _____
3. Dancing girls look like dolls. _____
4. All the written applications were collected by the teacher. _____
5. To win the game was his main focus. _____
6. People clapped and shouted to cheer the performers on stage. _____
7. The gliding eagle looked majestic. _____
8. The frozen vegetables have to be thawed. _____
9. I think trekking is very adventurous. _____
10. The sleeping dog looked very cute. _____

D Frame sentences with the given words as instructed.

1. laughing (gerund) _____

2. to swim (infinitive) _____

3. crying (present participle) _____

4. to dive (infinitive) _____

5. flooded (past participle) _____

6. cycling (gerund) _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write any three words that come to your mind when you look at the following pictures.



_____ , _____ , _____



_____ , _____ , _____



_____ , _____ , _____



_____ , _____ , _____

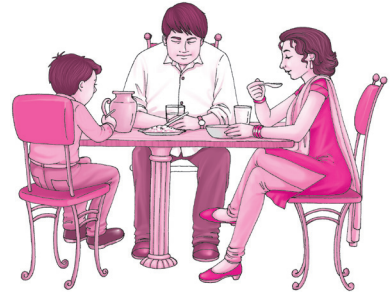
B Take one word from Column A and one from Column B and create a new compound word. You may use your dictionary for help if necessary.

Column A

- 1. travel _____
- 2. bath _____
- 3. dining _____
- 4. book _____
- 5. sun _____
- 6. traffic _____
- 7. office _____
- 8. dark _____

Column B

- room
- hall
- agent
- lights
- peon
- glasses
- review
- haired



SECTION D

Writing ☆☆☆

A Write a paragraph of about 100 words on 'The Morning Assembly of My School'.

7

A Tryst with Destiny

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Whether we are talking in a group, a team meeting or presenting our thoughts before an audience, we have to speak in public from time to time.

With good preparation and practice, we can perform exceptionally well. In order to become a good speaker, a few points have to be kept in mind. It is important to be clear and to the point at the start of the speech. You can use story telling as a powerful opener and arouse the interest of the audience right at the beginning. The facts and points can be put forth after this. It is said that 'practice makes perfect'. With practice, you can be more confident and effective on the D-day. So, it is good to prepare the speech as early as possible. This will help you to get enough time to practise well. You can volunteer to speak at team meetings and seek opportunities to speak in front of others. This may be in front of family members or a close group of friends. The feedback you get will also be of great help.

Another important factor is developing a good contact with the audience. You may have direct eye contact and refer to the audience in a friendly way. It will help you engage the audience and hold their attention easily. It is better to speak slowly with proper pauses and not rush through the lines. You should also stand straight, take deep breaths, look at people in the eye and have a relaxed expression (preferably a smile).

An aspiring speaker can improve remarkably if the above points are kept in mind.



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. One can speak very effectively in public with
 - (a) the use of difficult words and long sentences.
 - (b) preparation and practice.
 - (c) the use of stories, anecdotes and by shouting.
2. It is always good to prepare the speech
 - (a) as early as possible.
 - (b) not much in advance.
 - (c) in a hurry.

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B Answer the following questions.

1. Mention instances when public speaking is essential.

2. How can one start a speech to arouse the interest of the audience?

3. How does practice help a speaker perform well?

4. How can one engage the audience so that the speech is received well?

5. What should the body language of the speaker be like while delivering a speech? Do you think it will have much effect on the audience?

C Find words in the passage that mean the following.

1. extraordinarily: _____
2. beginning: _____
3. sufficient: _____
4. involve: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Forms of Present, Past and Future Tenses

A Complete the following sentences filling in the blanks with suitable verbs in the present tense.

1. She always _____ all her friends to her birthday party.
2. Our USA-based cousins never _____ us due to some misunderstanding between us.
3. She _____ a habitual liar.
4. My grandma regularly _____ her favourite TV serial 'Jodha Akbar'.

B Complete the following sentences filling in the blanks with suitable verbs in different forms of the present tense.

1. Sorry, I _____ busy right now. I _____ my homework. I don't _____ any kind of disturbance when I _____ busy with my studies.
2. All living ones _____ oxygen to survive.
3. What are the children _____? They _____.
4. He _____ spent the whole amount on the purchase of his stationery items.

C Complete the following story filling in the blanks with suitable verbs in the past tense.

Manish _____ (steal) some money from his father's pocket just before he _____ (leave) to board the school bus. He was, however, _____ (feel) guilty because he _____ (take) the money from his father's pocket like an outsider. He _____ (keep) thinking about the theft and the reason why he _____ (resort) to stealing and _____ (not think) it proper to tell his father why he _____ (steal) the money from his pocket. When the school bus _____ (reach) the school, he was completely _____ (exhaust) and _____ (have) no energy left to study. So he quietly _____

(leave) the school for home without telling his friends or the class teacher about it. He _____ (want) to apologise to his father and mother for that grave mistake he _____ (commit).

D Complete the following sentences filling in the blanks with suitable verbs in the present, past and future tenses as required.

I _____ (leave) for Kolkata next week with my parents to spend Durga Puja holidays with my grandparents. I _____ (decide) that I _____ (be) take a radio transistor for my grandparents out of my pocket money. They _____ (interest) in listening to bhajans early in the morning. My grandpa _____ (tell) me once that he _____ (want) to buy a radio. I _____ (be) sure this _____ (make) them extremely happy. My grandpa greatly _____ (love) me and my younger sister. He _____ (want) to spend a lot of time with us. Believe me, I (be) _____ proud of him. I _____ (wish) him a long life!

E Rewrite the following sentences as directed. You may use words of your own if required.

1. We spend the winter vacation with our grandparents. (future continuous tense)
2. She is leaving for Rishikesh by bus. (future continuous tense)
3. Mother is busy preparing dinner for the guests. (simple future tense)
4. My parents will meet my maths teacher today. ('going to' form)
5. The minister will be meeting the earthquake victims today. ('going to' form)

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Rearrange the jumbled letters to form meaningful words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. SFAEYT | _____ | 2. APTREIS | _____ |
| 3. EATM | _____ | 4. OERFFIC | _____ |
| 5. ARINCAOT | _____ | 6. EEPESH | _____ |



B Give the synonyms of the following words and use them in sentences of your own.

1. tryst: _____
2. pledge: _____
3. quest: _____
4. triumph: _____
5. utterance: _____

C Frame five sentences using the underlined words as directed within the brackets.

1. What is the answer to my question? (use it as verb in the present continuous tense)

2. We must always keep our classroom clean. (use it as verb in the simple present tense)

3. She didn't reply to my letter. (use it as a verb in the simple past tense)

4. She guessed the answer correctly. (use it as a verb in the simple future tense)

5. There was a big queue before the board's office for the tickets of the cricket match. (use it as a verb in the simple past tense)

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a small paragraph comprising 10–12 connected sentences on how you celebrated the Independence Day in your colony/apartments, using appropriate forms of verbs.

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Mussoorie is a hill station located in the Dehradun district of the north Indian state called Uttarakhand. It is situated in the **foothills** of the Garhwal Himalayan ranges. It is also known as the Queen of the Hills.

Mussoorie is rich in scenic beauty and is located at an average altitude of 6,170 ft above sea level. The stretch of green hills and varied **flora and fauna** attract many tourists to this place every year.

Tourism is flourishing in Mussoorie and there are many places to be visited here. It has a nature walk known as Camels Back Road. This road gets its name from a rocky outcrop in the shape of a camel's hump. There is also Gun Hill where a cannon was used to sound out midday for several years. One can reach Gun Hill by the **cable car** on Mall Road.

In Mussoorie, the Mall Road stretches from the Picture Palace at its eastern end to the Public Library at its western end with shops lined up along the way. St Mary's Church is the oldest Christian church in the Himalayas. It is situated above Mall Road. Other major attractions for the tourists are Kempty Falls and Company Garden. Kempty Falls is a very good picnic spot. At Company Garden, one can find a wide variety of flowers and plants. Happy Valley has a small Tibetan temple, the first Tibetan temple built in India. All these attractions truly justify the name that this hill station has earned for itself as the Queen of the Hills.



New Words

foothills: low hills at the base of a mountain range; **flora and fauna:** plant and animal life; **cable car:** a cabin suspended from an overhead cable, used for going up and down a mountain

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Mussoorie is situated in the
 - Aravalli hills.
 - Western Ghats.
 - foothills of the Garhwal Himalayan ranges.
- Mussoorie is situated at an average altitude of
 - 500 ft above sea level.
 - 6,170 ft above sea level.
 - 10,000 ft above sea level.
- Camel's Back Road is a famous
 - nature walk.
 - park in Happy Valley.
 - part of the Mall Road in Mussoorie.
- Which valley has the first Tibetan temple built in India?
 - Sad Valley
 - Happy Valley
 - Spring Valley

B Answer the following questions in brief.

- Describe the location of Mussoorie.

- What is Mussoorie popularly known as?

3. Why is Camel's Back Road called so?

4. How do tourists usually go to Gun Hill?

5. Where is the Mall Road situated in Mussoorie?

6. Name any two tourist spots that you would like to visit at Mussoorie. Why?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. There are **adverbs of manner, time, place, degree** and **frequency**.

A Underline the adverbs and state whether they are adverbs of time, place, manner, degree or frequency.

1. The thieves stepped into the living room quietly at night.

2. The taxi driver drove fast.

3. They left for the airport early.

4. I meet my best friend frequently.

5. She goes for a swim sometimes.

6. The gardening tools are kept outside.

7. She almost fractured her leg when she fell.

8. The chief guest arrived late.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adverbs from the brackets.

- _____ are you all? (Why/How)
- _____ does the bus leave for Delhi? (When/Why)
- _____ are you so early? (Why/Where)
- _____ are the children playing? (How/Where)

C Add suitable suffixes from the box to form adverbs. You may repeat the suffixes.

-ly -ally -y -ily

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. haste | _____ | 2. sad | _____ |
| 3. simple | _____ | 4. severe | _____ |
| 5. punctual | _____ | 6. academic | _____ |
| 7. dear | _____ | 8. magical | _____ |
| 9. ideal | _____ | 10. tactic | _____ |

D Place the given adverbs correctly and rewrite the sentences.

1. There was snow. (everywhere)

2. My sister goes to the gym. (sometimes)

3. I accompany my mother to the grocery shop. (often)

4. The boys do not trouble others. (usually)

5. You may keep the bag. (anywhere)

E Fill in the blanks with correct degrees of comparison of the adverbs given in brackets.

1. She worked _____ than ever. (hard)
2. She sang the _____ among all singers. (well)
3. A group of people marched _____. (peacefully)
4. The sculptor worked _____ than others. (skilfully)
5. The black horse ran the _____ among all horses. (fast)

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Match words to form ten compound adjectives and then write them with appropriate nouns against them.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. brand | (a) hand | (i) _____ |
| 2. hundred | (b) time | (ii) _____ |
| 3. first | (c) going | (iii) _____ |
| 4. north | (d) east | (iv) _____ |
| 5. south | (e) advised | (v) _____ |
| 6. full | (f) west | (vi) _____ |
| 7. family | (g) rupee note | (vii) _____ |
| 8. easy | (h) new | (viii) _____ |
| 9. well | (i) tree | (ix) _____ |

B Circle the words given in the brackets which mean the same as the underlined words.

1. My family is open to new opinions and willing to discard traditional values. (liberal/adventurous)
2. Mother keeps the things that are of great worth very carefully. (gems/valuables)
3. Father gave a treat to all the persons with whom he works on his birthday. (neighbours/colleagues)
4. The manager gave a written account of all that he observed about the strike at the factory. (estimate/report)

9

Say the Right Thing

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

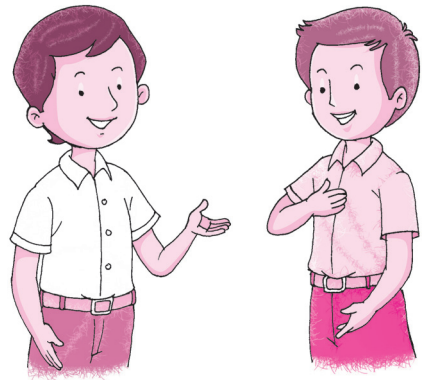
We all know that it is important to be polite. One has to take care about what one should say and what one shouldn't say.

Remember, before speaking, one should stop and think about what one is going to say.

Being polite means you should be aware of and respect the feelings of other people. Politeness has many benefits. It helps to improve your relationships with other people, build respect and rapport and boost your self-esteem and level of confidence. It also greatly helps in improving your communication skills.

Let us discuss some important points about greeting and meeting people in an effective manner and politely. You should smile when you greet or meet someone. Your smile indicates that you are happy to see the other person and you are in good spirits. You should also greet the other person with a warm 'hello' followed by the shaking of hands firmly, preferably shaking it up and down once. If you know the other person very well, you might hug instead of shaking hands.

It is also good to have eye contact while conversing, which indicates that you are listening; but staring continuously should be avoided. It is also important to say 'please' while asking someone to do something for you. When someone has done something for you, always say a polite 'thank you' to express your appreciation and to indicate that you value the efforts of the other person.



You should also strike a conversation about something general or a matter of interest to both of you. One should avoid controversial matters and have a pleasant exchange. You should also avoid interrupting someone when she/he is speaking but listen attentively and ask relevant questions when needed.

You should congratulate or offer praise on memorable occasions or the other person's achievements. Failing to do so can be considered as rude. On the other hand, acknowledge and offer condolences on sad occasions.

Lastly, you should speak respectfully with the elderly. You should also be very careful about the language being used while conversing with others. At no point should you sound rude or offend someone.

A Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Before speaking, one should _____ and _____ about what one is going to say.
2. Being _____ means one should be _____ of and _____ the feelings of other people.
3. You should _____ when you greet or meet someone.
4. It is good to have _____ while conversing with someone, but one should avoid _____.

B Answer the following questions.

1. Mention any three benefits of 'politeness'.

2. How should you greet someone? (Mention any two points.)

3. When you say 'thank you' to someone, what does it indicate?

4. What should be avoided while conversing with someone?

5. How should you speak with the elderly?

C Find words from the passage that mean the following:

1. advantages: _____
2. close and harmonious relationship: _____
3. sufficient: _____
4. involve: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Prepositions and Conjunctions

A Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the box.

under into for round since in for across on

1. She slept _____ three hours in the afternoon.
2. The performers reached the venue _____ time.
3. The eagle flew _____ the tree in circles.
4. The bags and shoes were kept _____ the table.
5. I have been listening to music _____ 9 a.m. _____ about two hours.
6. We watched TV _____ the afternoon.

- The manager walked _____ the office confidently.
- The player ran _____ the ground at great speed.

B Underline the prepositions and circle the objects of the prepositions in the following sentences.

- I go to school by autorickshaw.
- She looked at the puppets keenly.
- The fish were in the aquarium.
- He kept the things on the table.
- The girl fell into the pond.

C Choose the best coordinating conjunctions to complete the following sentences.

- Sumidha _____ Ravina are my classmates.
(a) so (b) but
(c) and (d) or
- She looked after her maid-servant well, _____ she could not satisfy her.
(a) and (b) if
(c) therefore (d) yet
- We can drive to Chandigarh, _____ we can go by train.
(a) either (b) or
(c) but (d) and
- I wanted to call you last evening, _____ there was some network problem.
(a) and (b) so
(c) nor (d) but
- Our school cricket team practised round the year, _____ it won the gold cup.
(a) but (b) so
(c) and (d) or

D Write correct subordinating conjunctions to complete the following sentences.

- I did not go to school last week _____ my sister got married.

2. _____ he is physically strong, he is not courageous.
3. _____ I visit Chennai next time, I will definitely go to Puducherry.
4. Why don't you meet the teacher _____ taught you English in your primary classes?
5. She wanted to know _____ I liked her suggestion for a change of the class monitor every month to train everyone in leadership qualities.

E Complete the following sentences using appropriate linking words.

1. All my friends know how much I like reading storybooks, _____
_____.
2. I feel wonderful about _____.
3. I don't feel like going out in the evening _____.
4. She doesn't play with dolls any more _____.
5. _____ you can definitely stand first in the class.

F Underline the conjunctions and write whether they are coordinating, subordinating or correlative conjunctions.

1. She neither comes late to school, nor does she like others coming to school late. _____
2. We have been coming to school for an extra class for the past one week, though our school is closed for the winter break. _____
3. Tell them that it is made of gold. _____
4. Those who try to cheat others get cheated in return. _____
5. As soon as the Chief Guest arrived, the programme started. _____
6. He either borrows or lends money. It is not good. _____
7. You can go to Rohini either by DTC bus or by Metro. _____
8. He is the sports champion of our school, so everyone recognises him. _____
9. My sister and I went to see the closing ceremony of the Asian Games in Delhi. _____
10. She is bold and beautiful. _____

G

Correct the following sentences.

1. Although he is my fast friend but he never visits me without informing me.

2. I liked the sunglasses, but I decided to buy them.

3. She won a scholarship in the Talent Search Examination despite of her long illness.

4. He runs a big business although he always remains unhappy.

5. When you speak politely to others, they will also speak gently to you.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A

Use suitable prefixes and suffixes as directed within the brackets to change the following words into new words. Thereafter, use them in sentences of your own.

1. conscious (prefix): _____

2. consistent (prefix): _____

3. manners (prefix): _____

4. cooperative (prefix): _____

5. conduct (prefix): _____

6. fear (suffix): _____

7. joy (suffix): _____

8. attach (suffix): _____

B

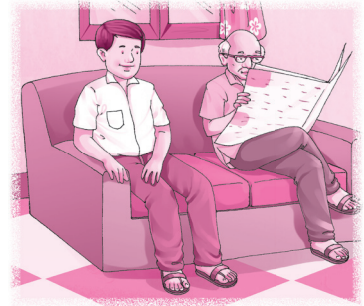
Form two new words by adding suitable letters to each given word and mention the

part of speech they belong to as shown.

1. loud: louder (comparative adjective)
loudly (adverb)
2. floor: _____

3. score: _____

4. fair: _____



SECTION D

Writing

A Make sentences using the following words.

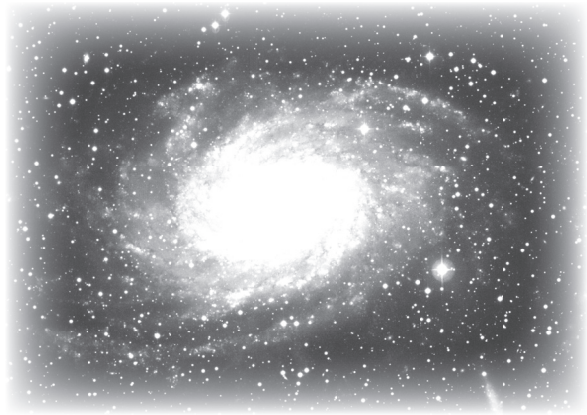
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. relaxed | 2. cheerful |
| 3. tense | 4. miserable |
| 5. pleasant and nice | 6. hard-working |
| 7. flexible | 8. punctual |
| 9. reliable | |

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Though man has studied space for thousands of years, we still do not know much about the Universe we live in. As we continue to learn more, as a result of **extensive** research, we never cease to be surprised and often get confused by new facts that come to light. Read on about some amazing and strange astronomy facts.



Scientists believe that we can see only 5 per cent of the matter that exists in the Universe. The rest of it is made up of **invisible** matter called Dark Matter. There is also a mysterious form of energy called Dark Energy.

It is also believed that light from the stars and galaxies takes very long to reach us and we may be seeing objects as they appeared hundreds, thousands and even millions of years ago. So, when we look at the sky, we are really looking back in time.

Even though Mercury is the planet closest to the sun, the temperature there can reach -280° F. This happens because Mercury has no atmosphere and there is nothing to trap heat near its surface. So, the dark side of Mercury facing away from the sun is very cold.

Venus, on the other hand, is much hotter than Mercury, though it is further away from the sun. The thickness of its atmosphere traps heat near its surface.

New Words

extensive: wide in range and including much detailed information; **invisible:** not visible

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Man has studied space for many years
 - (a) and knows everything about it.
 - (b) but does not know much about it.
 - (c) and is completely confused about it.
2. We can only see 5 per cent of the matter that exists in the Universe but
 - (a) cannot see Dark Matter.
 - (b) can only feel Dark Matter.
 - (c) can hold Dark Matter in our hands.
3. Which side of Mercury is very cold?
 - (a) The side facing the sun.
 - (b) The entire planet Mercury is very cold.
 - (c) The dark side facing away from the sun.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What is Dark Matter?

2. How can you say that when we look at the sky we may be looking back in time?

3. Why do temperatures fall extremely low on Mercury?

4. How does the sun's heat get trapped near the surface of Venus?

C Add suitable prefixes to form antonyms of the following words taken from the passage.

1. continue: _____
2. believed: _____
3. appeared: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Active and Passive Voice

A Identify whether the following sentences are in the active or passive voice. Tick 'A' for Active and 'P' for Passive.

1. All the passengers of the aircraft were killed in the air crash. (A/P)
2. He writes articles for various magazines and newspapers. (A/P)
3. Almost all the unauthorised colonies have now been regularised. (A/P)
4. The speaker had finished his address before I reached the venue. (A/P)
5. There are plenty of branch offices of many multinational companies in Noida and Gurgaon. (A/P)

B Complete the following sentences in the passive voice.

1. Hundreds of people _____ (arrest) by the police in the name of law and order problem in Delhi.
2. The Grand canyon _____ (view) by thousands of tourists every year.
3. The newly constructed stadium _____ (inaugurate) next month.

C Tick (✓) 'Yes' if it is possible to change a sentence into passive voice and 'No' if it is not possible.

1. She is a good dancer. (Yes/No)
2. Children play in the evening. (Yes/No)
3. Her mother has donated all her father's earnings to a charitable trust. (Yes/No)
4. Our teacher has written many books on spoken English. (Yes/No)

Determiners and Articles (a, an, the)

Determiners refer to a group of words that are used before a noun to show which particular noun you are referring to. In other words, they act like adjectives and modify or qualify or particularise the noun they are placed before.

Examples:

1. **This** man is the wisest man of our apartments.
2. **Some** children always speak in their mother tongue even in English class.

Some common determiners are: this, that, these, those, some, any, my, our, your, his, her, their, and the articles (a, an and the).

D Fill in the blanks using 'a', 'an', 'the' or 'X' (for no article) appropriately.

1. _____ English language is widely spoken in the world.
2. _____ dog is _____ faithful animal. It is more faithful than _____ cat.
3. I would like to buy _____ electronic guitar for our School Annual Day.
4. _____ Indian cricket is passing through _____ critical period.
5. What would you like to have for _____ lunch?
6. _____ Mount Everest is called 'the roof of the world'.
7. _____ Ganga and _____ Yamuna are considered holy rivers by the Hindus.

E Insert suitable determiners in the blanks and complete the sentences.

1. While returning from Meerut, we met with _____ accident.
2. _____ people are very fussy about what they should eat and what they shouldn't.
3. Is there _____ child in the school library?
4. There were _____ children in the auditorium to witness _____ grand rehearsal of _____ cultural programme.
5. Last night, I lost _____ hundred-rupee note in _____ DDA market. _____ market is usually very crowded.
6. I am prepared to spend _____ hours to solve his problem, if he approves of it.

F Rewrite the following paragraph in your notebook, inserting the missing determiners where necessary.

Sand mafia, against which suspended IAS officer had started campaign, has been responsible for the Yamuna shifting course about 500 metres east, posing a threat to sectors 150, 151, 153, 135, 167 and 168 of Noida. Irrigation department officials say that they have repeatedly warned district administration about illegal quarrying on floodplains and filed several FIRs with police.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

- lose:** (v) to miss something
Use: Some people **lose** even important things just because of their carelessness.
loose: (n) not firmly fixed (opposite of 'tight')
Use: The knot is **loose**.
- message:** (n) a written or spoken piece of information
Use: There is no **message** from her son-in-law for more than five years.
massage: (n & v) to rub and press a person's body with the hands
Use: Have a regular weekly **massage** to look young.
- principal:** head of a school or college
Use: Our school **Principal** introduced the new English teacher in the morning assembly.
principle: (n) belief
Use: Certain people are always guided in life by their own **principles**.
- peace:** (n) a situation or a period in which there is no war or violence in a country/area
Use: The **peace** talks between India and Pakistan are scheduled to take place next month.
piece: (n & v) an amount of something that has been cut off
Use: He gave me a good **piece** of advice.
- stationary:** (adj) fixed (not mobile)

Use: His car collided with a stationary truck.

stationery: (n & adj) paper and materials for writing

Use: We bought some office stationery.

6. weather: (n) the condition of atmosphere at a particular place

Use: With a change in weather, people often fall sick.

whether: (con) a conjunction used to express a doubt or choice

Use: He seemed undecided whether to join IPS or Revenue Services.

A

Use the following homonyms with the same spelling in sentences of your own, distinguishing their difference in meanings.

1. Abuse: _____

Abuse: _____

2. Address: _____

Address: _____

3. Light: _____

Light: _____

SECTION D

Writing

A

Use any six words given in Section C to frame sentences.

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

_____ : _____



SECTION A

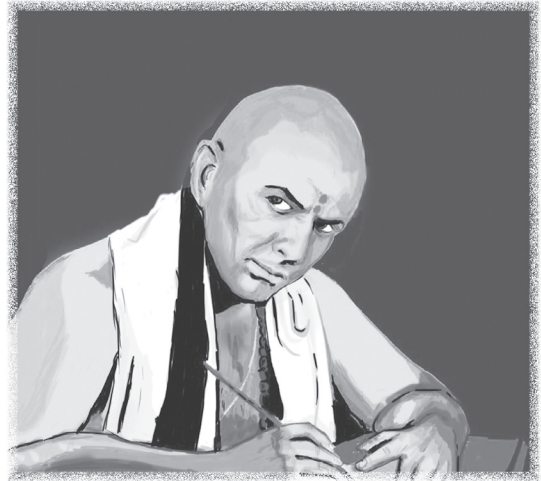
Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Chanakya was an Indian teacher, philosopher, **economist, jurist** and an **influential** royal advisor. He is also known as Kautilya or Vishnu Gupta.

Chanakya was born into a Brahmin family. He was educated at Takshashila, an ancient centre of learning in the north-western part of ancient India.

He was a very knowledgeable person and a master in subjects like economics, politics, medicine, war strategies and astrology.



Chanakya was a teacher and became an advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son, Bindusara. He played a crucial role in the rise of Chandragupta Maurya and the establishment of the Mauryan empire after overthrowing the powerful Nanda dynasty at Pataliputra in the Magadha region.

Chanakya wrote the 'Arthashastra' and 'Chanakya Niti'. The 'Arthashastra' has details on monetary and fiscal policies, welfare, international relations and war strategies.

'Chanakya Niti' is a collection of **aphorisms**, selected by Chanakya from various shastras.

Chanakya died in 283 BC at Pataliputra.

New Words

economist: an expert in economics; **jurist:** an expert in or writer on law; **aphorism:** a pithy observation which contains a general truth; **influential:** someone or something that has an impact on or shapes how people act or how things occur

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Chanakya was an Indian _____, _____ jurist and an _____.
2. Chanakya was also known as _____ or _____.
3. Chanakya was born into a _____ family and grew up to be a very knowledgeable person.
4. Chandragupta Maurya took advice from _____, his chief advisor.
5. _____ is a collection of aphorisms selected by Chanakya from various *shastras*.

B Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Chanakya educated? Elaborate.

2. In which subjects did Chanakya have in-depth knowledge?

3. What was Chanakya's contribution in the rise of Chandragupta Maurya?

4. Who wrote the 'Arthashastra' and what is it about?

C Make sentences with the following words.

1. influential: _____

2. ancient: _____

D Give antonyms of the following words.

1. ancient: _____

2. rise: _____

3. war: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Modals

A Fill in the blanks using appropriate modal verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. The pudding is delicious. _____ I have some more?
2. If she apologises, the Principal _____ forgive her, but I am not sure.
3. I don't like these trousers. _____ I try the other pair instead?
4. Neena _____ not be my close friend but I greatly trust her.

B Fill in the blanks using appropriate modal verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. _____ I use your phone? I have an urgent call to make.
2. _____ I borrow your pen to sign this agreement?
3. I am sorry, I _____ speak to your boss about your promotion.
4. Thanks for inviting me to inaugurate your new office, but _____ I bring my wife along with me as I _____ afford to leave her alone?

- Excuse me, _____ I have your autograph, please?
- She _____ sing devotional songs very well.
- My uncle _____ play golf for hours when he was young.

Reported Speech

C Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

- The Principal said to the students, "Why are you making a noise here?"

- Rina said to the teacher, "Mohit is in the library."

- Sarika said, "He is making the model of a robot."

- "Is she sleeping?" he asked me.

- "Who is feeling unwell?" the teacher asked the students.

D Report the following sentences in indirect/reported speech.

- Mr Ahmed said, "My cousins work in Dubai."

- Mrs Albert said to me, "I hear strange noises in her kitchen every night."

- Our Principal said to the students in the morning assembly, "Our school has been adjudged one of the five best schools in Delhi."

- Mrs Asha Sharma said to her neighbour, "We are shifting to Modinagar shortly."

E Correct the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences in the space provided.

- The police inspector told that I notice one big hole near the ventilator.

2. The teacher told the students that the Earth moved round the Sun.

3. Sania said that I will win the match.

4. Mother told to me that you never help me in the kitchen.

5. The doctor told the patient that you can go home today.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Use phrasal verbs with 'come' and 'break' in sentences of your own, e.g., come through (to get to the end of a difficult situation) and break in (sudden interruption).

B Use phrasal verbs with 'get' and 'look' in sentences of your own.
