

Workbook

7



Enriched Edition

Roots and Wings

A Unique Foundation Course in English Language & Literature

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SRIJAN PUBLISHERS P. LTD.

An ISO 9001:2015 company

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DETAILED CONTENTS

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
1. How I Taught My Grandmother to Read	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension, antonyms	Sentences—kinds, question tags, transformation of sentences	Words associated with eating and food, phrasal verbs	Writing a paragraph, writing a speech, writing about your grandparents
2. A Tiger in the House	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative, comprehension, antonyms	Nouns—formation of nouns, number, gender, functions of nouns	Foreign words and phrases	Writing a letter about the Teacher's Day, preparing a list of foreign words and phrases
3. The Gift of the Magi	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, completing sentences	Adjectives—kinds, order and formation of adjectives, degrees of comparison	Prefixes	Writing dialogues, writing a paragraph, writing the summary of the story
4. A Dialogue with Bill Gates	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Kinds of Pronouns	Professions	Writing a descriptive paragraph
5. Nature's Message to Mankind	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, finding words' from the story	Subject—verb agreement, transitive, intransitive verbs, direct and indirect objects, infinitives, gerunds, participles	Metaphors associated with plants and trees, one word for many words	Writing a paragraph, writing a mock interview
6. The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle	Fill in the blanks, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, antonyms, finding words from the passage	Simple continuous and perfect tenses	Words associated with city life, adjectives from names of famous persons	Completing a speech, writing a paragraph comparing city life and village life

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
7. A Dinosaur on the Railway Tracks	Fill in the blanks, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, antonyms, finding words from the passage	Adverbs – kinds, position, order of adverbs, degrees of comparison	Words related to various sports	Writing a paragraph, completing a letter of invitation, writing a short story
8. Outstanding Sportswomen	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Prepositions, prepositional phrases, prepositions and adverbs, conjunctions	Words/expressions associated with modes of transport	Writing a speech with a list of do's and don'ts, writing a letter, writing a diary entry
9. The Case of the Missing Necklace	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Auxiliaries, modals,	Differentiating between words often confused, using words as different parts of speech	Making a list of do's and don'ts, writing a paragraph
10. Abraham Lincoln's Letter to his Son's Headmaster	MCQs, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension	Active and passive voice, articles, determiners, phrases and clauses	Words related to different professions	Writing conversation, writing a diary entry
11. The Merchant of Venice	True/False, fill in the blanks, factual inferential, extrapolative comprehension, antonyms	Simple, compound and complex sentences, direct and indirect speech	Make sentences with different meanings of the same word, making sentences with cliches	Writing a letter about the importance of being kind and helpful to others

1

How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart. I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink pot and a reed pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapati with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapatis with her for the village dogs.

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting each other for the chapatis we threw to them.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Who were good friends?
 - (a) The narrator and his grandmother
 - (b) The narrator and his grandfather
 - (c) The narrator and his father
 - (d) The narrator and his mother



2. In the morning the narrator's grandmother would get him ready for
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) breakfast. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) school. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tuitions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) work. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
3. She would carry stale chapatis for the village
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) beggars. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) cows. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dogs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) children. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
4. The priest taught the narrator
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) multiplication tables. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Sanskrit. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) the alphabet. | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Hindi. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Who used to wake up the narrator in the morning?

2. How did grandmother say her prayer?

3. What would grandmother fetch for the narrator?

4. What did the narrator and his grandmother have for breakfast?

5. Why did grandmother always go to school with the narrator?

C Match the words with their antonyms.

Column A

1. good
2. inside
3. loved
4. tiny
5. stale

Column B

- (a) hated
- (b) fresh
- (c) big
- (d) bad
- (e) outside

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight 

Sentences - Kinds

A Write whether the following sentences are 'statements', 'interrogatives', 'imperatives' or 'exclamatory'.

1. Never feel bogged down in life. _____
2. Only the hardworking people ultimately win the race of life. _____
3. Does everyone have the same kind of resources? _____
4. Everyone wants to be successful and happy in life. _____
5. Why do people work in life? _____
6. What an exciting cricket match! _____
7. Please help me carry these packets upstairs. _____
8. Don't make a noise in the class. _____
9. Which is your favourite book? _____
10. What a beautiful painting! _____

Question Tags

B Fill in the blanks with appropriate 'question tags' from the brackets.

1. The apples are ripe and juicy, _____? (are they/aren't they)
2. The protestors shouted slogans, _____? (didn't they/did they)
3. My friends are not in the playground, _____? (aren't they/are they)

4. They have gone to Shimla, _____? (have they/haven't they)
5. He is a talented singer, _____? (isn't he/is he)
6. I am supposed to meet him, _____? (am I/aren't I)
7. She loves doughnuts, _____? (doesn't she/does she)
8. The chair was polished, _____? (was it/wasn't it)
9. You are coming by train, _____? (didn't you/aren't you)
10. This dress is beautiful, _____? (aren't it/isn't it)

Transformation of Sentences

C Transform and rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. The bus was too crowded. (into an interrogative sentence)

2. It is a delicious cake. (into an exclamatory sentence)

3. Were the doors and windows closed properly? (into a declarative sentence)

4. Draw the curtains, please. (into an interrogative sentence)

5. What a great place to stay! (into a declarative sentence)

6. I was sure about the way to the New City Mall. (into a negative sentence)

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A When are the following taken? Write the time of the day against each of them.

1. lunch : _____
2. dinner : _____
3. breakfast : _____
4. brunch : _____
5. supper : _____

B Distinguish between:

1. Dinner and banquet

2. Dinner and supper

C Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own so as to distinguish their meanings.

eat out; eat in; eat up

SECTION D

Writing

A Your younger brother/sister and you are very fond of chocolate candies. Your grandfather always gifts you a big box of chocolate candies on your birthday. Do you like to share it with him/her? Would you like to share it with your friends too? How do you feel when you share them with others? Write a paragraph and express your thoughts and feelings in about 100–110 words.

2

A Tiger in the House

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Hummingbirds are the tiniest birds in the world. They **hover** in mid-air by flapping their wings very rapidly, 18-20 times per second. They are called hummingbirds because a humming sound is created by their beating wings.

Hummingbirds drink nectar from flowers. Like bees, they are able to **assess** the amount of nectar they drink. They do not drink nectar from flower types that produce nectar with less than 10% sugar and prefer those which have high sugar content. Nectar is not rich in nutrients. So, they also eat insects and spiders.

Hummingbirds do not spend all day flying as they would spend a lot of energy doing that. Most of the time, they sit or **perch**. They eat many small meals and need as much as twelve times their body weight in nectar every day. They digest their food rapidly because of their small size and high metabolism. Hummingbirds spend almost 10-15% of their time feeding and 75-80% sitting and digesting food. They visit hundreds of flowers each day and are able to store enough energy to survive only overnight.

The lifespan of hummingbirds varies. Many of them die during their first year of life. But those that survive may live up to a decade or more. Some North American species have an average lifespan of 3 to 5 years.

Some facts about hummingbirds are very amazing. They can flash their bright colours as well hide them when required. They can remember every flower they have been to and know how long it will take to refill. If we compare their abilities to humans, it is surprising that they can hear better than humans and see farther than humans.



New Words

hover: remain in one place in the air; **assess:** estimate; **perch:** rest on something

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Hummingbirds are very small and
 - are difficult to spot because of their size.
 - live among flowers.
 - the tiniest birds in the world.
- Hummingbirds need
 - a little amount of nectar each day.
 - twelve times their body weight in nectar every day.
 - no nectar to survive.
- The average lifespan of North American hummingbirds is
 - 4-6 years.
 - 3-5 years.
 - 8-10 years.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

- How do hummingbirds manage to hover in mid-air?

- Why are hummingbirds called so?

- Why do hummingbirds reject some flowers when they are about to drink nectar?

- What do you know about the diet of hummingbirds?

5. Why are hummingbirds able to digest their food rapidly?

6. Give details about the lifespan of hummingbirds.

7. Why do you think that hummingbirds are fascinating? Give two reasons.

C Write antonyms of the following words.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|-------------|---|-------|
| 1. tiniest | : | _____ | 2. rapidly | : | _____ |
| 3. produce | : | _____ | 4. most | : | _____ |
| 5. high | : | _____ | 6. hide | : | _____ |
| 7. bright | : | _____ | 8. remember | : | _____ |
| 9. nectar | : | _____ | 10. ability | : | _____ |

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Nouns

A Give the 'noun' form of each of the adjectives given in column A and verbs given in column B below.

- | Column A | Column B |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. inventive _____ | 2. fail _____ |
| 3. capable _____ | 4. appoint _____ |
| 5. sleeveless _____ | 6. prepare _____ |
| 7. natural _____ | 8. choose _____ |
| 9. icy _____ | 10. furnish _____ |

Functions of Nouns

B Circle the 'subject' and underline the 'object' in each of the given sentences.

1. My grandparents had fruit salad for breakfast.
2. All the choir members are singing.
3. She opened the packet hurriedly.
4. I am happy.
5. This classroom is well-ventilated.

C Circle the 'direct object', underline the 'indirect object' and put the 'object of a preposition' within the brackets in the sentences given below.

1. She made bread pudding yesterday.
2. Abha presented a bouquet of flowers to her friend on her birthday.
3. The village women made jute bags to be sold in towns.
4. We received the invitation card just now.
5. She sent me a picture postcard.
6. The packets on the table are for you.
7. A herd of cows sat under the trees.
8. The chocolate candies are in the box.

Gender and Number

D Change the gender of the nouns in the following sentences and rewrite.

1. My aunts and sisters sat in a group and enjoyed themselves.

2. The mares and cows were kept in separate enclosures.

3. Mala saw a goose, ewe and a duck near the big pond.

4. The baroness was invited as the chief guest to the cultural programme put up by schoolchildren.

5. The bride greeted everyone politely.

6. My son took my clothes to the washerman to get them ironed.

7. The lion is called the king of the forest.

8. The prince was the only heir to the throne.

E

Pick out words in the common gender and neuter gender and write them in the correct boxes.

baby/companion/bread/bat/tenant/pin/tea/cloth/guest/relative/pupil/animal/sheep/driver/hospital/passenger/floor/door/cousin

Common Gender

Neuter Gender

F

Fill in the singular/plural forms of the nouns as required.

1. deer _____
2. passer-by _____
3. leaf _____
4. mouse _____
5. memo _____
6. species _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Use each of the following foreign words and phrases in sentences of your own.

- 1. ad hoc (L)
- 2. agenda (L)
- 3. bona fide (L)
- 4. chic (F)
- 5. curriculum vitae (L)
- 6. extempore (L)
- 7. in camera (L)
- 8. lingua franca (L)
- 9. macho (SP)
- 10. per capita (L)
- 11. faux pas (F)
- 12. blitzkrieg (Ger.)

B Write ten sentences using any ten foreign words and phrases you have learnt.

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a letter to your friend describing in not more than 150 words how your school was run by the students, teachers, Vice-principal and Principal on Teacher's Day. Give a detailed account of the planning and conduct of the Morning Assembly on this occasion, including your role on the special day.

B

With the help of your learning partner, prepare a list of foreign words and phrases which are frequently used by your teachers while teaching different subjects to your class and display it on the display board.

C

Why should we protect the tiger? Give five reasons.

3

The Gift of the Magi

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

The tradition of giving gifts is a worldwide practice. It has probably been around since civilisation began. With the passage of time, different cultures have developed their own gift-giving customs and traditions.

In some countries, one should not open the gift in front of the giver, whereas in some it would be considered an insult if one does not open the gift.

In Egypt, if invited to somebody's house, one should carry a gift of baked goods or chocolates. Flowers are acceptable to very westernised Egyptians, but they are traditionally gifted on weddings and funerals.

The traditions usually followed in Malaysia are different. When invited to the house of a Malay, one can take alcohol-free perfumes or colognes, pastries or good quality chocolates. The gifts should be offered with the right hand only or both hands. Red or green wrapping paper is used for the gifts. Toy dogs, toy pigs or alcohol are never to be given there as gifts. White wrapping paper should never be used in Malaysia for gifts as it symbolises death.

Gift giving in Japan is a very traditional practice. The emphasis is on the act of giving rather than the gift itself. The value of the gift is of less importance than the presentation and thoughtfulness with which it is presented. In Japan, gifts are given on special occasions like anniversaries, weddings, births, graduations and housewarmings. Achievements of children are also celebrated with gifts. Traditionally, gifts are not given on birthdays or Christmas



but this is gradually becoming a modern Japan gift-giving custom. After receiving a gift, the Japanese send a 'thank you' gift called an O-kaeshi. These 'thank you gifts' are commonly given for weddings, births, etc. The value of this gift usually equals half the value of the original gift.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In some countries, it is not considered good to open the gift
 - (a) when alone.
 - (b) in front of the mirror.
 - (c) in front of the giver.
2. In Malaysia, gifts should be offered with
 - (a) the left hand.
 - (b) the right hand only or both hands.
 - (c) both hands only.
3. Gift giving in Japan is
 - (a) a very traditional practice.
 - (b) an outdated practice.
 - (c) a dying practice.
4. In Japan, O-kaeshi is a thank you gift sent
 - (a) after new year eve.
 - (b) after a dance party.
 - (c) after receiving a gift.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. If a person is invited by someone in Egypt, what sort of gift should he/she carry?

2. When are flowers traditionally gifted in Egypt?

3. What are the things one should consider gifting when invited to the house of a Malay?

4. Mention the things one should avoid carrying as gifts in Malaysia.

5. In Japan, what is given more emphasis while giving gifts?

6. What is regarded more important while giving gifts in Japan rather than the value of the gift? Do you think it is a good idea?

C Complete the following sentences by adding suitable words.

1. In some countries, it would be considered an insult if _____

2. In Japan, gifts are given on special occasions like _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adjectives

A Fill in the blanks with correct adjectives from the brackets.

1. _____ ships were at the harbour. (little/few)

2. The little girl saw _____ parrots sitting on tree-tops. (many/much)

3. All the salt in the jar had been used up, only _____ remained at the bottom. (a little/much)

4. Mother mixed _____ honey that was left in the bottle to a cup of green tea. (few/the little)

5. I kept _____ paper clips in my pencil box. (any/some)

6. Is there _____ milk in the pan? (any/many)

7. _____ sportswomen participated in the Sports Meet held yesterday.
(many/a little)
8. There isn't _____ salt in the gravy. (many/any)

Formation of Adjectives

B Form adjectives from the nouns, verbs and adjectives given below.

(Nouns)	(Verbs)	(Adjectives)
1. athlete _____	act _____	red _____
2. child _____	admire _____	comic _____
3. magic _____	delight _____	elder _____
4. year _____	educate _____	sick _____
5. history _____	harm _____	pink _____

Order of Adjectives

C Rewrite the following sentences with adjectives placed in the correct order.

1. Rohit has got a new, big, red car now.

2. I have a new pet. It is a black, cute, one-year old, small puppy.

3. My grandmother bought a ceramic, Chinese, beautiful vase.

4. She wore a Italian, lovely, long, red gown to the party.

5. Sagarika wants a navy blue, stylish, big purse for herself.

Adjectives – Degrees of Comparison

D

Rewrite the following sentences in different ways using various degrees of comparison without changing the meaning.

1. Nasreen is the most sincere student in the class. (Rewrite using the positive and comparative degrees of comparison.)

2. This lake is deeper than any other lake in the area. (Rewrite using the positive and superlative degrees of comparison.)

3. No other girl is as tall as Tabassum here. (Rewrite using the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison.)

E

Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative degree of the adjectives in brackets.

1. There is no animal _____ than a fox. (cunning)
2. My grandfather is the _____ member of the family. (generous)
3. Shahid asked the shopkeeper to show him the _____ racquet in the shop. (light)
4. Keshav is _____ than any other boy I have met. (tall)
5. Roshni is the _____ of the three sisters. (attractive)
6. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world. (high)
7. I find that the postal service has become _____ than before. (good)

8. I think it is _____ to resist ice-cream than any other sweets.
(difficult)

F Fill in the blanks with the appropriate degrees of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. dirty	_____	_____
2. _____	older	_____
3. intelligent	_____	_____
4. _____	better	_____
5. bad	_____	_____
6. _____	uglier	_____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Use the following prefixes to modify the given words in the box.

im- dis- in- non- mis- inter- pro- semi- hyper- trans-

school tension tolerance understand cooperative
government satisfaction possible Yamuna final

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a conversation containing six exchange dialogues between a grandma and her granddaughter who has gifted a beautiful walking stick to her.

B Write a short paragraph of about ten sentences describing the best gift that you have ever received.



Write the summary of the story 'The Gift of the Magi' in 50-60 words.

4

A Dialogue with Bill Gates

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Vishwanathan Anand is an Indian Chess Grandmaster and the current World Rapid Chess Champion. He has won the World Chess Championship five times. In April 2006, Anand became the fourth player in history to pass the Elo mark on the FIDE rating list, after Gary Kasparov, Vladimir Kramnik and Vaseelin Topalov.

Vishwanathan Anand was born on 11 December 1969 at Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu. Soon, his family moved to Chennai where he grew up. His father, Krishnamurthy Vishwanathan, is a retired General Manager from Southern Railways while his mother, Susheela, was a housewife. He was taught to play chess by his mother and a close family friend Deepa Krishnan. Vishwanathan completed his schooling at Chennai and later got a degree of Bachelor of Commerce from Loyola College, Chennai.

His hobbies are reading, swimming and listening to music. He is married to Aruna Anand and has a son named Abhil. He focuses completely on the game and plays at a very good speed. Anand is sometimes called the 'Tiger of Madras' by the people. He is also called 'Vishy' by his friends.

Anand's rise in the world of Indian chess is remarkable. At the national level, he won the National Subjunior Chess Championship first in 1983 at the age of fourteen. He became



the youngest Indian to win the first title of International Master at the age of fifteen in 1984. At the age of sixteen, he became the National Chess Champion and won this title two more times. He was awarded the Padma Shri at the age of eighteen. Anand became India's first grandmaster in 1988. He continued to play chess at the national and international levels. He held the FIDE World Chess Championship from 2000 to 2002 and became the undisputed World Chess Champion in 2007. He became the world number one for the first time in 2007 at the age of 37.

Vishwanathan Anand received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 1991-92, India's highest sporting honour. In 2007, he was awarded India's second highest civilian award, the Padma Vibhushan.

He has defeated many stalwarts of the chess world like Vladimir Kramnik, Boris Gelfand and Gary Kasparov in the past. Anand continues to reign as an exceptionally good player in the world of chess.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Vishwanathan Anand was taught to play chess by
 - (a) his friends.
 - (b) his mother and a close family friend Deepa Krishnan.
 - (c) his father.
2. At the national level, Vishwanathan Anand won the first title named
 - (a) National Subjunior Chess Championship.
 - (b) Inter-school chess contest.
 - (c) Chess contest in Chennai.
3. At the age of sixteen, Anand became the National Chess Champion and won this title
 - (a) only once.
 - (b) never again.
 - (c) two more times.

B Complete the following sentences by adding suitable words.

1. Vishwanathan Anand has won the World Chess Championship _____

2. Vishwanathan Anand was born on _____ at _____ in _____.

3. Anand completed his degree of _____
from _____.
4. Anand became the youngest Indian to win the title of International Master in _____.
5. He was awarded the _____ at the age of eighteen.
6. He held the FIDE World Chess Championship from 2000 to _____.



Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What are Vishwanathan Anand's hobbies?

2. What do Vishwanathan Anand's friends call him?

3. What is Vishwanathan Anand sometimes called by the people?

4. When did Anand become India's first grandmaster?

5. In which year did Anand become the undisputed World Chess Champion?

6. Mention any two awards that the government of India has conferred on Vishwanathan Anand.

7. According to you, what are two important things that have helped Vishwanathan Anand excel in Chess?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Pronouns

A Fill in the blanks with appropriate personal pronouns.

_____ am looking for an interesting book to read. My friend suggested that _____ should read Alice in Wonderland. _____ is interesting. In fact, _____ agreed to go to the school library with _____ and look for _____. Anyway, I have decided to read a Goosebumps storybook. _____ will tell _____ that once the book is read _____ will happily read what _____ suggested. My father wanted me to read an encyclopaedia. _____ says that it is very informative. But _____ will go through _____ later.

B Underline the pronouns and state whether they are personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative or relative pronouns.

1. He asked me to wait for him. _____
2. What is the confusion all about? _____
3. The black purse is hers whereas the white one is mine. _____

4. You are preparing well for the upcoming talent show. _____
5. The cook who prepared the food has left for the day. _____
6. Those are new paintings by her. _____
7. I met the boy who is the winner of the golf tournament. _____
8. Who will collect the science notebooks? _____
9. This is a tricky puzzle. _____
10. Here is the pen that she bought. _____

C Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronouns or emphatic pronouns and state the kind.

1. She built the sand castle _____.
2. He usually exerts _____ too much.
3. I _____ bolted the door carefully.
4. She hurt _____ while cycling down the hill.
5. They _____ asked her for help.
6. You _____ can explain what happened at the party.
7. She _____ made this beautiful sculpture.
8. My pet hurt _____ yesterday.

D Tick the correct indefinite pronouns or distributive pronouns given in the brackets and complete the sentences. State the kind of pronouns chosen for each sentence.

1. (Anyone/Someone) has to take up this responsibility. _____
2. She could not meet (anyone/everyone) at the get-together. _____
3. (Neither/Everyone) of the necklaces is beautiful. _____
4. The class teacher wanted to meet (either/each) of the parents of every student to know both of them better. _____
5. (Each/Either) of them will win this final round of singles tennis tournament.

6. (Somebody/Anyone) knocked at the door a little while ago. _____
7. I am sure that (each/neither) of the musicians will back out at the last moment. They are sincere persons. _____
8. I am attached to (each/either) of my family members and I love all of them.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Match the words with their definitions.

Words	Definitions
1. lawyer	(a) designs buildings
2. accountant	(b) maintains accounts of people and companies
3. architect	(c) repairs cars and various other machines
4. broker	(d) buys and sells stocks and shares
5. mechanic	(e) receives the guests and visitors to the company and provides the required information to them
6. firefighter	(f) a member of the fire brigade
7. mason	(g) fits and repairs water pipes, bathrooms, etc.
8. engineer	(h) plans the building of roads, bridges and machines
9. receptionist	(i) advises people about the law
10. plumber	(j) bricklayer

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a paragraph of about 150 words telling what the students and teachers of your school can do to help a group of families temporarily living near your school. They work as labourers and help in building roads. How can you help these needy people? Explain in your own words.

B

Your school is going to organise Sports Day on a grand scale in the last week of December before the school closes for the winter break. The Sports Day will be inaugurated by the Minister for Sports, Government of India. As Sports Secretary of your school, draft a formal letter of invitation to the parents and guardians of your school inviting them to attend the Sports Day, which is going to be a memorable event for one and all. You can draft your letter of invitation on the following pattern:

The Principal, Staff and Students of _____

Cordially invite you to attend and grace their 9th Sports Day to be held on _____ in the _____ stadium at _____ hours.

Mr. Rajyavardhan, the Minister for Sports, Government of India, has very kindly consented to be the Chief Guest and declare the Sports Meet open.

Mr Rajendra Sehgal, the Chairperson of the School Management Committee, has graciously agreed to preside over the programme.

Mr Rajyavardhan Singh will give away the prizes to the winners of various events at the end of the programme for the day.

RSVP

011-XXXXXXXX

5

Nature's Message to Mankind

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully.

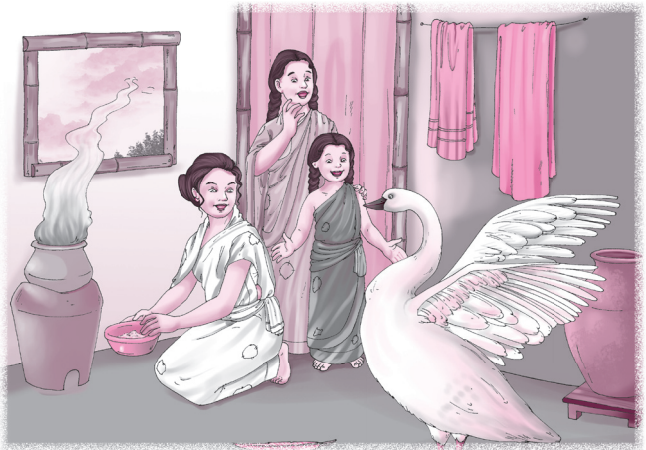
Once upon a time, there was a swan that had **gorgeous** golden feathers. It was **one of its kind**. The swan lived in a pond. There was a small house near the pond where a poor woman lived with her two daughters. The swan was moved to see their day-to-day struggle to **survive**.

The swan's heart melted and she said to herself, "If I give them some of my golden feathers, the mother can sell them at a good price. The

money earned will **sustain** them for some time." After **pondering** over this for some time, the swan went to the woman's house. She was taken aback to see the beautiful swan in the house. She said, "What brings you here? I have nothing to offer you."

The swan smiled and said, "Well, I haven't come here to ask for anything. I've come here to give you something instead. I feel that life is a journey **wrought** with struggles for you. I've decided to give you my golden feathers, one by one, and you can sell them. With the money, you all can live comfortably." Having said this, the swan shed one of its feathers and flew away to her favourite **haunt**, the pond.

The swan would shed a golden feather after every few days and the family made good money by selling them. They began to live in comfort. All their needs were taken care of and they were **contented**.



But one morning the woman thought of an idea. She called her daughters and said, “The golden swan has changed our fortune. But I fear that it might fly away one day. We cannot trust the swan. We do not want to be poor again. There’s a way out. The next time when the swan comes, we’ll take all of her feathers.” The innocent daughters merely nodded and said, “Yes, mother. But this will hurt the swan.” The woman raised her voice, “We should first **secure** our future instead of being concerned about the swan.” So, the daughters remained **mum**.

The next time when the swan came, the woman pulled out all of her golden feathers. But the golden feathers changed to some sort of strange feathers. The woman looked at them, **horrified**. The swan said in a calm voice, “I wanted to help you and as per my wish I gave you my golden feathers. But you wanted to kill me. Now, there’s no need for me to help you. My feathers are of no use to you any more. I’m leaving this place for good and will never come back.” No matter how much the woman apologised and pleaded, the swan flew away. But before doing so, the golden swan said, “Never be greedy.”

New Words

gorgeous: beautiful; **one of its kind**: unique; **survive**: continue to live in spite of hardships; **sustain**: to supply with necessities, provide for; **pondering**: thinking about (something) carefully before deciding; **wrought**: shaped; **haunt**: a frequented place; **contented**: satisfied; **secure**: safeguard; **mum**: quiet; **horrified**: greatly shocked

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The golden swan wanted to help the poor woman and her daughters because
 - (a) they had asked for her help.
 - (b) she did not want to be killed by them.
 - (c) she was moved by their pitiable condition.
2. The poor woman sold the swan’s feathers and
 - (a) led a life of comfort with her daughters.
 - (b) continued to lead a life full of struggles.
 - (c) kept the swan in her house.
3. When the woman told her daughters about the plan, they were initially worried
 - (a) that the swan would hurt them.
 - (b) about the swan.
 - (c) only about their mother.

4. The golden feathers changed into

(a) strange feathers.

(b) gold coins.

(c) silver feathers.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. How can you say that the swan was one of its kind?

2. What sort of life did the woman and the daughters lead?

3. What do you come to know about the swan's character when she thought of bringing a good change in the lives of the woman and her daughters?

4. How did the swan help the woman? Do you support the swan's decision?

5. How did the woman and her daughters benefit from the swan's kindness?

6. What did the woman decide to do one day and why?

7. Give a character sketch of the woman in the story. Mention her qualities and give instances to substantiate your points.

8. What message did the golden swan give in the end?

C Find words from the story that mean the following.

1. thinking
2. surprised by something unexpected
3. most liked
4. a scheme
5. greatly shocked
6. satisfied

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Subject-Verb Agreement

A Tick (✓) the correct verbs and complete the sentences.

1. Everybody (want/wants) to go back home as early as possible.
2. Rubina or Anil (are/is) expected to arrive here soon.
3. All the animals at the zoo (are/is) in danger as the place is flooded.
4. Politics (are/is) not everybody's cup of tea.
5. We usually (watch/watches) TV in the evening.
6. A swarm of bees (are/is) hovering over the tree.
7. Varun and Soma (is/are) my neighbours.
8. They (have/has) new passports.
9. Every one of the students (has/have) applied for the scholarship.
10. Every boy and girl (was/were) given a gift.
11. My uncle and my parents (wants/want) me to study law.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

B State whether the underlined verbs are transitive or intransitive. Circle the direct object and underline the indirect object.

1. Sarah read the notice twice. _____
2. The baby is sleeping soundly. _____
3. My parents have been donating money for the poor since years. _____
4. Please lend me the blue sketch pen. _____
5. Mother gave me a vegetable sandwich to eat. _____
6. She has re-arranged all the books in the library. _____

Non-finite Verbs

C Use the 'infinitive' form of the given verbs to frame sentences.

1. eat _____
2. exercise _____
3. mend _____
4. speak _____
5. listen _____
6. draw _____

D Pick out gerunds and participles. Also, write the kind of participle in case of participles:

1. Last evening, we saw a huge snake lying in front of our apartments.

2. Eating junk food causes obesity.

3. Watching TV for more than two hours a day is harmful for one's eyes.

4. Turning left, we reached the bus station.

5. Learning new words in the context only will enrich your vocabulary.

6. Walking is a good exercise.

E Complete the following sentences using appropriate non-finite verbs.

1. _____ the whole day makes a person lazy.
2. _____ to good speeches by the well-known speakers of the world will tell you how to use stress and intonation in order to make an effective speech.
3. The watchman was caught _____ on duty.
4. _____ makes a wise man.
5. He has _____ twice in the Merit Scholarship test.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Match the words with their metaphorical/figurative meanings.

Words	Meanings
1. bud	(a) to become weak and dry
2. root	(b) promise of future development
3. stem	(c) something that originates somewhere else
4. branch	(d) to put something to an end
5. sprout	(e) something that grows off
6. wither	(f) send out
7. weed	(g) beginning to develop
8. germinate	(h) doing very well
9. prune	(i) take a firm ground to stand
10. flourish	(j) cut or shorten something

B Suggest two nouns that each of the following adjectives could describe.

1. fading _____
2. budding _____
3. flourishing _____
4. withering _____
5. reaping _____



6. germinating _____
7. sprouting _____
8. branching _____
9. flowering _____
10. planting _____

C The following are some of the metaphors based on plants and plant-related parts. Answer the following questions by giving their meanings. You are allowed to use a dictionary, if necessary.

1. Our discussions were fruitful. What were they like?

2. She is the apple of our class teacher's eye. Does your class like or dislike her?

3. What kind of person is a couch potato?

4. There is a mushrooming of English Speaking coaching institutes these days. What does it mean?

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a paragraph of about 150 words explaining how students can save the environment by doing their bit and why is it important that children should play an active role in this endeavour.



6

The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was a British writer. He was born on 22 May 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is best known for his detective fiction with the famous character, Sherlock Holmes.

Arthur Conan Doyle's mother, Mary Doyle, was a great influence on his life. She was very good at storytelling and as Arthur's writing career progressed, she would give him ideas for his stories. His father, Charles, was an architect in Edinburgh and an **amateur** artist.



Arthur was educated at a Catholic preparatory school. He attended Stonyhurst College before he went to Edinburgh University as a medical student in 1876. He received a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1885. In his free time, he began to write stories which were published in various magazines. After two long sea voyages as a ship's doctor, Doyle practised medicine at Southsea, England. He married Louise Hawkins in 1885 and moved to London in 1891. He began to specialise in **ophthalmology**. He began to devote more time to writing.

Doyle's first novel, 'A Study in Scarlet', introduced Sherlock Holmes to the readers. He also wrote two historical novels, 'Micah Clarke' and 'The White Company'. The success of these works encouraged Arthur Conan Doyle to become a writer and he no longer practised as a doctor. Some of his other famous novels are 'The Sign of Four', 'The Hound of the Baskervilles', 'The Adventure of the Empty House'.

Sherlock Holmes was featured in 56 short stories and four novels by Doyle. Doyle also wrote various other stories, novels and poems. He died of a heart attack at the age of 71, on July 1930 in Crowborough, East Sussex.



New Words

amateur: a person who engages in a pursuit, on an unpaid basis, especially a sport, etc.; **ophthalmology:** branch of medicine concerned with the study and treatment of disorders and diseases of the eye.

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Arthur Conan Doyle was born on _____, in _____, _____.
2. Arthur Conan Doyle's father, _____, was an _____.
3. Doyle became a doctor in _____.
4. Arthur went on two long _____ as a ship's doctor before he began to practise at _____.

B Answer the following questions.

1. What was the name of Arthur Conan Doyle's mother? What do you know about her?

2. Give details of Arthur Conan Doyle's educational background.

3. In which novel was Sherlock Holmes introduced to the readers?

4. Give the names of any three famous novels by Arthur Conan Doyle.

5. In how many short stories and novels does Sherlock Holmes feature?

C Give antonyms of the following words.

1. best: _____ 2. success: _____

D Find words in the passage which mean the following.

1. imaginary writing: _____
2. long journeys involving travel by sea or in space: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Verbs in Simple, Continuous and Perfect Tenses

A Complete the following sentences by filling in the appropriate form of suitable verbs in different present tenses.

1. She _____ always cheerful, but today she _____ upset.
2. Why she _____ upset nobody _____ the reason. However, everybody in the house _____ trying best to change her mood. Let us _____ out what the matter _____. I _____ her to smile and _____ cheerful again.
3. She often _____ to school by her school bus, but today she _____ by her friend's car, though her friend always _____ on her for going with her by car only. They _____ by car together and will reach school quite early.

B Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of verbs in the active or the passive form as per the situation.

Usually, my friend's driver _____ (be) late for his duty for one reason or the other, but this week he _____ (come) on duty punctually.

Although he _____ (be) often _____ (warn) to be punctual, he _____ (continue) to be a latecomer. His father _____ (say) that he _____ (may/can) terminate his services any time, but it _____ (be) difficult to find an honest driver like him.

C Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of given verbs.

1. She _____ (leave) for Germany on Monday next to participate in an art exhibition.
2. Our school march past _____ (be) often _____ (lead) by the tallest girl of our school.
3. Two and two _____ (make) four.
4. He has a good memory, but these days he _____ (forget) even the most important things.
5. Although he never _____ (tell) a lie to his parents, but these days he _____ (tell) a lie even for small things.
6. Parents _____ (love) their children and _____ (help) them as much as possible.

D Supply suitable past tenses of the verbs given in the brackets and complete the sentences.

1. When I _____ (ring) the doorbell, she _____ (watch) TV.
2. I often _____ (drink) plenty of fruit juice when I _____ (be) in the UK.
3. He _____ (reach) the examination hall before the invigilator _____ (distribute) the question paper.
4. My mother _____ (meet) my class teacher last Monday.
5. In 1854, the government _____ (introduce) a telegram service for the general public and on 14 July 2013, it _____ (discontinue).

E Fill in the blanks using suitable past tenses of the verbs.

When we _____ (reach) the Indira Gandhi Airport of Delhi, there _____

(be) a huge crowd to receive us. As soon as we _____ (come) out of the aircraft, the Minister for Sports accompanied by his four lieutenants _____ (come) forward and _____ (offer) us bouquets of flowers and _____ (escort) us to the vehicle which _____ (decorate) artistically to take us to the venue where we _____ (accord) a warm reception, followed by a brief talk by each one of us. The programme _____ (cover) by Doordarshan and other TV channels. Looking back I _____ (feel) that it was a memorable event of my life.

F Complete the following sentences using verbs appropriately.

1. We _____ a movie tomorrow.
2. The students _____ group dances on the annual day next month.
3. I _____ by train to Bengaluru next week.
4. When my cousins arrive here from Canada, I _____ my pending project work.

G State the tense forms of the underlined verbs.

1. Rani has been swimming since 11 am.
2. The mechanic had been repairing the car for two hours before he could start it.
3. We have been planning to go to Chennai since January this year.
4. You had been investigating the mystery of the missing necklace since a year.
5. She has been composing poems since she was eight years old.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write five words which you think best describe detective or his/her work. Then, use them in sentences of your own.

Adjectives from Names of Famous People

There is a convention in the English language of making adjectives from the names of famous people of history and literature, e.g., Shavian (from Bernard Shaw); Shakespearean (from Shakespeare); Orwellian (from George Orwell); Herculean (from Hercules), etc.

B Find out with the help of your learning partner or teacher the adjectives of the names of the following people and use these adjectives in sentences of your own.

Victoria; Christ; Dickens; Machiavelli; Elizabeth; Plato; Gandhi; Hitler; Marx

SECTION D

Writing

A Complete the following speech to be delivered in the morning assembly on the hassles of city life and how people can overcome these problems by going to the lap of Nature. Begin your speech as follows.

My dear friends and respected teachers,

Today, I'm going to talk to you on the subject of hassles of city life as opposed to life in small towns. It is most likely that the views that I'm going to express on the subject may be a different from your own views on this subject. This is natural because of the difference in our perspectives. Anyway, my views are based on how I see city life. So, shall I begin with your permission?

To start with _____

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to say that with all these hassles and inconveniences of a city life that I have touched upon, people from small towns and villages are running to the nearby cities for the purpose of employment and good education for their children, besides the pleasure of living in a world entirely new to them. No one can blame them for this mad race, nor can I. It is, however, left to your discretion and sane judgment what sort of life you would like to live. The choice is entirely yours. May God help you in making the right decision!

Thank you very much for your patient listening!

B Write a paragraph comparing the life in a city with the one in a village or a small town. State which one you would prefer and why. You may cite examples in support of your viewpoint.

7

A Dinosaur on the Railway Tracks

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Dinosaurs are a diverse group of reptiles of the **clade** Dinosauria and it is believed that they first appeared during the Triassic period, between 243 and 233.23 million years ago. The exact origin and time of the evolution of dinosaurs is still under speculation.

Much research has revealed that birds are modern feathered dinosaurs. We can broadly divide dinosaurs into 'avian dinosaurs', or birds, and 'non-avian dinosaurs', which are all other dinosaurs other than birds.

During the first half of the 20th century, before birds were recognised to be dinosaurs, most of the people in the scientific community believed that dinosaurs were sluggish and cold-blooded. However, extensive research conducted since the 1970s indicated that all dinosaurs were active animals with very good metabolisms and numerous adaptations for social interaction. Some dinosaurs were herbivorous and others were carnivorous, including seed-eaters, fish-eaters, insectivores and omnivores.

It was also found that dinosaurs, whether 'avian' or 'non-avian', were egg-laying and nest building creatures. The modern-day surviving 'avian' lineage (birds) are usually small, but many prehistoric dinosaurs (non-avian and avian) had large bodies. The largest 'sauropod dinosaurs' are estimated to have a length of 130 feet and a height of 59 feet. They were the largest land mammals of all time. On the other hand, many dinosaurs were quite small: Xixianykus, for instance, was only about 20 inches long.

While most dinosaurs were **bipedal** (as all modern birds are), some prehistoric species were **quadrupeds**, and others could walk easily on two or four legs.

Dinosaurs were creatures of fantastic appearance and usually enormous size. Skeletons and **fossils** of dinosaurs have been on display in several museums in different parts of the world and attract visitors. Dinosaurs feature in many literary works and films, too.



New Words

clade: a group of organisms that includes a common ancestor and all the descendants (living or extinct); **bipedal:** using only two legs for walking; **quadruped:** an animal having four feet; **fossil:** hard remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.

A Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Dinosaurs are creatures of clade _____.
2. Extensive research has revealed that _____ are modern feathered dinosaurs.
3. Many prehistoric dinosaurs had _____ bodies.
4. Many dinosaurs like _____ were very small. Its body was only _____ long.
5. While most dinosaurs were _____, some species were quadrupeds.
6. Some dinosaurs could easily walk on _____ or _____ legs.

B Answer the following questions.

1. When did dinosaurs first appear on earth according to common belief?

2. What are the two categories that dinosaurs can be divided into?

3. In the first half of the 20th century, what was believed about dinosaurs?

4. Mention the food habits of dinosaurs.

5. Describe 'sauropod' dinosaurs.

C Find words from the passage which mean the following.

1. came into sight : _____
2. disclosed : _____
3. slow-moving and inactive : _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adverbs

A Underline the adverb in each sentence and state whether they are adverbs of place, manner, degree, time, frequency or interrogative adverbs.

1. She spoke loudly so that all could hear her. _____
2. Kritika had almost given up hope of winning the painting competition but her teacher encouraged her to be focused. _____
3. Mrs Aditi Agarwal frequently visits the dentist for her tooth problem.

4. The pamphlets were scattered everywhere. _____
5. You will receive a letter from her soon. _____
6. When is the seminar going to begin? _____
7. All the boxes are kept there. _____
8. How do you make butter cookies? _____
9. Why are you upset? _____
10. She reached the auditorium late. _____



Position of Adverbs

B Rewrite the following sentences after adding the adverbs given in the brackets.

1. They have to board a train to the nearby town to reach office. (usually)

2. The play was interesting. (quite)

3. The story is true. (absolutely)

4. Virender went through the files. (hurriedly)

5. She packed her lunch and left for office. (quickly)

6. He will cooperate with the team. (certainly)

7. The pudding was delicious. (really)

8. She will listen to you. (definitely)

Order of Adverbs

C Fill in the blanks with the adverbs given in the brackets in the correct order.

1. She met me _____. (here, warmly, yesterday)

2. He _____ reaches _____. (late, always)

3. I _____ called up mother and told her _____ about the incident _____. (last week, immediately, clearly)

Degrees of Comparison

D Use appropriate degrees of comparison of the adverbs given in the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. He works _____ than his partner. (methodically)

2. A leopard can run _____ among all animals. (fast)

3. Mohit felt _____ than before after taking the syrup. (bad)

4. Rakhi danced _____ among all the dancers on stage. (energetically)
5. She spoke _____ at the get-together. (loudly)

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write the name of the game(s) for which the following equipment is used.

1. a racket : _____
2. a bat : _____
3. a net : _____
4. a basket : _____
5. a pair of gloves : _____

B Organise the following words and put them in the correct columns below. You may put a word in more than one column if you wish.

golf, gloves, bat, goals, pitch, track, boots, ring, ball, racket, bat, swimming trunks, spikes, helmet, line, judges, linesmen, umpire, referee, coach

Sport	Place	Equipment	People

SECTION D

Writing

A Suppose you went on a visit to a museum where you saw models of dinosaurs. Write a paragraph on your experience in about 100-120 words.

Lined writing area consisting of horizontal lines for text entry.

8

Outstanding Sportswomen

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Pilavullakandi Thekkeparambil Usha is popularly known as P T Usha. She is regarded as one of the greatest athletes India has ever produced. She was often called the 'Queen of Indian track and field'. P T Usha was fondly called 'Payyoli Express' and the 'golden girl' because of her exceptionally good speed on the track. She has won 33 international medals including 13 gold medals in the Asian Games and Asian Championships. In all, she has won 30 international awards for her excellence in athletics.

PT Usha was born in a poor family in Meladi Payyoli village near Calicut in Kerala on 27 June 1964. She had to struggle due to ill-health and poverty as a young girl.

As a child, she showed an aptitude for sports. She won a scholarship of ₹ 250 from the Kerala government and also joined a special sports school at Kannur. In 1979, P T Usha participated in the National School Games where she was spotted by O M Nambiar, who was the coach for the most part of her career. He realised that she had a very good potential. This proved to be the turning point in her career.

P T Usha's international career began with her participation in the Moscow Olympics in 1980. During the Asian Games in 1982, she won silver medals in the 100 m and 200 m events. During the Jakarta Asian Meet in 1985, she won five gold medals and a bronze medal in various events. She also participated in the Seoul Asian Games and won four gold medals as well as a silver medal.

She married V Srinivasan in 1991 and gave birth to a son named Ujjwal. Later, she started an athletics school near Kozhikode, Kerala. P T Usha was presented the Arjuna Award



in 1984 and the Padma Shri also in the same year. She was judged to be the greatest woman athlete at the Jakarta Asian Athlete Meet in 1985. She also won the Adidas Golden Shoe Award for the best athlete. She won the Best Athlete in Asia Award in 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1989. She is one of the finest women athletes of India.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. P T Usha was often called the 'queen of Indian track and field' because
 - (a) she participated in many international sports events.
 - (b) she participated in the Moscow Olympics in 1980.
 - (c) of her exceptionally good speed on the track.
2. P T Usha won thirty international awards for
 - (a) excellence in athletics.
 - (b) her ability to run fast.
 - (c) her fitness and stamina on the track.
3. P T Usha's coach was
 - (a) O M Nambiar.
 - (b) P Gopichand.
 - (c) V Srinivasan.
4. In which year did P T Usha win the Arjuna Award and Padma Shri Award?
 - (a) 1974
 - (b) 1984
 - (c) 1994

B Complete the following sentences by adding suitable words.

1. The full name of P T Usha is _____

2. PT Usha has won _____
and Asian Championships.
3. She won a scholarship of ₹ _____ from _____.
4. In 1982, during the Asian Games, P T Usha _____

5. She is one of the _____ of India.

C Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What was P T Usha fondly called?

2. When and where was P T Usha born?

3. What do you know about P T Usha's childhood days?

4. How did P T Usha perform at the Jakarta Asian Meet in 1985? Give details.

5. Which medals did P T Usha win in the Seoul Asian Games?

6. Name any three prestigious awards that P T Usha has received.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Prepositions

A Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. Meena borrowed a novel _____ me.

2. My family has been living in this colony _____ two years.

3. Vineeta stood _____ the basketball players as she congratulated them _____ winning the match.

4. Deepa dived _____ the pool and swam _____ it very fast.
5. The teacher went to the playground _____ the students of VII A.
6. The chief guest will arrive _____ 5 o'clock _____ the evening _____ inaugurate the science exhibition.

Prepositional Phrases

B Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. Anil can succeed with your help.
2. She kept the bags on the platform while waiting for the train.
3. He parked the car beneath the shed.
4. She peeled the apple with a knife.
5. Mother took out a pen from the drawer and gave it to me.

Prepositions and Adverbs

C Pick out the prepositions and adverbs and write them in the given space.

1. When she heard the noise she turned back.

2. Mithi kept the old toys outside her room. Then she went out.

3. Tina rushed inside. It was drizzling outside.

4. Mary sat down. She looked out and thought of her mom.

5. As soon as the cage door was opened, the mouse ran away.

Conjunctions

D The following sentences have incorrect conjunctions. Rewrite them with correct coordinating conjunctions.

1. Garima is generous but she is very helpful.

2. She can have cold coffee and she can have some buttermilk.

3. Her hostel room is very very small and it is airy.

4. The doctor was very busy, but she could not get an appointment.

5. All the tickets for the show were sold out, but the theatre was packed with people.

E Tick the correct subordinating conjunctions to complete the sentences.

1. Sania Mirza practised for hours (unless/because) she wanted to win at Wimbledon.
2. She will not reach the movie hall on time (unless/since) she leaves now.
3. (If/Although) grandma is unwell, she will come here this afternoon.
4. I am confused (since/when) I have lost my way in the city.
5. We will go out for dinner (because/if) daddy comes back early.

F Frame sentences with the following correlative conjunctions.

1. neither ... nor: _____

2. both ... and: _____

3. not only ... but also: _____

4. either ... or: _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct words from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. You mustn't _____ your bicycle on a crowded road. (drive/ride)
2. The pilot couldn't _____ the plane due to heavy fog on the runway.
(drive/fly)

3. They were getting late for the flight, so they had to _____ (catch/take) a taxi.
4. These days, all trains are _____ late due to heavy rains.
(travelling/running)
5. As I got up late in the morning, I _____ my school bus. (missed/lost)

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a paragraph on the game you like the most and actively participate in. Explain why you chose this game as compared to other games played in your school. Also, state how much time you spend playing it every week and what place it enjoys at the national and international levels. Underline the topic sentence of your paragraph. (Word limit: 150 words)

B Write a diary entry of 50–60 words on the person who has impressed you the most. Explain how he/she has inspired you to do well and improve yourself by overcoming your weakness (if any).

9

The Case of the Missing
Necklace

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given poem carefully.

What is Courage

Courage is the strength to stand up
When it's easier to fall down and lose hold.
It is the **conviction** to explore new horizons
When it's easier to believe what we've been told.

Courage is the **will** to shape our world
When it's easier to let someone else do it for us.
It is the recognition that none of us is perfect
When it's easier to **criticise** others and fuss.

Courage is the power to step forward and lead
When it's easier to follow the crowd; their **pleas resound**.
It is the **spirit** that places you on top of the mountain
When it's easier to never leave the ground.

The **foundation** of courage is **solid**,
The rock that doesn't roll.
Courage is the freedom
Of our mind, body, and soul!

New Words

conviction: a strong belief or opinion; **will**: desire; **criticise**: find fault with; **pleas**: requests made in an urgent manner; **resound**: echo; **spirit**: soul, mind; **foundation**: base; **solid**: firm and strong



A Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Which line conveys the thought that courage is the strength to take risks and venture into new spheres?

2. How does courage help an individual to change things around him?

3. How does courage help a person to stand apart and not be an insignificant part of the crowd?

4. What do you understand from the line, 'The foundation of courage is solid'? Do you agree with it?

5. Explain what the following words imply and signify in the poem:

(a) their pleas resound: _____

(b) 'top of the mountain': _____

B Find synonyms of the following words in the poem.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. might | _____ | 2. grasp | _____ |
| 3. acknowledgement | _____ | 4. head | _____ |
| 5. tumble | _____ | 6. liberty | _____ |
| 7. soul | _____ | 8. desire | _____ |

C Change the following words as per the instructions provided in the brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. explore: _____ (Noun) | 2. recognition: _____ (Verb) |
| 3. criticise: _____ (Noun) | 4. courage: _____ (Adjective) |
| 5. rock: _____ (Adjective) | 6. power: _____ (Adjective) |

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Auxiliaries

A Choose and tick (✓) the correct auxiliaries to complete the sentences.

- _____ these clothes washed? (Is/Are)
- I _____ happy to know that my cousins would come to our place soon. (was/am)
- The students of class VII A _____ helping the school gardener water the plants. (did/are)
- _____ not leave the main door open when you go out. (Do/Did)
- I _____ a new school bag but my friends _____ old school bags. (has/have, has/have)

Modals

B Complete the following conversation by filling appropriate modal verbs in the blanks.

Anju : Where is Charu, Gauri?

Gauri : She _____ be sleeping because she was very tired when she returned home.

Anju : _____ you pass on one message to her, when she gets up?

Gauri : Sure! I _____ pass on your message as soon as I see her.
_____ you also call her around 7 when she _____ be doing her homework?

Anju : Don't worry! I _____ call her at 7.30 p.m. to be doubly sure of receipt of my message.

Gauri : Please remember that Charu goes to bed early by 9 o'clock. So, you _____ call her latest by 8.30 p.m.

Anju : Don't worry, I _____ be late.

C Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

- _____ I come in, Madam?

2. You _____ come in. But you _____ not sit in the front row.
3. You _____ reach here well in time, otherwise you _____ be punished.
4. You _____ not waste your time these days.
5. _____ you mind closing the door after you? The neighbouring class is rather noisy.

D Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs from the box.

will ought to must shall can would should may

1. _____ we go to the park for a morning walk?
2. He _____ not tolerate any rude behaviour by his domestic help.
3. My friend _____ like to leave now or she would not reach home before it gets dark.
4. We _____ obey traffic rules.
5. The doctor said that she _____ have only home-cooked food.
6. Savita _____ jog for an hour at a stretch.
7. She _____ pay us a visit today.
8. You _____ help your friends in need.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

False Friends

A In each pair of words given below, the first word is the false friend and the second is the word which it is often confused with. Put each word in its correct place in the sentences which follow each pair of words.

1. **environment** (the air, water and land)
atmosphere (the quality of the air in a place; a pervading tone or mood)
 - (a) As a result of man's harmful activities, the _____ is the greatest concern for the scientists all over the world.

- (b) Let's go out from here as quickly as we can because the _____ of this place is infectious.
- (c) Certain places like Kala Pani created a dreadful effect on the prisoners' minds due to the _____ of that place.

2. **adequate** (sufficient, enough as per the need)

suitable (right for the purpose)

- (a) Make sure you have _____ money for your tour to France. About € 5000 should be enough for this tour.
- (b) We can meet at six or some other _____ time in the evening. The choice is yours.
- (c) Fast track courts in states can function only when there is _____ staff and _____ money to finance them.

3. **voyage** (journey by sea)

journey (travelling from one place to another)

- (a) The Titanic sank on its very first _____.
- (b) I felt uncomfortable throughout the _____.
- (c) She went on a long _____ by train across Europe.

4. **cops** (a group of police constables or persons of military force)

corpse (dead body)

- (a) The _____ was examined by the doctor to find out the cause of death.
- (b) The terrorist was caught by special _____ while looking for the evidences of the murder committed.
- (c) When Gandhiji died, his _____ was wrapped in the tricolour and kept in the Central Hall for the people to pay their last homage.

5. **fabricate** (to make up something false)

manufacture (to produce something in a factory)

- (a) To escape punishment, he decided to _____ a completely false story.
- (b) IIT Kharagpur students have decided to _____ robot football players for an international robot competition.
- (c) I never believe people who always _____ stories to impress others.

B Change the following words as directed within brackets.

1. Pollution _____ (into verb)
2. Environment _____ (into adjective)
3. Harmful _____ (into verb)
4. Dangerous _____ (into adverb)
5. Energy _____ (into adjective)
6. Important _____ (into adverb)

SECTION D

Writing ☆☆☆

A Your younger brother is going to join your school in class V in the next academic session. This is the first time he will be studying in such a prestigious school like yours. Prepare a list of five things that he is not allowed to do and the things he is not expected to do during the school timings. Do not forget to mention that he should not talk to strangers outside the school or take anything offered by them. (Word limit: 80-90 words)

B

Imagine you saw an unidentified bag kept at your bus stop. What are the thoughts that crossed your mind? What did you do about it? Did you inform your teacher/parent/friend/anyone else? Write a paragraph of 8-10 sentences about it.

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Dear Papa

This is in answer to your letter about my **transgression**. Yes, my first rank slipped to the second. You have advised me that I should think before answering the papers. Yes, the operating word 'think' did make me **reflect** and these are the results of those reflections.

Father, we've never been very close to each other due to my leaving home for my education in this **residential school**, and so, I can't rightly say that I have always treated you as my friend, guide and philosopher, etc. I would, however, request you to find some time to think over what I am going to say in this letter as they are very important to me.

Father, you are highly educated and provide very well for the family. But in your departmental store, do you apply the Pythagoras' Theorem or Newton's Law of Gravity? For that does any of your close friends bother to advise you?

Papa, my grandfather speaks of a carefree and beautiful childhood, of days spent in plucking mangoes and guavas from your family orchards, of the picnics on the banks of the river where men cooked mouth-watering food, of playing marbles and cricket in the street with a wooden stick. This gives me an impression that studies were merely



ancillary subjects, and living and experiencing, the major subject. Father, is he joking? Or is it possible that the world has turned **topsy-turvy** in just about seventy years?

Papa, my grandmother is semi-educated as per today's **yardstick**. Yet she is at peace with her eating utensils and eating style, her flowers and plants in our backyard, her religious scriptures and the scriptures of other religions by way of her great respect for them. On the contrary, my mother is often **tense** and nervous, though in today's language she is highly educated and professionally qualified. Do you think literacy and knowledge of 3 R's [reading, writing and arithmetic] make us restless, afraid, frustrated and intolerant of the views of others?

Oh Papa, last week, my rose plant almost died. When I approached my Biology teacher to ask what I should do to save it, she was **cross** with me. Would you like to know what she said? She said, "Go and ask the guy who maintains the school garden. He will tell you whatever you want to know." Well, we learn about pesticides but we do not know how to use them. It's a pity, isn't it? Oh father, it matters not to me why the apple does not fall upwards, nor do I care what Newton or Archimedes said or did. What matters to me is that my rose plants remain healthy. When there is a fuse in my house, I should know what to do about it to be able to light my room. I should know how to repair my scooter or operate my computer rather than **acquiring** a degree in computer science.

Papa, once I asked my grandmother how she got so wise. Do you know what she told me? "By living and experiencing." And she laughed as though I had asked something which was so **obvious**. Are we really living, Papa? Or is it life by-passing us? My fear is that if I were to meet Newton face to face, I would fail to recognize him, so busy I am learning about him. You know, it is just like that boy, Vinu, in that award-winning film who **prattles** on "the Hibiscus is red" – hundred times, but in his book he colours it yellow. Are we missing out on the essence of life, Papa?

Anyway, Papa, do you know where I lost the quarter mark that brought about my fall in the class rank? It was a question on the 'fill-in-the blanks', I held that 'I was invited to tea' whereas my teacher was **adamant** that 'he was invited to tea.'

So, it is just a matter of interpretation, Papa. My first rank is therefore always at stake, you see. Still, my dearest Papa, I shall keep your advice in mind and try not to lose any quarter mark in future.

As always

Your ever obedient son

Rahul

(From The Hindu-Adapted)

New Words

transgression: error/lapse; **reflect:** to think deeply about something; **residential school:** boarding school; **ancillary:** supplementary; **topsy-turvy:** into a state of disorder; **yardstick:** a standard used for comparison; **tense:** strained; **cross:** angry; **acquiring:** obtaining; **obvious:** apparent; **prattles:** talk at length foolishly; **adamant:** refusing to be persuaded

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Rahul wrote this letter to his
 - mother.
 - father.
 - grandmother.
- Rahul's father had a departmental store and
 - was an illiterate person.
 - was a highly educated man.
 - did not give any importance to education.
- Rahul's grandfather would play
 - only chess at home.
 - football sometimes with his friends.
 - marbles and cricket with a wooden stick with his friends.
- Rahul concluded the letter by stating that
 - he would take his father's advice seriously.
 - his father should not worry about his marks.
 - his father should realise that it was not always possible for him to maintain a good rank in the class.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- Father, you are highly _____ and provide very well for the family.
- This gives me an impression that studies were merely _____ subjects, and living and experiencing, the major subject.
- Papa, my grandmother is semi-educated as per today's _____.
- My fear is that if I were to meet _____ face to face, I would fail to recognise him.
- My first rank is therefore always at _____.



Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What sort of relationship did Rahul share with his father?

2. Which topics from maths and science subjects were mentioned by Rahul in his letter and why?

3. What had Rahul's grandfather recounted to him about his own childhood days?

4. According to Rahul, what seemed to be ancillary and major subjects?

5. What do you come to know about Rahul's grandmother and her approach to life from the letter?

6. What problem did Rahul face when his rose plant almost died? What did he realise about all that he had learnt on the subject?

7. Why did Rahul write, "Are we really living, Papa?" Give any two reasons.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Active and Passive Voice

A Write against each sentence 'Yes' or 'No'. Write 'Yes' if it is possible to change that sentence into the passive and 'No' if it is not possible.

1. She is a good speaker. _____
2. Children play in the evening. _____
3. Her father has donated all her life savings to a social service trust. _____
4. At times, she behaves rudely. _____
5. His father has written many books on English Grammar. _____
6. These children have been decorating their classroom for two days. _____
7. They will be travelling to Europe shortly. _____
8. We have finished our new series on Interactive English. _____
9. She writes for *The Hindu*. _____

B Change the sentences having transitive verbs into the passive voice. The sentences without the transitive verbs may be left as they are.

1. The doctor showed her the baby after completing certain formalities.
2. Somebody told the students to wait for her in the conference hall.
3. My aunt gave me a Spanish guitar on my birthday.
4. They told her to be careful about her moneybag.
5. People speak well of her.
6. I went to the DDA Market to buy a toothbrush.
7. She decided to change her school immediately.

C Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. She _____ (assure) of promotion in a few months' time.
2. He _____ (operate) for ulcer last week.
3. The fake currency _____ (printed) by anti-national people to weaken the country's economy.

4. The matter _____ (report) to the competent authority.
5. He _____ (interrogate) shortly in the PIL case against him.
6. The passive voice _____ (use) when the action _____ (focus on).
7. All the cases must _____ (decide) before we meet next.
8. Let it _____ (do) gracefully.

Articles

D Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an, the) and put a cross (✓) where no article is required.

1. _____ Sachin Tendulkar received _____ Arjuna Award from _____ President of _____ India in 1944.
2. She adopted _____ stray dog and looked after it well.
3. All _____ teachers of my school usually watch _____ movie on _____ Teachers' Day every year.
4. Mother packed _____ sandwich, _____ egg scrambled with cheese, and _____ chocolate muffin which she made for me, in my lunch box yesterday.
5. I saw _____ peacock on _____ terrace of our house.

Determiners

E Fill in the blanks with correct determiners from the brackets.

1. _____ parachutes among the clouds look colourful. (These/Those)
2. _____ of people gathered at the crime scene and they protested against the deteriorating law and order in the city. (Little/A lot)
3. There are _____ boys in the queue. The _____ boy is my cousin. (third/six)
4. _____ is the mobile phone _____ you had misplaced. (Which/That)
5. She could not meet _____ aunt in the morning. (hers/her)
6. The teacher made sure that _____ student of class VII-B participated in the march past. (every/either)
7. She had a bad fall and there were bruises on _____ arm. (many/each)

Phrases and Clauses

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

1. She wanted a box of colours.
2. We are expecting some guests.
3. Mala wore a gown made of silk.
4. Hitesh spoke in a polite manner.
5. He is a boy with good manners.
6. I met her after ten years.
7. Sona is a brown-eyed girl.
8. Preeti likes clicking pictures.

G State whether the underlined clauses are noun, adjective or adverb clauses.

1. Here is the phone which you had lost.
2. Mother was busy in the kitchen while we were watching TV.
3. Crops that are grown organically are available these days in select shops.
4. The guard opened the gates when the driver blew the horn.
5. This is the child who is a genius.
6. He found the watch where he had kept it.
7. I believe a person who is honest and truthful.
8. Man is what he thinks.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write the area of specialisation of the following people connected with the medical profession in the blanks provided.

1. dermatologist: _____
2. cardiologist: _____
3. neurologist: _____

4. gynaecologist: _____
5. ophthalmologist: _____
6. orthopaedist: _____
7. paediatrician: _____
8. psychiatrist: _____
9. optician: _____
10. orthodontist: _____
11. nephrologist: _____
12. physician: _____

B Write what the people dealing in the following professional activities are called.

1. One who writes novels _____
2. One who writes plays _____
3. One who writes poetry _____
4. One who writes about films in the newspaper _____
5. One who writes essays _____
6. One who reads news on radio or television _____
7. One who makes films _____
8. One who finances a film or some other projects _____
9. One who writes the life story of some celebrity _____
10. One who makes effective speeches _____
11. One who writes songs _____

C What are the following people called?

1. One who helps the lady of the house in her daily chores _____
2. One who repairs water pipes and bathroom connections _____
3. One who solves your electrical problems _____
4. One who sells medicines _____
5. One who flies an aeroplane _____
6. One who treats people for nerve-related problems by giving a massage _____
7. One who advises you _____

- 8. One who deals in daily provisions _____
- 9. One who looks after plants and flowers _____
- 10. One who grows food for people _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Imagine you are the Headmaster of Abraham Lincoln's son. Write a conversation with Abraham Lincoln's son and gently try to tell him how he can improve his performance in the classroom and beyond as he grows up. Focus on any two important values that he should imbibe.

B Recollect your fondest childhood memory and write a diary entry describing it in not more than 80 words. Give details about the people who were with you at that time, what made you happy and whether you would like to re-live those moments. Did you learn anything from it?

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully:

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright and actor and is still regarded as the one of the greatest dramatists of all time. He was known as the Bard of Avon.

Shakespeare was born and grew up in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. He was probably educated at the King's New School there. He married Anne Hathaway at the age of 18 and had three children named Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a play company called the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men', later known as the 'King's Men'.



It is not clearly known when Shakespeare began writing, but records of performances and other references indicate that many of his plays were being performed on London stage by 1592. After 1594, Shakespeare's plays were performed only by the Lord Chamberlain's Men. The company was owned by a group of players, including Shakespeare, and it soon became the leading playing company in London.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, the company was awarded a royal highlight by the new King James I, and came to be known as the King's Men.

In 1599, the members of the company in partnership built their own theatre on the south bank of river Thames, named the Globe. His association with the company made Shakespeare a wealthy man and he bought the second-largest house in Stratford in 1597



called 'New Place'. Shakespeare had become very famous and wrote tragedies, comedies, poems and **sonnets**.

Throughout his career, Shakespeare divided his time between London and Stratford. He acted in many of his plays. Later, the London public playhouses were often closed during outbreaks of plague (between May 1603 and February 1610). So, there was often no acting work. Shakespeare continued to visit London in the years 1611 to 1614. After 1610, he wrote fewer plays. He died on 23 April 1616, at the age of 52. He was buried in the chancel of the Holy Trinity Church, two days after his death.

New Words

patent: licence; **sonnet:** a poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal schemes in English typically housing ten syllables per line

A Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. William Shakespeare was an American writer.
2. Shakespeare only wrote plays.
3. Shakespeare began a successful career in London between 1585 and 1592.
4. London public playhouses were often closed during outbreaks of dengue and malaria.

B Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Shakespeare was also known as the _____.
2. Shakespeare was born and grew up in _____.
3. William Shakespeare married at the age of _____ and had three children.
4. Throughout his career, Shakespeare divided his time between London and _____.
5. He died on _____, at the age of 52.

C Answer the following questions in brief.

1. In which company did Shakespeare begin a successful career in London?

2. What do you know about the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men' and Shakespeare's association with it?

3. When did the 'Lord Chamberlain's Men' get a new name and what was it?

4. Why were the London public playhouses often closed between May 1603 and February 1610?

5. When did Shakespeare breathe his last and where was he buried?

D Give antonyms of following words.

1. successful: _____
2. death: _____
3. famous: _____
4. fewer: _____
5. wealthy: _____
6. tragedy: _____
7. divide: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

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

1. Veena rushed to his house but he had left. _____

2. All the villagers have gone to the weekly bazaar. _____
3. The porters rushed towards the train when it arrived at the station. _____
4. Although the stream was flooded, we managed to cross it. _____
5. He enjoys scuba-diving. _____
6. She made some porridge and ate it for breakfast. _____
7. I won't go out today because it is too cold. _____
8. We have a PTM today, so the parents have come to school. _____
9. Students who have finished the exam should move out of the room quietly. _____
10. Do your homework immediately. _____
11. The bus had a puncture, so we reached school late. _____
12. Who is the tallest girl in your class? _____

B Use the conjunctions given in the brackets to combine the given simple sentences and form compound sentences.

1. She opened the door. She let the guests in. (and)

2. I have a thesaurus. I have never used it. (but)

3. There was nobody at home. The door was locked. (so)

C Use the conjunctions given in the brackets to combine the given simple sentences to form complex sentences.

1. I left early. I missed the flight to Mumbai. (although)

2. Everyone knows the secret. She has told everyone about it. (because)

3. I left office. It was raining. (when)

Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

D Rewrite the following sentences in reported (indirect) speech.

1. Father says, "Junk food is not good for health."

2. Sadia said, "Zayed will see the doctor tomorrow."

3. Vaanya said, "Newspapers give us a lot of information."

4. Ravi said, "Mother has been looking for Bruno but she cannot find it anywhere."

5. The teacher said, "All the Class VII students are preparing for the next week's unit tests."

6. She said to me, "Who is your new class teacher?"

E Report the following sentences using indirect/reported speech.

1. My father's friend said to me, "You should join some good public speaking course during your summer holidays."

2. My sister said to me, "Please help me in mathematics. I am very weak in this subject."

3. "Never tell your bank account number to anybody, you may be cheated," said the Bank Manager.

4. "Try the dish and tell me how it tastes," my mother said to me.

5. "Always stand in a straight line on the assembly ground," our sports teacher said to us.

F Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech.

1. "Don't hand over your answer-script to the invigilator without rechecking your answers," my father said to me.



2. "Let's go and sit in the girls' room," said Nimmi to Rashmi.

3. "Stop here! I have orders to arrest you," the Police Inspector said to the leader of the procession.

4. "Don't wait for me for dinner tonight as I have to attend an official dinner," said Father to Mother.

5. "You had better study all the subjects every day during your preparation days for the examination," said the teacher to the students.

G Report the following sentences using indirect/reported speech.

1. "My God! You have such beautiful hair," he said to me.

2. "What a tall girl!" he said.

3. "What a big help you are to me I never knew!" she said to me.

4. "What a criminal waste!" she murmured.

H Report the following sentences using the Indirect/Reported Speech.

1. "Twenty prisoners in this small cell!" said the visitor to the jailor.

2. "Good Gracious! Your great grandfather is still alive," the boy said to his friend.

3. "Fabulous! I never dreamt of this kind of achievement," she said.

4. "What enchanting music!" the old man said.

5. "May you live for hundreds of years to help the poor and needy people in the society!" said her admirer.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Read the words given in italics. Make two sentences with different meanings of the same word.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. park | 2. illuminate |
| 3. mould | 4. bank |
| 5. winding | 6. fair |

B Make sentences with the following clichés.

1. a matter of time: _____

2. fit as a fiddle: _____

3. a waste of time: _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a letter to your closest friend who lives far away explaining the importance of being kind and helpful to others.
