



English

Reader

Teacher's Manual

Class VI to VIII



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8. a. When b. What c. What
 d. Whose e. Whom f. Who
9. Do yourself

Chapter 3 : The Shepherd's Treasure Chest

1. a. Shah is talking about the stories made about the governor.
 b. The king became angry when he saw the shepherd governor with his iron chest.
 c. Shah found the sheepskin inside the chest.
 d. The governor has guarded sheepskin since three years because it reminded him of the days when he wandered as a poor shepherd.
 e. (i) tattered (ii) humble
2. a. False b. True c. True
 d. False e. False
3. a. The Shah to his advisors
 b. Shepherded to the Shah
 c. The Shah to Shepherd
 d. The Shah to the governor
 e. The Shah to the governor
4. a. The shepherd lived in a hillside cave.
 b. The Shah visited the shepherd one day because he wanted to see if the shepherd was as wise as people told about him.
 c. All the people were jealous of shepherd because wherever he travelled, he carried with him a great chest bound and locked. People thought it must be Shah's money.
 d. The only treasure of the shepherd governor is the sheepskin.
 e. The king rewarded the shepherd by making him the chief governor of his land.
5. a. The shepherd was a Persian boy who lived simply in a hillside cave. He owned nothing but a staff and a

- B. a. The poet is William Wordsworth and the poem name is 'To The Cuckoo'.
 b. The poet hears cuckoo's restless shout while lying on the grass.
 c. 'About, and all about' means the voice passes from hill to hill.
 d. grass - pass; shout - about
- C. a. The cry of the cuckoo was the same in poet's school-boy days.
 b. The poet sees the bird in bush, tree and sky.
 c. days - ways; cry -sky
3. a. The poet calls the cuckoo "Darling of the spring".
 b. The poet says a mystery to the voice of cuckoo because the poet lost in thoughts after listening the voice of the cuckoo.
 c. The poet listens the voice of the cuckoo in his school days.
 d. The poet looks thousand ways in bush, tree and sky.
 e. The poet roves to listen the voice of the cuckoo.
 f. pace - place; be- thee
4. sound ramble
 listen valley
 mound secret
 story roam
 step pleasure
5. a. why b. where c. whom
 d. how e. who
6. **restless** – Due to appetite, I was restless at night.
vale – Behind every mountain lies a vale.
vision – Wearing glasses should correct your vision.
mystery – The murder remains a mystery.
listen – My parents used to listen to old songs.
appear – The sun began to appear from behind the clouds.
7. Do yourself.

Chapter 5 : Snow White And Seven Dwarfs

1. a. (iii) b. (ii) c. (iv)
d. (ii) e. (iii)
2. a. 'They' are referred to the seven dwarfs.
b. The coffin was made of glass.
c. The dwarfs wrote Snow White's name with golden letters on the coffin.
d. An owl, a raven and a dove came and mourned for Snow White.
e. A prince saved the life of Snow White in the end.
f. Ugly
3. a. False b. True c. False
d. False e. False
4. a. was all alone.
b. had tried to kill Snow White.
c. cried out with amazement.
d. ate the poisoned apple she fell to the ground dead.
5. a. Snow White was a princess.
b. Stepmother was jealous of Snow White because Snow white is fairer and more beautiful than her.
c. Snow White ran over sharp stones and through the thorns. She ran as far as her feet could carry her and she found a little house there.
d. Dwarfs agreed to kept Snow White with them if she would keep their house clean, cook food, make beds, wash, sew and knit and keep everything clean and orderly for them.
e. The queen ordered her huntsman to take Snow White into the woods to be killed. She demanded her heart as proof. They let her go and brought the queen the heart of a wild boar. But when she got knew that Snow White was still alive, she made a poisoned apple. She disguised herself as an old peddler woman, so that no one would recognize her and travelled to the dwarfs house. There she ate half apple and the other half was eaten by snow White.

- b. People boarding on ships use eatables stored in freeze because they do not get fresh vegetables and fruits on the ships.
 - c. People on ships have theater, TV sets and music band, table tennis court, etc to recreate.
 - d. Uncle showed the children an album which had pictures of sharks, dolphins, octopus, seahorse and electric fish.
 - e. (i) soft (ii) stale
3. a. False b. False c. True
 d. False e. True f. False
4. a. Gills are the breathing organs of fish.
 b. An aquarium is an artificial water tank to keep fish.
 c. No, fish do not have lungs.
 d. The whale reproduces by giving birth to babies.
 e. The children took samosas and biscuits with tea.
 f. Uncle Sameer works in merchant navy.
 g. Nictitating membrane is a transparent covering found on the eyes of aquatic animals like fish, snake, frog etc.
5. a. Supriya's mother is a housewife and father is an advocate.
 b. There were beautiful green lawns, flower-beds of roses, marigold, jasmine, lily, etc. and a fish pond which was full with many coloured fish.
 c. The whale is not a fish while it looks like a fish because it gives birth to babies but fish do not. Fish lay eggs.
 d. Yes, fish hear. Their ears are hidden, we cannot see them, but they hear sounds and voices.
 e. Fish take oxygen from water by gills. Thus, they breathe.
 f. Fish don't feel cool in water because the fish change the temperature of their body with the temperature of water.
 g. Fish lay eggs in water. Eggs are large and many in number. Tiny fish come out of these eggs into water.

6. a. wife b. fish c. drawing
 d. nictitating e. salt
7. a. little b. a little c. A little
 d. The little e. Little f. Little
8. a. Nobody called me from somewhere.
 b. I want no milk in this pot.
 c. None was walking in the open field.
 d. He gave me no rupees yesterday.
 e. None of the boys were in uniform.
9. Do yourself

Chapter 7 : An April Day

1. a. When forests glades are teeming with bright forms.
 b. Comes from the pleasant woods and covered wings.
 c. In the blue lake the sky, o'er -reaching far.
 d. Is needed up to thee, as hearth are wed.
2. A. a. The poem is 'An April Day' and the poet is 'Henry Wadsworth Longfellow'.
 b. When forest glades are teeming with bright forms the poet loves the season well.
 c. Many-folded clouds foretell the coming of storms.
 d. Well - foretell; forms - storms
- B. a. The bright sun fills the silver woods with light.
 b. The shadow of silver woods form because of the bright sunset.
 c. The poet means the caves of the hills by 'hollows of the hills'.
 d. (i) hills (ii) glows
- C. a. The poem is 'An April Day' and the poet is 'Henry Wadsworth Longfellow'.
 b. In the evening, the night sky causes reflection in the water below it and a lake appearing as a sky with the moon in it.
 c. born - horn; far - star

3. a. The poem is 'An April Day' and the poet is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
 b. The Sun brings seed time and harvest.
 c. Many-folded clouds foretell the coming of storms.
 d. The sapling draws its sustenance from the earth's loose soil.
 e. The shadows of silver woods form because of the bright sunset.
 f. In the evening, the night sky causes reflection in the water below it and a lake appearing as a sky with the moon in it. The moon and stars are shining magnificently in the lap of the lake.
4. right scent bye
 said road beer
 sat wring bag
 bat goat die
5. more useful most useful
 more important most important
 more obedient most obedient
 more difficult most difficult
 more wanted most wanted
6. Do yourself

Chapter 8 : Ali Baba And The Forty Thieves

1. a. 1. Kasim's body has been removed and he was killed by the robbers.
 2. 'He' is referred to the robber leader.
 3. Sneak
- b. 1. The thieves were in the giant jars.
 2. The thieves did not come out because they were dead.
 3. Morgiana fooled the leader by pouring boiled oil over the head of robbers.
2. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (ii)
 d. (iii) e. (i)

3. a. Ali Baba to himself b. Kasim to himself
c. The robber leader to thieves
d. Morgiana to thieves
e. Morgiana to Ali Baba
4. a. Ali Baba and Kasim were brothers.
b. Ali Baba picked up sticks in the woods and sold them in bundles at the market for the living.
c. Ali Baba became rich as he took four bags full of gold coins from the robber's wealth. Later, he got his brother's palace.
d. Morgiana saved the life of Ali Baba in different circumstances. At first, she drew red cross on all the other doors in the street so that robbers could not recognize Ali Baba's house and kill him. Secondly, she poured boiled oil over the head of robbers while they were hidden in the jars. At last, she recognized the carpet seller as one of the robbers and thrust the knife into the carpet seller's heart.
e. Ali Baba rewarded Morgiana for saving his life. He made her a free member of his household. And later, his son got married to her.
5. a. I do not enjoy sports.
b. You also think the weather is beautiful.
c. Do I enjoy watching movie?
d. Wow! These flowers are beautiful.
e. I am not going to party.
6. a. uncook b. subcontinental
c. discover d. encircle
e. bicycle
7. Do yourself

Chapter 9 : The Monkey And The Crocodile

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (iii)
d. (ii) e. (iii)
2. a. The crocodile visited the monkey regularly to eat the red rose apples.

- b. The crocodile and monkey used to spend their time by discussing their lives, their friends and family.
 - c. The crocodile promised to his wife to get her some rose apples every day.
 - d. The crocodile and his wife lived on the other side of the river.
 - e. Jealous
 - f. The crocodile's wife annoyed with her husband because he spent more and more time with the monkey.
- 3.
- a. The monkey to the crocodile
 - b. The crocodile to the monkey
 - c. The crocodile's wife to the crocodile
 - d. The monkey to the crocodile
 - e. The monkey to the crocodile
- 4.
- a. The monkey lived in a tree that bore juicy red rose apples. He missed a companion to talk and to share fruits with.
 - b. The two friends generally talked about their lives, their friends and family.
 - c. The crocodile told the monkey midstream that he would have to kill the monkey to save his wife's life.
 - d. The crocodile's wife wanted to eat the monkey's heart because she thought that the monkey lived on a diet of rose apples, so his heart would be very sweet.
 - e. The monkey was scared and depressed because he got knew that his life was in danger.
 - f. The crocodile planned to invite monkey over for a fake meal to please his wife. The monkey used his wits and save his life, as he told the crocodile that he had left his heart behind in the rose apple tree. He told the crocodile to swim back at once and get it. The silly crocodile quickly swam back to the rose apple tree. The monkey scampered up the tree to save his life.
 - g. We learn the moral from this story that a quick wit

tongue is described as the silver tongue.

- d. (i) young (ii) few
3. a. The poet asks the black bird to sing something well.
b. The black bird sits in the trees of the garden.
c. The sole delight of the bird is to sit still with gold dagger of its bill.
d. The bill is described as golden bill and tongue is described as the silver tongue.
e. The warning in the last stanza is revealed that the black bird cannot sing, anymore, he is losing his temperature and getting frozen between winter and spring.
4. Do yourself.
5. well dwell
range delight
dagger bill
coarse ere
6. a. The girl was not skipping in the ground.
b. The sky is full with clouds today.
c. The pigeon does not chew its food.
d. The chair has four legs.
e. The pen which you bought yesterday is very cheap.

Chapter 11 : The Emperor's New Clothes

1. A. a. The emperor spent all his money on beautiful new clothes.
b. Emperor's interest was in going to the theater or in riding about in his carriage where he could show off his new clothes.
c. Two swindlers came to the emperor's city.
d. The two swindlers were fraud.
e. The two swindlers described their cloth as finest cloth. According to them, not only the colors and the patterns were extraordinarily beautiful, but in addition their material had the amazing property

that is was to be invisible to anyone who was in competent or stupid.

- f. (i) attractive (ii) thinkable (iii) unskilful
- B.
- a. A small child said these words.
 - b. The speaker said these words because really the emperor had not worn anything.
 - c. Yes, the speaker was speaking the truth. The others did not speak the truth to do not show themselves incompetent or stupid.
- 2.
- a. The emperor said
 - b. One of the weavers said to the old minister.
 - c. The old minister to one of the weavers.
 - d. All officials of the emperor said to the emperor
 - e. A small child said.
- 3.
- a. (iii)
 - b. (iv)
 - c. (i)
 - d. (iii)
 - e. (iii)
- 4.
- a. The emperor spends all of his money on beautiful new clothes. This reveals about his character that he used to show off his new clothes.
 - b. The swindlers claim that material has the amazing quality that it is to be invisible to anyone who is incompetent or stupid. They say this so that no one can complaint the emperor about their fraudulent plan.
 - c. All of the town's people believe that if the cloth would be invisible to them, they would be declared unfit for their position or stupid. So according to them, the clothes are wonderful and magnificent. This tells us about the town's people that indeed they all are stupid and unskillful.
 - d. The old minister doesn't admit that he cannot see anything to do not show himself stupid or incompetent.
 - e. The emperor gives award— medals of honour, bestowing on each of the swindlers the title Lord Weaver.

- iii. a. The river is going headlong down into the sea.
- b. The poet compares the sea with eternity because the sea's depth can not be measured.
- c. Yes, we think both the river and sea are eternal because the depth of both has never been measured by a weighted line.
- 2. a. The poet means full of water by brimming river.
- b. The river is reckless like a youthful person.
- d. In both cases, 'still' means motionless.
- e. In the first stage, the river is playful like a child. In the second stage, the river is reckless like a youthful person. In the third stage, the river is like a man in the best age of his life and in the fourth stage, the river shows the journey of life to eternity.
- f. Four stage of life of human being are compared with the four stages in the course of the river. It conveys about the vitality and splendour of life and the journey of life to eternity.
- 3. way – play, dancing – glancing, smooth – youth, leaping – sweeping, time – prime, motion – ocean, sounded – rounded.
- 4. Do yourself
- 5. Rivers are the lifeline for all life forms. Rivers not only make our planet habitable, they also make it exceedingly beautiful. The river presents a very beautiful sight and the places by the side of it are generally healthy. It is a source of pleasure to us. It is very pleasant to walk in the morning and evening by the side of a river. It is also pleasant to have a pleasure trip in a boat or steamer when the river is calm. A river is a blessing to us.

Chapter 13 : The Visit To Uduppi

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. a. (i) | b. (iv) | c. (ii) |
| d. (ii) | e. (i) | |
| 2. a. False | b. True | c. True |
| d. False | e. True | f. True |

3. A. a. The Udappi restaurant is located in the Navyng market of Ghaziabad.
 b. The Ghaziabad district falls under the category 'B' of Uttar Pradesh.
 c. Yes, the waiter was in tidy uniform.,
 d. Potato, dal, rice, gourd and pumpkin were common to eat in author's remote village.
 e. The author's cousin ticked idli and dosa on the menu-chart.
- B. a. A person was talking in a different language to the manager.
 b. The most of the customers in the restaurant were from the Tamil Nadu.
 c. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
 d. The manager and the owner of the restaurant belong to Chennai.
 e. (i) customer (ii) particularly
4. a. Uduppi is located in the Navyug market of Ghaziabad.
 b. The waiter presented a menu-chart to the author and his cousin.
 c. They ate idli, dosa and sambhar at Uduppi.
 d. Dosa is prepared of rice-flour in which the fried potatoes with flavoured spices are wrapped and sambhar is a liquid vegetable prepared by dal arhar, tamarind, pumpkin, brinjal, beans and capsicum.
 e. They ate idli and dosa with knife and fork.
 f. Fried dal, basmati rice, cheese - pea, etc. is prepared at Radhey Shyam Restaurant.
5. a. How much b. How many
 c. How much d. How much
 e. How many f. How much
6. **A** **B**
 Cook one who cooks food
 Waiter one who attends the customer

- disguise himself and to wander about the streets of his city looking for adventures.
- b. The girls sitting under the tree were talking about the taste of telling lies.
 - c. The king called the girl in his palace because he was interested to hear what she and her companions were talking about. The king gave the girl two lacs of rupees because she needed the sum of money to prove her words.
 - d. The girl made promised to the king to prove her words that the king would tell lies someday. To fulfill her promise, she had built a fine palace far away in the forest, upon which she had expanded the wealth which the king had given to her. She told to the king that he would see God in the palace but he would reveal himself only to the person at a time and he would not reveal himself to him who was born in a lawful wed lock. The king entered the palace and could not see the God. To do not show himself bastard or baseborn, he told lie to the girl that he saw the God. Thus the girl proved that the king had told lie because the God is spirit. Nobody can see it.
 - e. After entering the palace, the king gazed around in dismay, perceiving no sign of anything which could even represent the God. He thought that the God has been seen by both of his ministers, so if he denied, the girl and his two minister would think that he was a bastard. His necessity compelled him to assert that he had seen the God. After exiting from the palace, he admitted that he had seen the God. Three times the girl asked him same question, and three times the king unblushingly lied.
 - f. Referring the story, the girl told this statement to the king. Poor people tell lies occasionally when they feel very uncomfortable to tell the truth. Sometimes it's with the intention of sparing the feeling of others or preventing others from any harm. Sometimes they lie to help others which is often more important than

their honesty and truth. But for rich people it's safe to tell the truth because there is no one to make them harm or they get afraid of anyone.

5. a. **Disguise** – She disguised herself in a wig and glasses.
b. **Adorn** – She likes to adorn herself with jewels.
c. **Gazed** – She stopped and gazed up at his face.
d. **Wisdom** – He is a man of wisdom.
e. **Divulge** – It is not company policy to divulge personal details, of employees.
6. a. otherwise b. until c. As
d. so e. because f. because
g. nor h. as
7. Do yourself.
8. Do yourself.

Chapter 16 : The Man Who Thinks He Can

1. i. 1. The name of the poem is 'The Man Who Thinks He Can' and the poet is Walter D. Wintle.
2. 'Life's battles don't always go means that life doesn't go always go how we would like.
3. man - can wins - thinks
- ii. 1. 'It's a almost cinch you won't means here are plenty of easy things that the poet has given upon, but if he would have just waited a little longer, then he probably would have had something that would have helped him in some way.
2. beaten
3. lose
2. a. he is a good leader?
b. when you read this book?
c. disturbing you.
d. about him?
e. the strongest person in the world, was my biggest mistake.

3.
 - a. Yes, I am agree with the poet when the poet says ‘If you think you’ll lose, you’re lost.
 - b. Yes, it is always important to be sure of himself or herself to achieve something. It helps us to overcome negative thinking which prevents us from achieving our goals. In life it is needed to be sure of himself or herself because it helps to grow and excel. It helps to gain clarity on what direction in life he or she wants to take.
 - c. Yes, it is always important to be the stronger and faster man. Going through hardships makes us look at life in a different way. We will not learn anything if we get everything we want and nothing bad ever happened to us. So, to face hard and tough time we need to be stronger and faster.
 - d. The poet wants to convey if someone has been rejected by his society or social group, he has to find a new way to overcome the obstacle created by society. If he loses heart on getting outcasted, he can never achieve his goals. He has to continue his journey by finding a new way towards his chosen goal.
 - e. The short description of the poem which poet wants to convey is that if we have will and determination, we will always find a way to success. For reaching the peaks of glory, we should have a will to cross any hurdle that comes in our way. A man who loses heart at the sight of failure can never achieve his goal. But a man who is determined to attain his objectives is not disheartened by failures. The real essence of life lies in struggle.
4. Do yourself.
5.
 - a. An animal
naked
 - b. A container for holding and pouring liquids.
A person who pitches.
 - d. Engage in activity for enjoyment and recreation.
A theatrical drama.

- e. Sorry
- C.** a. True b. False c. True
 d. False
- D.** a. lovely, soft b. wander c. selfish
 d. cloak e. rattled f. blossom
- E.** a. The giant to the children
 b. The giant to himself
 c. The children to each other
 d. The giant to himself
- F.** a. The giant in the story is called selfish because he did not allow children to play in his garden and he built a high wall all around it.
- b. Spring did not come to the giant's garden because the children did not come to play in his garden.
- c. The giant saw that the children were sitting in the branches of the trees. In every tree, there was a little child. And the trees were so glad to have the children back again that they had covered themselves with blossoms and were waving their arms gently above the children's heads. The birds were flying about and twittering with delight and the flowers were looking up through the green grass and laughing. It was a lovely scene.
- d. The children had crept in the garden through a little hole in the wall and they were playing. This made the spring finally visit the garden.
- e. On the first occasion they are referring that they are happy to play in the garden. But, later they are referring that they were happy while playing in the garden because giant did not allow them to play in the garden.
- f. The children used to wander round the high wall.
- g. The giant took the little boy gently in his hand and put him on the top of the tree, and he knocked down the high wall. Thus, we know that the giant sincerely felt sorry for his action .
- h. Spring symbolizes that garden is glad when kids started to play inside it, as trees had covered them

5. The face had expressions of displeasure and a taunting smile. The sculptor read the well.
- c.
 1. The displeasure and a taunting smile expression is on the face of the statue.
 2. The sculptor's hand mocked the expression.
 3. The king's stone heart fed the expression.
 - d.
 1. The poet means that although the inscription on the platform reads out to all the mighty rulers to look at his works, there is nothing else to see around over there other than this platform.
 2. The poet means extremely large ruins by 'colossal wreck'.
- C.
- a. The statue of Ozymandias was a ruined statue of the great powerful king. It had been destroyed with the passage of time. There were only the two legs which stood on a platform and the upper part of the body was nowhere to be seen. The face of the statue lay buried in the sand.
 - b. The face of the statue had expressions of displeasure and a taunting smile. The wrinkles and lines of the face were also there.
 - c. Ozymandias was a scornful proud king. He was short tempered and egoist. He desperately sought to establish his supremacy over other powerful rulers. In his desperation, he turned a blind eye towards the reality of life. His approach to get eternal name and fame by erecting a statue fails as he is unable to foresee the might of the all - pervasive time.
 - d. At the base of the statue the words – "My name is Ozymandias, king of Kings! Look upon my works, ye mighty and despair!" were engraved. The engraving on the platform reflects the pride and arrogance of Ozymandias. As the statue is now destroyed the engraving is a mockery at the pride and ego of the king. After the passage of so many centuries, finally there is no trace of the king's accomplishment in the vast stretch of the desert.
 - e. In this poem, the poet wants to tell us that we are

2. Nella slowed the engine into the centre of the river.
 3. Nella and Jed saw tall trees on the banks of the river.
 4. A long, dark creature was basking in the sun.
 5. The engine of the boat stopped at the next bend of the river.
- b.
1. The author of the given figure is Sue Clarkee.
 2. Neela and Jed saw a dark figure coming out from behind a large tree.
 3. Jed said that the boy wanted to help them.
 4. Nela and Jed saw lights twinkling in the distance.
 5. (i) rapidly (ii) quickly
- C.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Nella to Jed | b. Nella to dad |
| c. Dad to Nella and Jed | d. Jed to Nella |
| e. Nella to Jed | f. Jed to Nella |
- D.**
- a. Nella and Jed asked their dad to drive them down to the boatyard on the edge of the river.
 - b. Nella and Jed saw tall trees.
 - c. The boat's engine came to a stop in the river.
 - d. When the engine of the boat stopped second time, Nella and Jed both tried to start it again.
 - e. When the engine could not start, Nella and Jed started to walk across the forest. They had to travel a very long distance and various difficulties came in their way.
 - f. They felt cool under the trees. They saw enormous trees there. There were huge ferns trying to catch the sunlight and long lines of licanas which looked like ropes. They looked up the colourful birds hiding between the branches.
 - g. The slim boy who met them in the forest and his family showed the path and helped Nella and Jed in the forest.
- E.**
- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|
| a. hills | b. aeroplane | c. sea |
| d. excursion | e. page | f. lion |

better than most people, so he was persuaded to accompany the party.

- d. Toto the monkey and a small mongrel puppy were Timothy's companion.
 - e. The monkey pulled the young tiger by the tail and then climbed up the curtains if Timothy lost his temper.
 - f. At first, Timothy appeared to be quite afraid of the puppy. But later on, he allowed the puppy to crawl on his back and rest there.
- E.**
- a. 'I' is the author in this statement. He thought so because the tiger loved to play with him. With a crafty look in his glittering eyes and his body crouching, he crept closer and closer to the author.
 - b. The grandmother's prophecy about the cook was that they were going to find Timothy sitting on his bed, and no sign of his except his clothes and shoes.
 - c. When Timothy was about six months old a change came over him; he grew steadily less friendly. Sometimes at night his frenzied cackling heard from the poultry house and in the morning there would be feathers lying all over the veranda. He had to be chained up more often. And finally, when he began to stalk cook about the house with what looked like villainous intent grandfather decided to transfer Timothy to the zoo.
 - d. When grandfather visited the zoo a second time to see how Timothy was getting on, he got knew that Timothy had died two months ago cause of pneumonia. He could not think of nothing to say to the zoo keeper. He gave the keeper a scornful look and walked briskly out of the cave.
- F.**
- a. principal's
 - b. aisle
 - c. bold, bawled
 - d. forth
- G.**
- a. cleverest
 - b. pretty
 - c. more fashionable
 - d. better
 - e. difficult

- H.** Zoo is a place where different animals and birds are kept. Zoo is a great attraction for children. Last Sunday, I went to see the zoo with my family. It is situated at Purana Quila in New Delhi. We bought the tickets and went inside. Many people had already come to see the animals and birds. First of all, we saw a lion. It was grand and royal. Then we saw some tigers. Then we went to see the enclosures of leopards, elephants, bears and foxes. Then we went to see the monkeys and some birds. The monkeys were jumping and eating bananas. The birds in the zoo were very beautiful. I was very happy to see the birds. I saw some birds for the first time. Then we moved to a tank. It was full of crocodile. We also saw some other water birds like ducks and cranes. We then saw snakes such as pythons and cobras. We spent six hours in the zoo and then came back to home. We enjoyed a lot in the zoo.

Chapter 7 : Christmas Bells

- A.**
- a. 1. The poem is 'Christmas Bells' and the poet is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
 2. The poet heard the bells on Christmas Day.
 3. The prayer is being done for the peace on the earth and good-will to men.
 4. day — play sweet — repeat
- b. 1. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
2. The poet bowed his head in despair because there is no peace on the earth.
 3. The poet is praying for peace on the earth and good will to men.
 4. (i) head (ii) strong
- B.** Do yourself
- C.**
- a. The poet heard the bells on the Christmas day.
 - b. The prayer is being done for the peace on the earth and good will to men.
 - c. The cannon thundered in the South.

- questions the wanted to know the answers so that he would never fail in anything he might undertake.
- c. He called the learned men to answer his questions and he got the different answers.
 - d. The king was advised to go to the magicians in order to know the right time for every action.
 - e. To show his forgiveness to his enemy, the king had gained him for a friend. He would send his servants and his own physician to attend him and promised to restore his property.
- E.
- a. The king went to the hermit to find the right answers to his three questions.
 - b. If the king had not pitied for the hermit's weakness and had not dug beds for him, but had gone his way, his enemy would have attacked on him. Thus, digging of beds for the hermit save the king's life.
 - c. The beared man who came running from the woods was the king's enemy. He knew that the king had gone alone to see the hermit and he resolved to kill him on his way back. But the king did not return. So, he came out from his ambush to find him and came upon his body guard. They recognized him and wounded him.
 - d. The king and hermit unfastened the wounded man's clothing. The king washed a large wound in his stomach as best he could and bandaged it with his handkerchief and with a towel the hermit had. But the blood would not stop flowing and the king again and again removed the bandage soaked with warm blood and washed and re-banded the wound. When at last the blood ceased flowing, he revived and asked for something to drink. The king brought fresh water and gave it to him. Meanwhile, the sun had set, and it had become cool. So, the king with the hermit's help carried the wounded man into the hut and laid him on the bed. Lying on the bed, he closed his eyes and was quiet.
 - e. Hermit's answers to the three questions of the king

were that there is only one time that is important-now! It is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power. The most necessary person is the one with whom you are for no man knows whether he will ever have dealings with anyone else; and the most important affair is to do that person good, because for that purpose alone was man sent into this life.

F. *Hermit* – a person who lives alone and apart from society

The cave was inhabited by a hermit.

Greet – welcome

She did not even get up to greet him.

Seized – to grab something

The policeman seized the thief by the arm.

Wounded – injured

He was wounded in the leg during the war.

Pity – fellow feeling

I beg you to have pity on him.

Awoke – to wake up

I awoke to find that it was already 10 o'clock.

Faithful – remaining loyal

He was always faithful to his wife.

Forgive – pardon

I can't forgive that type of behaviour.

- G.** a. excitedly b. carefully c. slowly
d. quickly e. well f. daily
g. neatly

H. Do yourself.

Chapter 9 : Moti Guj Mutineer

- A.** a. (i) b. (iv) c. (i)
d. (iii) e. (i) f. (i)
- B.** a. 1. The title is 'Moti Guj Mutineer' and the name of the author is Rudyard Kipling.
2. The elephants were hired for the stumps rooted out.

3. Moti Guj name was given to the elephant and Deesa was his Mahout.
 4. The weakness of Deesa was to drink liquor.
 5. (i) Mutineer (ii) Mahout
- b.**
1. The title of the lesson is 'Moti Guj Mutineer' and its author is Rudyard Kipling.
 2. Deesa Led Moti Guj down to the river. Moti Guj laid on his side in the shallows, while Deesa rubbed him with a coir swab and brick.
 3. To take particular care of Moti Guj, Deesa would look at his feet and examine his eyes and turn up the corners of his mighty ears in case of sores.
 4. Deesa became sad when he got the little amount of liquor.
 5. (i) weak – fragile (ii) than – else
- C.**
- a. (i) b. (ii) c. (i)
 - d. (ii)
- D.**
- a. Deesa was a mahout and a foolish drunkyard. Deesa's weakness was to drink liquor, when he had made much money through the strength of his elephant, he would get extremely drunk.
 - b. Moti Guj was an elephant.
 - c. Deesa took Moti Guj down to the river once a week. He took him there to wash, rubbed and bathe him.
 - d. The planter allowed Deesa to go on leave if anyone could take care of Moti Guj in his absence because he would only obey his orders.
 - e. Deesa was to be away for ten days from the plantations.
 - f. Moti Guj became a mutineer when Deesa was to be away for ten days vacations and he didn't return on the morning of the eleventh day.
 - g. When chihun did not give food to Moti Guj, he swing out his trunk and picked up the Chihun's little baby. The baby was crowing in the air twelve feet above his father's head.

- E.** absolute – complete
extremely – very much
varying – changing
- F.** grace
nap
cry
imagined
- delighted – overjoyed
magnificent – splendid
- giggle
tread
sharp
hasten
- G.** a. She is fond of animals.
b. I think I ought to get back to work.
c. Don't climb a tree to look for fish.
d. He did n't care to look at his face.
e. He promised to turn over a new leaf and study.
f. I went to his office in order to meet him.
- H.** a. take back
c. look back
e. Stand back
- b. went back
d. come back
f. give back
- I.** 1. In open country, trees act as windbreaks and keep the wind from blowing away topsoil. Their roots prevent soil from being washed away by heavy rains. Tree's roots also help storing the water in the ground.
2. In mountain regions, trees prevent sliding snow from causing avalanches. It also provide shelter for wildlife.
3. Vacationists are tourists who visit mountains or forests. They go to the forests for recreation.
4. Trees help to preserve the balance of gases in the atmosphere as it's leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air. They also provide oxygen and release it into the atmosphere.
5. Gaseous balance is necessary for mankind because he can not survive if the air had too much carbon-dioxide or too little oxygen.

Chapter 10 : Friends And Flatterers

- A.** a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (iii)

- B.**
- a.
 1. The poem is 'Friends and Flatterers' and the poet is 'William Shakespeare'.
 2. We should not trust a flattering friend like a real friend because they always leave us in our misery. These friends are only for good times.
 3. Words are compared to wind as flattering friends use them quickly and easily. Their words are meaningless and directionless just like the wind.
 4. A friend in misery is a real friend who will be with us in our good and bad time alike.
 5. Simile
 - b.
 1. It means that every little sadness that we may have in our heart.
 2. 'He' in the above line refers to a real friend.
 3. A 'Flattering foe' means a person who flatters you for his selfish needs. Such a person is not a friend but an enemy.
 4. According to the poet, a true friend is someone who helps you in your need and he will be a part of your grief and sadness.
 - c.
 1. When luck turns bad, our flatterers will bid farewell to us. They will not stay with us any more.
 2. Frown of fortune indicates bad luck.
 3. It means losing all fame due to bad fortune. Fame here signifies being famous for spending money lavishly.
 4. They fawn on him before because earlier he had sufficient money to spend on them.
- C.**
- a. If one is wasteful flatterers would describe one as been royal and say that one should have been a king.
 - b. According to the poet, a friend is the one who cannot watch his friend go through trouble. He shares his friend's worries and suffers as if it is his own worry. He helps his friend in his need. He will be sad if his friend is in sorrow. He will not be able to sleep when his friend is awake.

sill, a hen flew in and pecked at it till she made a hole in it, and then they saw that it was a grain of corn.

- b.
 - 1. An old peasant says these lines to the king.
 - 2. He had never bought any corn because at that time everyone grew their own grains and each person would share their crop with anyone in the need.
 - 3. People in his time get to eat small size corn as they are now.
- c.
 - 1. Old peasant's grandfather says these lines to the king.
 - 2. He refers to God's earth as his field because the land was free at his time. It was a thing to which no men called his own.
 - 3. It means that during the grandfather's time, people were not depended on others for labour. They did their work on their own.
- C.**
 - a. Wise men to the king
 - b. The king to the old peasant
 - c. The older peasant to the king
 - d. The oldest peasant to the king
 - e. The oldest peasant to the king
- D.**
 - a. The children found in the ravine a thing shaped like a grain of corn with a groove down the middle, but as large as a hen's egg.
 - b. A traveller passing by saw the thing the children had, he bought it from them for a penny and taking it to town to sold it to the king. Thus, the object reached the king.
 - c. The wise men pondered and pondered, but could not make head or tail of it till one day, when the thing was lying a window-sill, a hen flew in and pecked at it till she made a hole in it, and then everyone saw that it was a grain of corn. Thus, the wise men discovered what the object was.
 - d. The king wanted to meet, a very old peasant to know where such grains used to grow.

- e. The old men described the object as a fine grain because the peasant in his time would sow, reap, thresh and eat such grains.
- f. The questions that the king asked the last peasant are following :
 1. Why did the earth bear such grain and has ceased to do so now?
 2. Why does your grandson walk with two crutches, your son with one and you yourself with none?
 3. Your eyes are bright, your teeth sound and your speech clear and pleasant to the ear. How have these things come about?

The peasant answered that today men have ceased to live by their own labour and have taken to depend on the labour of others. He told the king that in the old times, men lived according to the God's law. They were satisfied with what they had their own and did not covet what others produced.

E.	Jewelleries	Ladies
	Presents	Ceremonies
	Feet	Costumes
	Cultures	Knots
	Glimpses	Tourists

- F.** a. are b. is c. are
 d. is e. are

G. One day the king was brought an unusually large grain of corn. He had ordered his wise men to discover where this grain came from. The wise men couldn't find an answer and thus suggested that may be peasant may know where this is grown. The wise men called an old peasant in the king's presence. The old peasant was wearing two crutches. He could hardly see and hear what the king was showing and saying to him. When he understood he said that he didn't know where this grain could have been grown. He suggested that may be his father know about it. The king summoned his father. The father was wearing

a crutch but had a clearer vision and hearing better than his son. Nevertheless, he still didn't know where it came from. He also suggested that maybe his father would know. The king summoned his father too. The grandfather did not have crutches, had good hearing and eyesight. He told the king that a grain as big as that could have only been grown during his time. The king then asked why, unlike his son and grandson, he could walk, see and hear better. The grandfather replied that it was because during their time, people did not depend on others for labour.

Chapter 12 : The Two Sages

- A. a. 1. The poem name is 'The Two Sages' and G. T. Bridges has composed it.
2. The two sages lived in the land of Ind.
3. The poet means to healing men was the power of sages have to heal others.
4. ago-low.
- b. 1. The poem name is 'The Two Sages' and the poet is G. T. Bridges.
2. He called to his side a lusty youth.
3. 'He' referred to sage in this stanza.
4. (i) him (ii) weakness
- c. 1. The poet name is 'The Two Sages' and its poet is G. T. Bridges.
2. The smile lit up at the sage's face.
3. The cunning trick was seen by him.
4. trick - quick
- d. 1. The poet of the above verses is G. T. Bridges.
2. The tamarind trees gave the man grief.
3. The neem tree will give the man complete relief.
4. (i) relief (ii) adobe
- B. Do yourself.
- C. a. The two sages dwelt in the land of Ind.
b. The dwellers were wares of Sikandra.

- c. The two sages dreamt that how to be little the other's pride and make himself supreme.
- d. Devanandan evolved a plan which might challenge his rival.
- e. The traveller grew weaker each night.
- f. Sikandra read his rival's long speech.
- g. The answer of the sage was that 'dear brother, your skill must have left you. You have failed to see that the man to whom you thought so deadly sick is well as a man can be.
- h. Tamarind and Neem.
- D.**
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| youngness | high |
| disgrace | shame |
| adulthood | weakness |
| backward | glad |
| incompetence | slow |
| remember | joy |
- E.**
- a. There is a bridge between two villages.
- b. He has received his prize.
- c. He does not pluck flowers in the garden.
- d. My brother keeps his clothes clean.
- F.**
- a. He had invited me at dinner.
- b. We were helping the victims of Nargis.
- c. He wanted to take a ride on a horse.
- d. She went to school by a lorry.
- G.** I am John of class VII - A. Yesterday, I forgot my wrist watch on my desk in my classroom. The dial of the watch is black in colour and round in shape. The brand is Titan bearing no HFNO870 on its back. The watch has a leather strip of black colour. Contact me in my class or give it at the reception of the school.
- Thank you

Chapter 13 : The Bogey Beast

- A.** a. (iii) b. (ii) c. (i)

- B.**
1. 'She' is an old woman in the above lines.
 2. She was bringing home a heavy weight of gold and she found it along the high road to her hovel.
 3. She planned of buying a grand house and just sat by the fire with a cup of tea. Or to bury that at the garden foot and just keep a bit in the old china teapot on the chimney piece.
 4. She was tired because of dragging such a heavy weight.
 5. dragging
- C.**
- a. The old woman was very-very cheerful lady. She was poor and lonely. She lived in a little cottage and earned a scant living by running errands for her neighbours. She always looked energetic and cheery as if she had not a want in the world.
 - b. An old woman saw in her way to home a big black pot lying in the ditch. She lifted the lid and looked inside. It was full of gold pieces. She tied the end of her shawl to it and dragged it behind her like a go-cart.
 - c. At first, she saw gold coins in the pot. She felt rich. She thought to buy a grand house and sit by the fire with a cup of tea and to do not work at all like a queen. She also thought to bury the gold coins at the garden foot and just keep a bit in the old China teapot on the chimney-piece. While she stopped to rest, she turned to look at her treasure but it was a lump of silver. She thought silver would be far less trouble for her and not so easy stolen. She felt as rich. Again, on getting tired she stopped to rest and looked at her treasure which was then a great lump of iron. She thought to get penny pieces for old iron and to sell that for a lot and be real rich. Once more she stopped to see her treasure. And this time she saw a big stone. She thought it her luck indeed because she wanted a stone terrible bad to stick open the gate.
 - d. 'The Bogey Beast' is a delightful story about how

luck is all relative. The old lady's enthusiasm refuses to fade away. Her positive personality tries to make every negative transformation seem like a gift and she helps us to look at luck as a matter of perspective rather than events. In the end, she wasn't rewarded with great riches, just enough to make the experience with the bogey beast worth her while.

- D.** a. *Hovel* – She takes him to her small hovel.
 b. *Drag* – I am sorry to drag you into this.
 c. *Squealing* – Pigs were grunting and squealing in the yard.
 d. *Chuckled* – He chuckled at her forthrightness.
 e. *Spry* – The old gentleman was as spry as ever.
 f. *Cottage* – The old man lived in a cottage on the side of the hill.
- E.** a. general b. new c. cheerless
 d. cruelty e. empty f. inferior
 g. light h. inconvenient
- F.** a. getting b. to speak c. to help
 d. going e. to do f. stealing
- G.** Do Yourself

Chapter 14 : The Children's Song

- A.** a. (i) b. (iv) c. (iii)
 d. (i)
- B.** a. 1. The speaker is referring to the yoke that children would strengthen the nation by firmly standing by the truth.
 2. 'Careful truth' means the truth which is focused and builds a strong prosperous and developed nation.
 3. The phrase 'in our time' refers to the time when children become grown ups and take the responsibility to serve their motherland.
 4. 'The Truth where by the Nations live' means that children who are the future citizens of the

country pray to God to make them honest, responsible and truthful. They also pray to give them the strength to always stand by the truth as it is a strong foundation of a country's progress and prosperity.

- b.
 1. The speaker calls his motherland the land of birth, faith and pride because it comprises of the customs, beliefs and traditions which he believes in and it has given him his identity and recognition. He is proud of his cultural heritage.
 2. The poet wished to serve his motherland by being sincere, honest hardworking, responsible and loving. He wishes to do good deeds and contribute to the betterment of human race/ He is willing to make supreme sacrifices for his motherland.
 3. In line1, the repetition of the word 'our' creates a sense of belongingness to the motherland. It gives a feeling that all the countrymen are equal for the motherland.
- C.
 - a.
 - (i) The children pray to God to teach them to find happiness in small things of life and they should not have any ill feelings against anyone. They should take life as it comes.
 - (ii) The children pledge to serve their motherland with sincerity and devotion when they grow up. They want to do their best possible for their country and make necessary sacrifices.
 - b. The poem deals with children's wishes. They are making a prayer before God and the entire poem is in the form of a song offered to God. The poem is also very musical. Hence, it is titled 'The Children's Song'.
 - c. 'Head' refers to intelligence and knowledge. 'Heart' refers to love and patriotism and 'hand' refers to hard work. This reference has been made to signify that children should have intelligence, love and sincerity towards their motherland.

- d. The poem deals with the children's wish to be the best of the capabilities. Acquiring virtues like truth, fearlessness, compassion, self control and selflessness, they would like to leave behind an unpolluted heritage. They want to enjoy the innocent joys of life, heal the bleeding soul and have no malice in their heart.
- D.**
- Heritage** – These buildings are part of our national heritage.
 - Maimed** – He was seriously maimed in the war.
 - Distress** – His face looked rigid with distress.
 - Uncowed** – He remains, nonetheless, uncowed.
 - Forgiveness** – We must pray to the God for forgiveness.
 - Comfort** – I enjoy modern comforts.
- E.**
- They said that they could not live without water.
 - He explained that he was reading a book.
 - She said that he had finished his food.
 - He told me that he had been to Gujarat.
 - She said that she would be using the car following Friday.
- F.** The poem conveys a patriotic message that the children will serve their motherland with all their strength and hardwork. For that, one needs to be a perfect human being of great virtues. Only an upright man with moral character can fulfil the responsibility of serving the motherland.

Chapter 15 : Two Ways To Count To Ten

- A.**
- (iii)
 - (iii)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (ii)
 - (i)
- B.**
- “I am gonna be king.”
 - “Get outa my way.”
 - “One! Two! Three! Four! Five! Six! Seven!”
 - “Three plus seven and lot of other combinations!”
 - “Five plus five equals ten.”

- C.**
- a. The author is Nailah Malik and lesson is ‘Two Ways To Count To Ten’.
 - b. On the night of the party, the forest came alive with excitement.
 - c. King Leopard stood in the middle of the clearing.
 - d. The animals stop their singing and dancing to show their respect for the king by listening quietly as he began to speak.
 - e. King Leopard addressed to animals that he had been thinking that it was time for him to pick a successor. But because he loved all of them equally, he couldn’t decide who among them was most worthy. He had decided to let a contest decide for him.
- D.**
- a. True
 - b. True
 - c. False
 - d. True
 - e. False
 - f. True
- E.**
- a. King Leopard began to think about future that he was getting old and one day when he got real old, he would go to get sick and die.
 - b. King Leopard said to the members of his party that he had been thinking that it was time for him to pick a successor. But, because he loved all of them equally, he couldn’t decide who among them is most worthy. He had decided to let a contest decide for him.
 - c. King Leopard gave test or contest to the contestants that the first one among them who could take that spear and throw that into the sky and count all the way to ten before that touched the ground would be his successor.
 - d. The elephant said to move out of his way. He was gonna be king. He was the biggest, he oughta be king.
 - e. The monkey appeared through the crowd. As he came forward, he chanted that he could do that. He knew that he could do that. Leopard told him to go ahead with his dance of victory. He replied that he loved to dance. So, he did his dance of victory. He

took the spear. Then he pulled his arm back, charged forward, leapt into the air and threw the spear into the sky. He counted till seven and the spear hit the ground on the count of eight. He was upset. He was so angry that he started turning flips, complaining and making all sorts of excuses and begging for a second chance.

- f. Antelope danced differently from the dances of other animals. He slowly moved around in a circle, extending his legs gracefully while lifting his head towards the sky almost as if he were thanking the heavens for being alive. He counted ‘Five plus five equals ten’. Yes, it won the test.
- g. The Antelope became the successor of king Leopard.
- F.** King Leopard – began to think about the future.
The elephant said – “I’m gonna be king.”
The boar said, – “One! Two! Three! Four! Five! Six! Seven!”
The monkey cried – “Get out a my way.”
The elephant said, – “Five plus five equals ten.”
- G.** a. beneath b. danced c. talk
d. win e. real f. turned
- H.** a. are flying b. complains c. lost
d. scored e. walk f. chased
- I.** a. not his brother came b. to drink
c. for milk d. the meeting started
- J.** Once on a hot summer day, a fox was very hungry. he was wandering here and there in search of food. He saw a vine of grapes hanging over garden wall. He jumped but the grapes were too high to reach. He made several attempts but all in vain. he cried in disappointment, “Grapes are sour.”

Chapter 16 : The Bangle Sellers

- A.** a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (i)
- B.** a. 1. The middle age woman’s hands are being referred.

2. These hands have cherished her children and husbands.
 3. These hands are ornamented with the bangles of purple colour with gold and grey flecks.
 4. These hands have brought up faithful sons who serve the nation with sincerity and devotion.
- b.
1. 'Her' refers to the bride.
 2. Tinkling and luminous.
 3. Red colour is used to describe 'heart's desire' because blood is red in colour, and it is the symbol of love and warmth.
- c.
1. 'Some' has been repeated in the poem many times to indicate the wide variety of bangles the bangle sellers are carrying.
 2. Silver and blue bangles are suitable for the maiden.
 3. Simile
- C.**
- a. to the temple fair.
 - b. of radiant lives.
 - c. of sunlit corn.
 - d. cherished, whose love has blest.
- D.**
- a. The bangles are being referred to as shining loads in the poem. Women of all ages are the prospective buyers of the bangles.
 - b. The bangle sellers not only sell bangles but also happiness. These sellers not only help to preserve the rich and vibrant cultural heritage of the society, but also play a role in bringing happiness to the minds of people.
 - c. According to the poet there are some particular kinds of bangles that are suitable for the maidens. They are silver and blue in colour like the mountain mist. Silver and blue coloured bangles are compared to the mountain mist because they symbolise the freshness and the beauty of young maidens.
 - d. The bangles are suitable for the bud – like young

maidens who dream of their happy future. They dream of growing up and blossoming like beautiful flowers. The figure of speech is personification.

- e. The bangles suitable for maiden's wrist are seen in association with the freshness of 'New born leaves' or the clear dew drops on new born leaves. The maidens like the new born leaves or dew drops are pure, fresh and chaste. They are yet to see the world.
- f. Golden or yellow coloured bangles suitable for a bride are compared to fields of sunlight corn. The corn fields – a proof of Mother nature's fertility are symbolic of the fertility of a young girl getting married.
- g. 'Bridal Laughter' means the happiness and blissfulness a bride experiences while getting married. 'Bridal tear' means sadness that accompanies a bride while leaving her parental abode.

These phrases are compared to the bangles suitable for a bride, which are luminous, bright and tinkling. The bangles are symbolic of her entry into a new life.

- h. The bangles worn by a bride in a traditional Indian wedding have spiritual and symbolic significance. Each stage of an Indian woman's life is described according to the colour of bangles suitable at that stage from a dreamy maiden to an excited bride and finally to a mature matriarch. The bangles that are suitable for a bride are golden coloured like the holy fire around which the bride takes marriage vows with her groom. The bangles also have the colour of her heart's desire which is suggestive of dreams and hopes of a newly wedded bride.

- E.** a. maiden b. limpid c. cherished
d. tranquil e. tinkling
- F.** a. maiden b. lustrous c. cleaves
d. cherished e. hue

- G. a. indirect object
- b. subject
- c. direct object
- d. indirect object
- e. direct object

H. In Sorojini Naidu's poem "The Bangle Sellers" some bangle sellers go to the temple fair to sell their bangles. They shout their trade cry by glorifying these bangles and describing their colours and suitability for girls and women of various ages.

The theme of the poem is to present the stages of woman life and the cultural tradition of a typical Indian society of the poet's time. The bangles are compared with natural objects to symbolize the feelings and emotions attached with the life of Indian women and the roles played by the bangles.

I. Bangles are more than accessories for Indian women. They are a part of their identity. Bangles have always been an inseparable part of Indian culture. For Indian women, bangles are not just mere ornaments. Indian women love their bangles. It is a tradition to wear bangles after marriage for sake of health, luck and prosperity.

- b. The poet wants to do following three things when he goes back Innisfree :
 - i. He wants to build a small cabin with mud and small sticks.
 - ii. He wants to plant nine rows of beans.
 - iii. He wants to keep a honeybee hive.
 - c. In Innisfree, the poet sees the linnet birds flying in the evening sky, the shimmering stars at the night and the purplish glow of the afternoon Sun.
 - d. The Honeybees will delight the poet with their buzz sound. He will hear the song of cricket in the morning and fluttering of wing of linnet bird in the evening.
 - e. In the deep of “heart’s core”, the poet hears the sound of the lake water hitting the shore and he feels at peace. So he wants to go to the lake isle of Innisfree.
- F.**
- a. Imperative sentence
 - b. Interrogative sentence
 - c. Declarative/assertive sentence
 - d. Declarative/assertive sentence
 - e. Interrogative sentence
 - f. Exclamatory sentence
- G.** The poet wants to live a solitary life in Innisfree. He will live there in peace amidst the beautiful surrounding of nature. He will enjoy cloudy morning with pleasant songs of the cricket, shimmering stars at the night and the purplish glow of the Sun in the afternoon. He can hear the sounds of lake water hitting the shore. All this will give him immense peace which he cannot have in the crowded roads of the city. Hence, he will be very happy in the lap of nature.

Chapter 2 : The Ghee Merchants And The Gold Mohur

- A.**
- a. (ii)
 - b. (i)
 - c. (ii)
 - d. (iii)
 - e. (iv)
 - f. (iii)
 - g. (iv)

- B.** a. 1. The name of the lesson is “The Ghee Merchants and the Gold Mohur” and the author of the passage is Minal Saran and G. F. Wear
2. The commodity in which merchant dealt was ghee.
3. The first merchant made a complaint to Birbal that one of his friend borrowed a thousand rupees from him and now he refused to pay him the sum.
4. Birbal asked the first merchant that did he had any receipt for the amount or was there anyone present when he gave money to his friend.
5. (i) receipt (ii) borrow
- b. 1. Birbal bought two large tins of ghee next day.
2. Birbal gave the ghee to both the merchants and asked them to sell it for him as it was not quite pure.
3. The first merchant found a gold mohur in the bottom of the tin when he poured ghee into a pot heat up.
4. The first merchant returned the gold mohur to Birbal.
5. The second merchant asked his son to keep the gold mohur carefully.
- C.** a. True b. False c. True
- d. False e. True f. False
- D.** a. The ghee merchant had a complaint to that one of his friend borrowed a thousand rupees from him and now he refused to pay him the sum.
- b. Birbal bought two large tins of ghee. He gave tins to both the merchants and asked them to sell it for him as it was not quite pure.
- c. The two merchants found a gold mohur in the bottom of the tins of ghee.
- d. Birbal sent his servant to the house of second merchant to tell his son to come there with gold mohur that his father gave him.

- e. Birbal said this to second merchant.
 - f. Second merchant borrowed one thousand rupees from first merchant. It was found out by Birbal. He gave two tins of ghee to both the merchants and asked them to sell it for him. He put a gold mohur in both the tins. The first merchant returned the mohur to Birbal but second merchant kept it to him. Thus, Birbal find out that second merchant is dishonest. So he called his son to the court with mohur. And second merchant had to accept finally that he borrowed money from the first merchant.
 - g. Birbal's servant helped him in finding out the dishonest merchant.
- E.**
- a. who
 - b. which
 - c. which
 - d. whom
 - e. what
- F.**
- b. Grove
 - c. Band
 - d. Succry
 - e. Bundle
 - f. Troop
- G.**
- a. Not only Ravi but also his brother is a cheater .
or Both Ravi and his brother are cheater.
 - b. Neither he nor his brother is a doctor.
 - c. We should not get late for office so we took an auto.
 - d. Jaspal Singh was awarded because he stood first in shooting.
 - e. Hari not only plays hockey but also watches TV.
 - f. She will neither drink milk nor coffee.
 - g. Both me and my mother shall go to Agra.
- H.**
- a. Rustam and Sohrab felt great love for each other when they saw each other.
 - b. Sohrab asked Rustam if he is the great warrior.
 - c. When Rustam shouted his own name in great anger, this made Sohrab puzzled. His spear and shield fell down from his hand. Rustam pierced his chest with spear and he fell down on land.
 - d. Sohrab showed Rustam the seal on his arm and thus convinced Rustam that he had killed his own son.
 - e. Frightening – making you feel afraid or shocked
Twice – two times

actually figuring out if he has time to get another police officer to catch Bob.

- c. Bob described Jimmy as one of the truest and most faithful person. He also said that he was a slow man with no high ambition but was a good man.
 - d. When Jimmy Wells recognized his friend as a criminal wanted in Chicago. He might have thought that how his friend would face him when he would know that Jimmy is a police officer now. He also couldn't catch his own friend. So he didn't make himself known to his old friend.
 - e. Bob was an over ambitious man who wanted to earn good money by any means. For chasing his dream to be big and successful he left his town and his best friend. On the other hand, Jimmy was a good man who choose to serve his city by working as an honest police officer.
- F.
- a. I hope Jimmy has done half as well.
 - b. I'll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on the earth, he'll be here by that time.
 - c. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively.
 - d. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world.
 - e. Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug.
 - f. I've had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile.
- G.
- a. unwrap
 - b. misuse
 - c. disagree
 - d. disengaged
 - e. misbehave
 - f. misunderstand
 - g. unfold
 - h. misspell
 - i. disconnect
 - j. enclose
- H.
- a. many
 - b. any
 - c. little
 - d. great
 - e. much
 - f. more
 - g. most
 - h. any
- I. Do yourself.

- C.** a. True b. False c. True
d. True e. False f. True
g. True h. True
- D.** a. Abu Hassan and his wife Nazhat lived in Baghdad during the period of Caliph Haroun-Al-Rashid.
b. Abu Hassan was always in need of money because he used to spent lavishly on his friends so he finished all his money in this way.
c. Abu Hassan spent all his money on his friends and there was nothing left in the house so Nazhat prepared a very poor breakfast.
d. The messenger went to Abu's house to confirm if it was Abu who died or his wife.
e. The maid-servant of the princess saw that Abu was lying dead on the floor covered under a sheet and his wife Nazhat was shedding tears.
f. The Caliph and princess were arguing over the matter that who died first, Abu or his wife. They were ready to pay good amount to the person who will prove that who died first. Hearing that Abu Hassan jumped on the ground.
g. When the Caliph and his princess came to Abu's house to confirm if it was Abu who died or his wife, then Abu and his wife laid down on the floor pretending as if both are dead. But when Abu realized that his drama is going to be over and he may get punished, he got up and told The Caliph everything. He asked the Caliph to give him punishment but pardon his wife as she is innocent. At same time his wife also got up and was ready to take any punishment but requested to forgive Abu. This shows that both Abu Hassan and Nazhat love each other.
- E.** a. Squander b. Brocade c. Funeral
d. Poverty e. Messenger f. Grave
- F.** a. finished b. favourite c. ask
d. squandering e. lie f. dispute
- G.** a. Where do you live?

- b. She was so weak that she was **unsteady** on her feet.
 - c. He has not slept from two days, his face looked **haggard**.
 - d. His cabin is all made of glass , so clear and **transparent** that one can look through it.
 - e. Many people show **compassion** for flood victims of Kerala.
 - f. The plants kept in shade **withered** without sun light.
- E.**
- a. The peculiar thing about the way Dr. Manette listens to the visitors is that he never looked at the man in front of him without first looking down on this side of himself, then on the other, as if he had forgotten how to tell where sound was coming from. He never said anything without doing this first, then forget to speak. One hundred and five , North Tower is the prison number where Dr. Manette was kept for 18 years.
 - b. The old man had a white, ragged beard and a thin face, his eyes look large under his dark eyebrows and tangled white hair. His yellow, tattered shirt was open at the throat, showing that his body was skinny and worn out. The old man, his old coat, his baggy stockings, and his tattered clothes had all been turned a single shade of yellow, making it hard to distinguish one from the other. This shows that old man's health and appearance had been neglected for a long time.
 - c. The prisoner sees Defarge as a new prison guard so this made prisoner speak to Defarge.
 - d. The girl was not afraid of the shoemaker because he was her father.
 - e. The young lady was the daughter of shoemaker. No, he did not recognized her.
 - f. The shoemaker is Dr. Manette, an aged white haired man with haggard eyes. His voice is so quiet, sad and hopeless. He is weakened by his long stay in prison, and does not even know that he has been released from prison. He had a white, ragged beard and a thin

face, his eyes look large under his dark eyebrows and tangled white hair. His yellow, tattered shirt was open at the throat, showing that his body was skinny and worn out.. He calls himself a shoemaker, because that is what he was taught to do in Prison.

- F.** a. observer b. beautiful c. angry
d. decided e. Poverty f. funny
- G.** a. Dangerous b. comfortable c. sunny
d. painful e. enjoyable f. helpful
- H.** a. across b. about c. after
d. against e. in f. against
- I.** Do yourself

Chapter 7 : Past And Present

- A.** a. 1. The Sun did not bring too long a day.
2. The day was never too long for the poet because in his childhood he was always happy to wake up on a sunny day and enjoy himself.
3. Yes, poet finds his days long now because he is grown up now and has become over burdened with tensions of an adult life.
- b. 1. Name of the poem is “Past and Present” and the poet is Thomas hood.
2. The poet recalls the many flowers he remembers from his childhood days, and the laburnum tree which is still standing all these years later.
3. He saw all this in his past childhood days.
- c. 1. The childhood innocence and carefree happy life is gone in poet’s life now.
2. The poet is nostalgic about his past. He misses his childhood carefree days when his life is full of joy and innocence.
3. The poet as a child used to think that the tall fir trees were nearly touching heaven at their tops. This he described as childish ignorance.
4. The mood of the poet has undergone a change

now because he's grown up now and living hectic city life.

- B.** a. False b. False c. True
d. True
- C.** a. The Poet remembers about his childhood and the house where he was born. He recalls his childhood bedroom with its little window where the sunlight shone in every morning.
- b. The poet's garden has many flowers. There were roses red and white, lilies and lilacs where the Robin bird builds its nest on. There was a laburnum tree which his brother planted on his birthday.
- c. The poet wishes that the night had borne his breath away which means that he wishes he had died before attaining adulthood. He wishes this because he is living a hectic city life and nothing in his life now is as joyful as his childhood days.
- d. The poet as a child used to think that the tall fir trees were nearly touching heaven at their tops. This knowledge of his childish ignorance gives him 'little joy'.
- e. The poet's childhood days were carefree and full of joy and innocence. He remembers those beautiful days where the sun came peeping in the morning. His garden was full of colorful flowers. He used to swing and feel the breeze. He was so innocent that he used to think that tall fir trees were nearly touching the sky. He found joy in smallest of things in his childhood. But now when he is a grownup he wishes he had never woken up to live the hectic city life. The pool water which used to be cool and enjoyable in his childhood is not even sufficient to cool his fever now. His life has become over burdened with tensions of an adult life and he has lost all his innocence.
- D.** a. Fir trees b. Sun c. Flowers
- E.** a. Book is one of our best friends.
b. It is the same today that it always was and it will

never change.

- c. It is the companions and cheerful of most patient.
 - d. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress.
- F.**
- a. I will meet Kunal, my best friend.
 - b. Several citizens, according to reporters have mysteriously disappeared from the capital.
 - c. Geeta was in pain. She had just sprained her ankle.
 - d. What on earth are you doing?
 - e. The teacher asked the class if penguins fly.
 - f. Most Indians but not all voted in the last election.
 - g. Don't touch the wet paint.
 - h. Did Jill say, "Wait at the corner" ?
- G.** Do yourself

Chapter 8 : Andy Rooney

- A.**
- a. (ii)
 - b. (ii)
 - c. (iii)
 - d. (ii)
 - e. (ii)
 - f. (ii)
 - g. (i)
 - h. (i)
- B.**
- a.
 1. Mr Eagan ordered Andy Rooney to go to the city and enquire if there was any letter for him in the post office.
 2. Andy said that he didn't want to trouble Mr Eagan because he always wanted to make his master happy so he may have thought that by asking question he could annoy his master.
 3. Mr Eagan couldn't resist himself from laughing because Andy said that he didn't want to trouble Mr Eagan by asking him where he is supposed to go in the city. He found it a silly excuse.
 4. Gun powder and few other things were sold at post office in those days.
 5. Andy said to the postmaster to give him a letter . He didn't tell him that whose letter did he want.
 - b.
 1. This passage has been taken from the lesson Andy Rooney.

2. Mr Durfy entered the post office.
 3. Mr Durfy paid four pence postage for his letter to the postmaster.
 4. The postmaster asked Andy to pay eleven pence for Mr Eagan's letter.
 5. (i) displease (ii) unpaid
- C.** a. Eagan b. gun powder c. postmaster
d. master e. Mr Eagan f. eleven
- D.** a. Andy b. Mr Eagan c. Postmaster
d. Postmaster e. Mr Durfy f. Andy
- E.** a. Andy Rooney was a young man who lived in a village in Ireland and worked at the farm of Mr Eagan. Yes, he was a stupid fellow and used to make mistakes full with laughter.
- b. Andy's master asked him to go to the city and enquire if there was any letter for him in the post office.
- c. No, Andy did not do his master's work at the first occasion because postmaster asked him to pay eleven pence postage for the letter but he thought that postmaster was cheating him as he charged only 4 pence to Mr Durfy for his letter. So he didn't pay him anything and came back without letter.
- d. When postmaster told Andy that he and his master both are fools, then Andy asked him angrily, "Do you call my master Mr Eagan a fool"? Thus, the postmaster knew the name of Andy's master.
- e. The postmaster asked Mr Durfy to pay only 4 pence postage for his letter , but he asked Andy to pay eleven pence for the letter. So, he thought that postmaster was cheating him as he is charging him higher amount than Mr. Durfy. That is why he refused to pay eleven pence to the postmaster.
- g. Mr Durfy witnessed Andy at the post office.
- h. Andy took two letters from the post office.
- F.** a. Already b. Berth c. Bed
d. Cast e. Sell f. Die

- g. Deer h. Storey i. Weight
 j. Whole
- G.** Above – below arrival – departure
 Care – neglect common – rare
 Front – back great – modest
 Lack – Plenty loss –gain
 General- specific angry – happy
 Fresh – stale pure – impure
 Hill – plain defeat – Win
 Glad – sad little - large
 Eager – uninterested secure – unsecure
- H.** a. What does he learn?
 b. What did he learn?
 c. What will he learn?
 d. What is he learning?
 e. What has he learnt?
 f. What has he been learning since 7o’ clock?
- I.** a. We are not working lazily.
 b. Tea is not cold.
 c. He is not a clean student.
 d. This shopkeeper is not honest.
 e. His nose is not bumpy.
 f. The cow is not white.
- J.** Do yourself.

Chapter 9 : The Duck And The Kangaroo

- A.** a. (iii) b. (i) c. (iii)
 d. (iii) e. (ii)
- B.** a. 1. The Duck requested the Kangaroo to give it a ride on its back and take it to the world trip.
 2. The Duck promised to sit still on Kangaroo’s back.
 3. The Duck promised that he will say nothing but quack only.
 4. He wanted to go to the places in West Africa.

5. He wanted to go over the land and the sea by riding on Kangaroo's back.
- b.
1. The Kangaroo needs some little reflection.
 2. The Kangaroo thought that riding the duck on his back could bring him luck.
 3. The Kangaroo has this objection that the duck's feet are cold from water which would trouble the Kangaroo if the Duck sat on his back for the ride.
 4. The Kangaroo feared that it may suffer with rheumatism.
 5. Reflection - objection; Bold - cold
- c.
1. The Kangaroo was ready to give a ride to the Duck on his back .
 2. He asked the Duck to sit on its tail.
 3. They started their programme with a hop and a bound.
 4. They went around the world three times.
 5. They were feeling very happy.
- C.**
- a. A Kangaroo runs with jumping.
 - b. The Duck lived in a nasty pond.
 - c. The duck wished to get a ride on Kangaroo's back.
 - d. The Kangaroo feared that it may suffer with rheumatism.
 - e. The Duck will smoke a cigar daily to keep himself warm.
 - f. Both the Kangaroo and the Duck were happy after the ride.
- D.**
- a. The Duck's life was boring as it remained in the pond all the time. But the Kangaroo hops over the fields and water that it seems like it has no ending. That is why the Duck was fascinated by the Kangaroo' hopping.
 - b. The Duck's home was in a nasty pond. It's deep desire was to get a ride on the Kangaroo's back and go on a world trip.

- c. The Duck promised that it would sit quietly and would not say anything apart from a ‘Quack’ for the whole day long.
- d. The Kangaroo thought that idea could be good for him but it had an objection that the Duck’s feet are cold from water which would trouble the Kangaroo if the Duck sat on its back for the ride.
- e. Both the Kangaroo and the Duck benefited from the trip because they hopped the world thrice and were very happy in each other’s company.
- f. Besides her love for adventure, the Duck has some other qualities also. She was a very friendly and caring Duck because she promised the Kangaroo that she would sit quietly to make sure that she would not bother him while riding. When Kangaroo objected that the Duck’s feet are cold from water which would trouble him then she said that she would carry four pair of socks which will keep his feet neat and warm. This shows that she was smart also.
- E.** 1. Hop – stop 2. Pond – beyond
 3. Back – quack 4. Bold – cold
 5. Rocks – socks.
- F.** a. Cleanse b. humble c. specialize
 d. simplify e. soften f. stabilize
 g. loose h. enlarge
- G.** a. He knows English as well as French.
 b. Jane is quite friendly but his brother is reserved.
 c. Although there was little hope of success but I tried hard.
 d. One threw a tomato while other threw an egg.
 e. Wise men welcome advice but fools scorn advice.
- H.** The values that we can draw from the poem “The Duck and the Kangaroo” are compassion, adjustment and sacrifice for a friend's happiness. The Duck wanted to travel the world, but was confined within the pond and the Kangaroo can travel anywhere but feared bad luck. Duck offered to sit on the Kangaroo's back and travel

around. It bought a cloak, four pair of worsted socks and cigar to keep the Kangaroo warm. The Kangaroo agreed and they both travelled the world three times. They trusted each other and enjoyed the journey very much. This poem shows the beautiful the bond of friendship between them.

Chapter 10 : The Scene at a Polling Booth

- A.** a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (i)
 d. (i) e. (i) f. (ii)
 g. (iii)
- B.** a. Harish b. Harish's father
 c. Harish's father d. Harish
- C.** a. True b. False c. True
 d. True e. False f. true
- D.** a. The polling took place on Wednesday.
 b. Harish went to the polling booth with his father.
 c. The election started at 8 A.M. and continued upto five in the evening.
 d. There were three polling officers inside the booth naming first, second and the third. There is a Presiding officer also who was their incharge.
 e. One of the polling officers marks the finger with indelible ink so that the voter may not come again for illegal voting.
 f. There were the constables at the polling booth to maintain peace and security. He made sure that no one tries to capture the booth.
 g. Helpers are provided for the blind and illiterate voters.
- E.** a. Lok Sabha b. queue c. elected
 d. Three e. voter f. five
- F.** a. The servant was not wanted.
 b. The police is not active in this case.
 c. The boy was not bright at studies.
 d. Most of the people do not eat balanced diet.
 e. Sharma ji did not get happy with his son.

- f. The teacher was not in a sad mood.
- G.** a. was b. flies c. ate
d. skips e. reads
- H.** a. The Ganga is a holy river.
b. He lives at the Ganga apartment.
c. The Times of India is published from the New Delhi.
d. The Cat is not a big animal.
e. His father is an M.L.A.
f. Ravi is my best friend.

Chapter 11 : If

- A.** a. (i) b. (iv) c. (iii)
d. (ii) e. (i)
- B.** a. 1. I think poet values dreams but up to a certain level because as per poet it is good to dream but don't let your dreams control your life.
2. The son should not make dreams his master because poet thinks that we are the masters of our own fate. Nothing should ever control us.
3. If someone made thoughts the sole aim of his life then his thoughts will start controlling his life and may lead to a wrong path.
4. Triumph and Disaster are two imposters referred to here. The son should not become too happy with success and too sad with failures. He should treat both these extreme situations with a moderate emotion.
5. The literary devices used in these lines are Metaphor and Personification. Metaphor implies comparison between two different things where there is a point of similarity. In the above lines, 'triumph and disaster' are compared to imposters. Personification attributes human characteristics to non-human objects. 'Triumph' and 'disaster' are attributed human characteristics and called 'impostors' or deceivers who can befool us.

- b.
 1. One could be waiting for all monumental things in life.
 2. Yes, all important things take time. So if we will have faith and keep patience then we won't be tired by waiting.
 3. The poet asked us not to lie because telling lies will reduce us down to the level of fake people.
- C.
 - a. We should maintain the good qualities in us, and not led by others when we interact with them.
 - b. Every single minute of your life.
 - c. Success and failure that once come across in life.
 - d. Keep calm and remain clear thinking.
- D.
 - a. According to the poet, one should have a humble attitude towards unexpected losses. If you do lose everything, don't talk about it. Just start all over again from the beginning.
 - b. We should have enough confidence to believe in ourselves even if the others around us doubt our abilities and potential. However, the poet warns us against getting over-confident. We must have confidence but not blind faith in ourselves. We should give ears to the valuable suggestions and recommendations of others.
 - c. This poem gives the most valuable life lesson on how to live up to the ideals of manhood. It shows us how to live and act with integrity and right values such that one becomes the ideal human. It teaches to remain humble, soft, calm, confident, controlled, avoid the extremes and live up to all the opportunities of life.
 - d. The truth is likely to be misused when some fraudulent men represent it in a twisted and distorted way to make fool of others for their own benefit.
 - e. Being humble, calm and confident can help a person start again in the face of failure.
 - f. The theme of the poem is to define qualities of a good man. The poet is setting parameters or

way and stay away from negative thoughts and people. Surround yourself with positive, confident, and successful people. This will become a habit and will build confidence. It can change your life and help your confidence level to rise. Success will automatically enter your life once you start believing in yourself.

Chapter 12 : The Game of Dice

- A.**
- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|
| a. | (ii) | b. | (i) | c. | (ii) |
| d. | (ii) | e. | (ii) | f. | (iii) |
| g. | (i) | h. | (ii) | i. | (i) |
| j. | (iii) | | | | |
- B.**
- a.
1. This passage has been taken from the lesson “The Game of Dice”.
 2. Yudhisthira lost all his wealth, kingdom, his brothers, himself and Draupadi also.
 3. The Pandavas became the servant-slave of Duryodhana after losing the game. They were deprived of all the rights, even those of ordinary citizen.
 4. At last Yudhisthira put his wife Draupadi at stake.
 5. (i) fate (ii) to control
- b.
1. Yudhisthira and his brothers were about to leave for Indraprastha.
 2. Shakuni asked Yudhisthira to play a final game of dice.
 3. Shakuni told one condition for the game to Yudhisthira that whosoever loses would relinquish his kingdom and go to forest for exile for twelve years with additional one year of living in disguise. If detected in the last year then again exile for twelve years will ensue.
 4. Kunti being weak and old stayed back with Vidura.
 5. (i) to give up (ii) with one’s name kept secret , in disguise

- C. a. True b. False c. True
 d. False e. True
- D. a. Shakuni would throw dice for Kauravas while Yudhisthira would do the job for Pandavas.
 b. Uncle Shakuni challenged Yudhisthira that he had lost his kingdom and all money. So it was better if he said quit and left that palace. He also said that he will allow him to lead a life of ordinary person in Hastinapur.
 c. Dushasana was the younger brother of Duryodhana . He was asked by Duryodhana to bring Draupadi to the court.
 d. When Dushasana was trying to disrobe Draupadi, Sri Krishna provided unending lengths of cloth on the body of Draupadi. Dushasana's hands were aching by pulling her sari, but there was no end to it. Finally he was exhausted and collapsed. This way Lord Krishna saved Draupadi from grave crisis.
 e. Bhima took the vow that he would kill Duryodhana by breaking his thigh and would drink his blood. And also he would break open Dushasana's chest and dress Draupadi's hair with his blood.
 f. When Yudhisthira was invited again to play dice, uncle Shakuni told him one condition for the game that whosoever lost would relinquish his kingdom and go to forest for exile for twelve years with additional one year of living in disguise. If detected in the last year then again exile for twelve years will ensue.
 g. When Yudhisthira was invited again to play dice, he lost that game also. He was punished by being banished from his kingdom. He and his brother along with Draupadi put on simple clothes and left for the forest to live in exile for twelve years.
 h. When Dushasana and Duryodhana were insulting Draupadi, Bhisma and Dhritarashtra were silent and kept mum. Dhritarashtra was a weak father whose heart went out for the blind love for his son

Duryodhana due to which the disgrace of his own daughter-in-law left him speechless. On the other hand Bhishma had vowed to remain loyal to the throne irrespective of who occupied it. This pledge meant so much to him that he couldn't speak against non-righteous behaviour of Kauravas.

- E.** a. rolled b. serving c. put off
d. agreed e. hurt f. looked
- F.** on , of, with, in, to, near, at, inside, for
- G.** a. I have to take bath even in January daily.
b. I have to go to my office on Sundays, too, these days.
c. I have to complete my homework daily.
d. I have to get up early in the winter mornings daily.
e. I have to drink the juice of bitter-gourd, as I am a diabetic.
f. I have to attend the zero period as our courses are incomplete yet.
- H.** a. Ask Meeta not to spit on the road.
b. Ask your neighbours not to keep their houses dirty.
c. Ask the students not to talk loudly.
d. Ask your friend not to disturb his neighbours.
e. Ask Raman not to throw dirt in the ground.
- I.** Do yourself

Chapter 13 : A Grain of Sand

- A.** a. 1. Here the poet is talking about the small things that may be very common but it seems to valuable for us.
2. The loving eyes can treasure common things.
3. According to the poet the 'hidden gold' is those common things that are glimmerings of life that we lose with time.
- b. 1. The poet of this poem is Tabish Khair.
2. Yes, the poet is talking about price of things that are valuable in life.

3. Price is the amount of money we pay to buy something whereas the cost includes all those efforts that are put to acquire that thing.
 4. The poet feels that the joy and happiness of childhood can never be found.
- B.**
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. False
 - d. False
 - e. True
- C.**
- a. Our ability to find gold fades away as we grow old.
 - b. The poet stores the valuable things carefully that his children found.
 - c. If we don't have faith then we won't be able to cherish the beautiful things that life has given us.
 - d.
 1. If we don't have love and faith, we will lost all the beautiful things that life has given us.
 2. As we grow old we lost the value of common things that life has given us and when we loss those things we are filled with anger and grief.
 - e. In youth age we value every small thing that we get, we treasure them as gold. We find joy and happiness in those small things. But as we grow old, we lost value for them. Our ability to find joy in small things fades away.
 - f. Yes, the value of things changes if they are treated differently. The value of things is determined by the importance we give to them. If we have something which may not be very costly , but is very important and close to our heart, we will keep and treat it love. It will become so valuable to us. On the other hand, most expensive thing may loss its value if it losses it's utility to us.
- D.** The rhyme scheme for the first stanza is Alternate rhyme. It is also called ABAB rhyme scheme.
- E.**
- a. **Unfolding** – open or spread out from a folded position.
Rahul is unfolding his clothes from the suitcase.
 - b. **Pebble** – a small round and smooth stone
Children are playing with pebbles on the street.

- c. **Glimmering** – shining faintly with a wavering light.
The moon light is glimmering on the lawn.
 - d. **Treasure** – a very valuable object
She keeps all his treasure safely.
 - e. **Faith** – complete trust
Those who have faith in God, never give up in any situation.
 - f. **Leap** – jump or spring a long way.
She was so hungry so she leaps over the food.
 - g. **Dropped** – having fallen or been allowed to fall vertically
Air force dropped food packets in the flood affected area.
 - h. **Learn the art** – skill acquired by experience
Sunil has learnt the art of making profit in this business.
- F.**
- a. I congratulated Aditi who won the first prize.
 - b. My brother who is an engineer lives in Mumbai.
 - c. The boy who is very friendly lives next door.
 - d. Tenzing and Hilary climbed Mount Everest which is 27,000 feet high.
 - e. The man whom we met at the theatre yesterday is a writer.
 - f. A man whom I met on the train gave me the address.
- G.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| a. Hurrah | b. Alas | c. Aha |
| d. Oh | e. Shh | |
- H.** Do yourself

Chapter 14 : Atma Ram

- A.**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| a. (ii) | b. (iii) | c. (iii) |
| d. (i) | e. (i) | f. (ii) |
| g. (iii) | | |
- B.**
- a. 1. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Atma Ram'.
 - 2. Mahadev was a goldsmith in VEDI Village. He was a well-known figure there.

3. Mahadev used to go to the village tank in the early morning daily with his parrot for singing some psalm.
 4. When people heard the chanting of 'Satt Gurudatt Shividatta Data', they knew that it was about to dawn.
 5. (i) Psalm (ii) Dawn
- b.**
1. The author of the lesson from which this passage has been taken is Prem Chand.
 2. Mahadev found a rusted pitcher filled with gold mohurs near the lamp.
 3. The Pitcher was filled with gold mohurs, so out of greed Mahadev turned into a thief and picked up the pitcher at once.
 4. An idea came to his mind suddenly that the thieves might come back and snatched the gold mohurs from him, so he tied some mohurs to his back and buried rest of them under the soil.
 5. (i) Gradually (ii) lost
- C.**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| a. True | b. False | c. True |
| d. False | e. True | f. True |
- D.**
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. comfortable | b. inside | c. descended |
| d. dawn | e. before | f. pity |
- E.**
- a. Mahadev was a goldsmith in Vedi Village. He was a well-known figure there. He was known for his chanting of 'Satt Gurudatt Shividatta Data' early in the morning daily, when people heard him, they knew that it was about to dawn.
 - b. Mahadev disliked his sons, grandsons and grand-daughters because none of them was helpful to him. His sons used to say that they can enjoy life and don't need to work till dada is alive.
 - c. One of Mahadev's son made the parrot free. It sat on a thatched roof of the house.
 - d. Mahadev saw a rusted pitcher filled with gold mohurs near the lamp under the tree.
 - e. The persons were smoking a clay pipe sitting under the tree in the dim light of the lamp.

all over India. This made British government irritated with Savarkar.

5. (i) enslavement (ii) Truce

- C.** a. True b. False c. False
d. True e. False f. True
- D.** a. Savarkar was a great freedom fighter of India. He was born at Bhagur village in Maharashtra on 28th May 1883.
- b. Savarkar was much impressed by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Having blessed by Tilak, the brave Savarkar boycotted the British goods in 1905 and set fire to them in Poona.
- c. In 1905, Savarkar boycotted the British goods and clothes. He set fire to them in Poona. His courageous incidents were praised not only in Poona but also all over the country. It made British government much worried. So the British government pressed the college staff to expel Savarkar from the college.
- d. The parents of Savarkar used to told the stories filled with bravery and national love of Shivaji and Maharana Pratap to young Savarkar.
- e. The main aim of ‘Abhinav Bharat’ was to terrify the English government to liberate India.
- f. Three books written by Savarkar are – ‘Magini’, ‘The History of the Sikhs’ and ‘Freedom Struggle of 1857’.
- g. Savarkar was accused of revolt against the British government in London. He was caught and was being brought to India by ship. On the way, he jumped into the ocean through the lavatory gate and reached the shore of France where he was rearrested. For this, Mumbai High Court sent him to Circular jail in Andaman and Nicobar.
- E.** a. spoken b. gets
c. have completed d. did
e. have been working f. bought
- F.** a. at b. under

- c. with
e. in
- d. near
f. besides
- G.** a. the train arrive.
b. I raised the curtain.
c. you should fall.
d. you will work hard.
e. going in the bus.
f. it broke down.
- H.** a. Police wants this information by hook and crook.
b. I want the job done at any cost.
c. He went through a lot of trouble during his childhood.
d. I am not going to give up so easily.
- I.** 1. Edison's mother helped him in making progress.
2. Silly experiments were helpful to Edison as he learnt a lot from them.
3. He was fond of books and read quite a lot of them.
4. Edison asked his teacher why man cannot fly like birds.
5. (i) man has no wings.
(ii) the boy was stupid and naughty.

