

Moral Values

Teacher's Manual

Class VI to VIII



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Class - VI

Lesson 1: A Master's Test

1.	Tick	the	correct	alternative	:
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(i) (c)

(ii) (c)

(iii) (d)

- (iv) (c)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) weak

(ii) unwilling

(iii) watching

- (iv) embraced
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) True

- (v) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) The master told his pupils that as he is weak and poor it is their duty to find money for their teacher to live.
 - (ii) The master told the pupils to catch a passerby on a lonely spot and take his money from him. He also told them not to harm the man.
 - (iii) Pupils replied 'very well master, we will set out at once.'
 - (iv) The silent pupil replied to the master that his plan is impossible and he would prefer to beg for food rather than stealing.
 - (v) The other pupils hung their heads in shame.
- 5. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) The master wanted to test his pupils.
 - (ii) He knew that there is no place in the world where there is no one watching. And he don't want to earn money by foul means.
- 6. Who said to whom?
 - (i) Master to pupils
- (ii) Pupils to master
- (iii) Silent pupil to master
- (iv) Silent pupil to master

Lesson 2: The True Business

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (c)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (c)

(iv) (a)

- (v) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Talwandi

(ii) superstitions

- (iii) obeyed (iv) material
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Guru Nanak Dev was first Guru of Sikhs. He was the founder of Sikhism. He was born at Talwandi village in Punjab on 15th April, 1469 AD.
 - (ii) Nanak's father gave him some money and asked him to go to the market to buy something which may fetch profit.
 - (iii) Nanak spent those rupees to arrange the food for the hungry saints.
 - (iv) The story teaches us that 'Business is not only to earn profit but also a type of charity. Fulfilling the needs of needy people is also profitable.
- 5. Distinguish between the following:
 - (i) Profit and Benefit: Profit is the financial benefit earned in the form of income left afer all expenditures. Benefit is not a profit it is financial assistance received in time of need.
 - (ii) Donation and Charity A donation is something that is given to the needy such as blood, money, clothes, etc. Charity is referred to as donating things to the needy or poor who may need it. Donation is given voluntarily. Charity is usually given when asked for.
 - (iii) Material and Matter Material can be define as a particular type of matter. For ex- wood, cloth, cement, iron, oil, etc. Matter is combination of similar type of substances.
- 6. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) Guru Nanak refused to wear zaneo because he wants to remove superstitions from the society.
 - (ii) Guru Nank obeyed his father and thought that it would be a good deed and business of profit to arrange the food for hungry saints.

Lesson 3: Good Habits

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a) (ii) (b)
 - (iii) (c) (iv) (d)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) practices (ii) repetition (iii) habit
 - (iv) steal (v) time
- 3. Say true or false :
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True
 - (v) False (vi) True (viii) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Good habits are practices that helps in our daily life and help to enjoy healthy life.
 - (ii) Nancy's mother told her to bring sweets from the nearby shop.
 - (iii) Nancy steal a laddu from the sweets shop.
 - (iv) Nancy's mother taught her that 'if you are talking something of another person without their knowing, then it is called stealing. Stealing from others is wrong. God always keeps eye on everyone.'
 - (v) Four good habits are essential for every human. They are Punctuality, Accuracy, Steadiness and Efficiency.

Lesson 4 : Weigh Your Tongue

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b) (ii) (d)
 - (iii) (a) (iv) (d)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) ducks, turtle (ii) tongue
 - (iii) water (iv) children
 - (v) turtle
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True (vi) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) The ducks and the turtle were good friends.
 - (ii) Two ducks were quiet creatures but the turtle was a jolly creature and used to speak a lot.
 - (iii) When both the ducks decided to leave the dry pond and go somewhere else to survive, this made turtle worried as he thought that he would be left alone in the dry forest.
 - (iv) The ducks brought a long stick and asked the turtle to hold the stick firmly with his teeth. They warned turtle not to speak. Then they lifted the stick with their beaks and set out safely.

- (v) When the children continued making fun of ducks and turtle, he lose his temper and opened his mouth to reply the naughty boys. The turtle fell on earth and died.
- (vi) The story teaches us that we should think before speaking.
- 5. Who said to whom:
 - (i) Turtle to ducks
- (ii) Ducks to turtle
- (iii) Turtle to ducks
- (iv) Turtle to ducks
- (v) Ducks to turtle
- (vi) Children among themselves

Lesson 5: The Kind Hearted Prince

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (a)

(iv) (b)

- (v) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Shuddhodana
- (ii) Siddharatha
- (iii) Siddharatha
- (v) Saver
- 3. Match the following:
 - (i) (b)
- (ii) (c)
- (iii) (d)
- (iv) (a)
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Shuddodana was the king of Kapilvastu in Nepal.
 - (ii) Siddharatha was the son of Shuddhodana, the crown prince of Kapilvastu.
 - (iii) He used to go to garden daily because there he get satisfaction by seeing chirping and hopping birds on the trees, hovering butterflies on colourful flowers and hanging fruits on the trees.
 - (iv) Siddharatha found a swan lying on the ground with an arrow into its body.
 - (v) Devdatt was the cousin of Siddharatha. He was very proud and cruel.
 - (vi) The moral of the story is that we should be kind towards the birds and animals.
- 5. Who am I?
 - (i) Swan
 - (ii) Devdatt
 - (iii) Siddharatha
 - (iv) King Shuddhodana

Lesson 6: A Dutiful Man

1.	Tick	the correct alternative:			
	(i)	(a)	(ii) (a)		
	(iii)	(b)	(iv) (b)		
	(v)	(a)			
2.	Fill i	in the blanks:			
	(i)	Sleeping (ii) Mayank	(iii) Mayank	(iv) future	
3.	Say	true or false:			
	(i)	False	(ii) False		
	(iii)	True	(iv) True		
4.	Ansv	wer the following question	ns:		
	(i)	Kapil was going to his o	ffice by train.		
	(ii) Kapil could not get a seat in railway compartment because a passenger was sleeping on the full birth which can accommodate five passengers.				
	(iii) Four passengers including a woman with a baby in he arms were standing inside the compartment.				
	(iv)	Kapil requested the sleep standing passengers. He the lady standing discom	asked to atleast	make space for	
5.	Ansv	wer the following question	ns in one word:		
	(i)	Train	(ii) Baby		
	(iii)	Mayank	(iv) Relatives		
		Lesson 7 :	Honesty		
1.	Tick	the correct alternative:			
	(i)	(a)	(ii) (d)		
	(iii)	(c)	(iv) (c)		
2.	Fill i	in the blanks:			
	(i)	employee	(ii) wallet		
	(iii)	heeled	(iv) school fees		
	(v)	envelope			
3.	State	e true or false:			
	(i)	False (ii) False	(ii) True	(iv) True	
4.	Who	said to whom?			
	(i)	Raman's wife to Raman			
	(ii)	Raman to the gentleman			
	(iii)	Gentleman to Raman			

- (iv) Raman to Gentleman
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Raman found a wallet lying on the road. He picked it up and continued his way to home.
 - (ii) In the wallet there was four 500 rupee notes, five 100 rupee notes and two 50 rupee notes, few notes of smaller denomination, along with some folded papers, receipts and an identity card. There was also a photograph in the wallet.
 - (iii) After examining the belongings of the man Raman could made out that the owner of the wallet was a well heeled man, so he can bear this loss.
 - (iv) Raman's wife told him to return the wallet to the owner before going to office.
 - (v) The owner gratified Raman by giving him an envelope as reward which contains six thousand rupees.
 - (vi) The moral of the story is Honesty is the best policy.

			Lesson 8: S	Saint Kabir	
1.	Tick	the correct	ct alternative:		
	(i)	(a)		(ii) (c)	
	(iii)	(a)		(iv) (c)	
2.	Fill	in the blan	ıks :		
	(i)	Kabir	(ii) carefree	(iii) God	(iv) Kabir
	(v)	Khadi bo	li		
3.	Mat	ch the foll	owing:		
	(i)	(d)		(ii) (c)	
	(iii)	(a)		(iv) (b)	
4.	Say	true or fal	se:		
	(i)	True		(ii) False	
	(iii)	True		(iv) True	
5.	Ans	wer the fo	llowing questio	ns:	
	(i)	Kabir wa	s born from a	Brahamin widow	in 1398 AD

- (i) Kabir was born from a Brahamin widow in 1398 AD in Varanasi but she abandoned him at Lahartara pond's bank due to social blot. He was brought up by a Muslim weaver family of Neeru and Nima.
- (ii) Kabir accepted the great Saint Swami Ramananda as his guru.
- (iii) Kabir earned his bread by weaving clothes.
- (iv) Kabir believed in oneness of God. According to him

- Allah and God are the names of same almighty. He revolted against the social evils and opposed superstitions. Kabir was against injustice and falsehood. He also opposed the corrupted traditions of all religions.
- Sikandar Lodhi was the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate. He ordered his servants to capture Kabir and threw him in Ganga river, but when Kabir swam to the bank of river alive. Sultan again tied him and put him before an angry elephant but this time also nothing happened to Kabir.
- 6. Who am I?
 - (i) Brahmin widow
- (ii) Neeru and Nima

(iii) Varanasi

- (iv) Swami Ramananda
- (v) Sikander Lodi
- (vi) Elephant

(vii) Maghar

Lesson 9: The White False

- Tic the correct alternative: 1.
 - (i) (a)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (b)

- (iv) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) disclose

(ii) faithful

(iii) dishonest

- (iv) son
- 3. Say true or false:
 - False
- (ii) False
- (iii) False (iv) True

- Answer the following questions: 4.
 - Karorimal was a rich merchant in a village. He was a businessman.
 - (ii) Karorimal return to his old village from Gangapur after making lot of money.
 - (iii) Karorimal asked his friend to return back the wooden beam.
 - (iv) Charana told lie to his friend because he thought that wooden beam was worth of money and he can get lot of money by selling it.
 - Karorimal said to Charana that an ordinary beam cannot break their friendship. He asked Charana to send his youngest son to his house to collect the watch had bought for him. When Charana's son visited Karorimal house he locked him in a room and said to Charana that a kite has carried away his son.
 - (vi) The prince settled the dispute by ordering Charana to

return Karorimal's wooden beam. He also asked Karorimal to free the son of Charana.

- (vii) The story teaches us that Dishonesty for gain is bad so we should nevel lie for gain.
- 5. Who am I?
 - (i) Karorimal

(ii) Charana

(iii) Wooden beam

(iv) Watch

(v) Prince

Lesson 10 : A Greedy King

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (c)

(iv) (d)

2. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Midas

(ii) royal treasury

(iii) ask

(v) owner

(v) sacrifice

- 3. Match the following:
 - (i) (c)

(ii) (d)

(iii) (a)

- (iv) (b)
- 4. Say true or false:
 - (i) True

(iii) False

(iv) False

- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Midas was one of the great kings of Italy.
 - (ii) Midas worshiped the goddess of Fortuna.
 - (iii) Midas had a strong desire for gold.

(ii) True

- (iv) The goddess granted a boon to Midas that whatever he touch will turn into gold.
- (v) The goddess adviced Midas that he should think properly over his desire as it can be harmful to him.
- (vi) Midas become sad because whatever thing he touches turns into gold. He could not sleep and eat because his royal bed and food was also turned into gold.
- (vii) The moral of the story is Greed is a bad habit. It takes the person to the path of immortality.

Lesson 11: A Girl with a Basket

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a)

(ii) (c)

(iii) (b)

(iv) (d)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Judge

(ii) Ranikhet

(iii) nine year

- (iv) accept
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True
- (ii) True
- (iii) False
- (iv) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) William C. Douglas was traveling from Delhi to Ranikhet.
 - (ii) William C. Douglas was alighted at every stop but at one railway station he saw a group of refugee children selling hand made baskets and fans.
 - (iii) The refugee children were of people who had come from Pakistan after partition in 1947 AD.
 - (iv) The judge saw a nine year old refugee girl who was looking at him with the desire to sell her basket.
 - (v) The nine year old girl wanted to sell her lovely basket for one and a half rupee to the judge.
 - (vi) The moral of the story is we should be self respecting and gentle and prefer to earn through work rather than begging.
- 5. Give suitable reasons of the following statements:
 - (i) William C. Douglas was from America when he visited India he wants to experience different people and things therefore he alighted almost at every railway station.
 - (ii) The refugee children gathered him immediately as they want to sell him their hand made baskets and fans.
 - (iii) At first the judge could not buy the little girl's basket as his hands were already occupied with articles.
 - (iv) The little girl does not accept the coins given by the judge as it was against her dignity and pride to accept money without selling anything to him.

Lesson 12: Rohit, The Brave Boy

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (c)

(ii) (c)

(iii) (a)

(iv) (c)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Rohit

(ii) disgustedly

(iii) flowing

- (iv) Principal, bravery
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True

(ii) True

	(iii)	True		(iv)	False	
	(v)	True		(vi)	True	
4.	Mate	ch the follo	owing:			
	(i)	(d)		(ii)	(a)	
	(iii)	(b)		(iv)	(c)	
5.	Ansv		lowing question			
	(i)					with his parents t of Class VIth.
	(ii)	Rohit lost one of his legs in an accident due to which his classmates and schoolmates don't talk and play with him, therefore he felt neglected.				
	(iii) Rohit dislike to go to school because none of his classmates play and share lunch with him. They also avoid him due to his disability.					
	(iv)	Ravi disli	kes Rohit becau	se of	Rohit's disa	ability.
	(v) Rohit saved Ravi's sister Mita from drowning. When he saw a child drowning in canal he at once jumped into the canal and gripped her hand. After trying hard he pulled Mita to the bank of canal.					
6.	Who	said to wh	nom ?			
	(i)	Rohit's m	other to Rohit			
	(ii)	Mother to	Rohit			
	(iii)	Rohit to n	nother			
	(iv)	Rohit to R	Ravi			
	(v)	Rohit to N	Mohit			
		L	esson 13 : The	Stra	nger Gift	
1.	Tick	the correc	t alternative :			
		(a)		(ii)		
	(iii)			(iv)	(b)	
2.		in the blanl	ks:			
	(i)	1529		. ,	wisemen	
		Chinese		(iv)	Tenali Ram	
	(v)					
3.	•	true or fals			_	
4	(i)	True	(ii) False	(iii)	True	(iv) False
4.	Mate (i)	ch the follo (c)	owing: (ii) (d)	(iii)	(a)	(iv) (b)

- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Krishna Deva Roy was the famous king of Vijay Nagar empire. He belonged to he Tuluva Dynasty.
 - (ii) Tenali Ram was a wiseman in the court of Krishna Deva Roy.
 - (iii) A Chinese messenger appeared in the court of Krishna Deva Raya. He brought a lot of gifts from China for the king.
 - (iv) Krishna Deva Raya expressed his wish to the Chinese messenger that he wants to gifts him something, whatever he likes.
 - (v) The Chinese messenger asked Krishna Dev to gift him something that will always stay with him in sun and shadow.
 - (vi) Tenali Ram removes the worry of the king by giving the Chinese messenger gift of his choice i.e. the shadow which never separates from a person.
- 6. Who said to Whom?

the jungle.

- (i) Krishna Deva to Chinese messenger
- (ii) Krishna Deva to Tenali Ram

	(II) KIISIIIIa Deva to Teliai	i Kaiii				
	(iii) Tenali Ram o Krishna Deva					
	(iv) Tenali Ram to Chinese	messenger				
	Lesson 14: Th	e Trickful Rabbit				
1.	Tick the correct alternative	:				
	(i) (c)	(ii) (a)				
	(iii) (b)	(iv) (c)				
	(v) (a)					
2.	Fill in the blanks:					
	(i) strolling	(ii) baniyan tree				
	(iii) rabbit	(iv) wicked				
3.	Say true or false:					
	(i) False (ii) True	(iii) False (iv) True				
4.	Who said o whom?					
	(i) Lion to man	(ii) Man to lion				
	(iii) Man to lion	(iv) Rabbit to man				
5.	Answer the following quest	ions:				
	(i) One day the lion fell	into a deep hole while strolling in				

- (ii) The Man heard the cries of lion for help. He helped lion by pulling him out from the hole with the help of bamboo sticks.
- (iii) The lion persuaded the man by promising him that he will not harm him. The lion also said to man that he thinks negatively and his nature is just opposite to the man's thinking.
- (iv) When the man took out the lion from the hole, the lion said that he was very hungry and want to eat him up.
- (v) No, the lion was not grateful to man as he did not keep his promise.
- (vi) Rabbit saved the man from the lion. The Rabbit plays a trick by not understanding how did a big lion fall into such small hole. To explain the situation to the rabbit the lion jumped into the hole and this way the man was saved by rabbit.
- 6. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) The lion was crying for help into the hole so that someone could take him out from the hole.
 - (ii) On hearing the cries of lion the man began to run away because lion is the enemy of human beings and will eat him up if he helped lion to come out of hole.
 - (iii) The lion was very hungry as he had been lived inside the hole for few days.
 - (iv) The banyan tree does not help the man and said that man is also ungrateful as trees provide them fruits and shade but humans cut the trees mercilessly.
 - (v) The bullock does not help the man because he was annoyed by humans and said, "we animals help you lot by giving milk, cultivating land and pulling heavy loads but you treat us cruelly and starve us."

Lesson 15: The Selfish Giant

1.	Tick	the	correct	alternative	:

(i) (d) (ii) (d)

(iii) (a) (iv) (a)

2. Fill in the blanks:

(i) garden (ii) birds (iii) playing (iv) boy

(v) God

3.	Say	true or fals	se:						
	(i)	False	(ii) True	(iii) False	(iv) True				
4.	Mat	ch the follo	owing:						
	(i)	(d)	(ii) (c)	(iii) a)	(iv) (b)				
5.	Ans	wer the fol	lowing question	is:					
	(i)	(i) The giant lives in a very beautiful garden.							
	(ii)	•							
	(iii)	The giant	returned after s	even years into t	he garden.				
	(iv)	(v) The children were sad because when the giant has returned to his garden there was no other place for them to play.							
	(v)	* *							
	(vi)	can enter		e garden wall so play fearlessly.					
6.	Arrange the events in order:								
	(i)	- (ii)	– (iv) –	(iii)					
		_							
_	1			cked Moneylend	er				
1.			et alternative :	(**)					
	` '	(c)		(ii) (a)					
•	(iii)			(iv) (c)					
2.		Fill in the blanks:							
	(i)	moneylen	der	(ii) rich					
2		option		(iv) Raka					
3.		ch the follo	-	(***) ()	<i>(</i> ') <i>(</i> 1)				
	(i)	(d)	(ii) (c)	(iii) (a)	(iv) (b)				
4.	•	true or fals		(''') T	(') T				
~	(i)	True	(ii) False	(iii) True	(iv) True				
5.			lowing question		11 ' 7 1'				
	(i)			ey lender in a vi					
	(ii)	villagers	at high interes	large amount of est rates, as a					
	(:::\	_	richer day by d	•	1d soins				
	(111)	Lakmimai	iost a dag whic	h contains 20 go	ia coms.				

(iv) The bag contains 20 gold coins when it was lost.

- (v) The village head Makhanlal decided the case by giving the bag of coins to Raka and said that the bag found by Raka does not belong to Lakhimal as the bag lost by Lakhimal contains 25 coins but this bag contains only 20 coins.
- (vi) The moral of this story is "Justice favours the honest".
- 6. Give suitable reason of the following:
 - (i) The villagers had to take loan from Lakhimal because they were poor and illiterate and has no other option to borrow money.
 - (ii) Raka was an honest man. He handed over the bag to Lakhimal because Lakhimal declared that who will found his lost bag he would give five coins.
 - (iii) Raka went to the village headman Makhanlal because Lakhimal refused to give him reward of 5 gold coins.
 - (iv) The village headman was aware of the cheating nature of wicked moneylender Lakhimal therefore he did not gave the bag of coins to Lakhimal.

Lesson 17: Justice of Jahangir

1.	Tick the correct alternative:	
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)
	(iii) (b)	(iv) (a)

2. Fill in the blanks:

(i) justice (ii) Nurjahan (iii) arrow (iv) servant

3. Say true or false:

(i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True

(v) True

- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Jahangir was the son of Mughal emperor Akbar.
 - (ii) Nurjahan was he wife of Jahangir.
 - (iii) One day Nurjahan went into forest to hunt wild animals. As she was running after a wild animal, her arrow missed the target and hit the washerman.
 - (iv) The washer woman went to fort and pull the chain to seek justice.
 - (v) No, the washerwoman did not kill Jahangir because after hearing the decision of Jahangir she was much impressed and could not decide what to do. The sword fell down

from her hand and she said – 'She cannot kill a great emperor of the country.'

- 5. Read the following and identify:
 - (i) Jahangir
 - (ii) NurJahan
 - (iii) Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana
 - (iv) Washerman

Lesson 18: The Lady with the Lamp

1.	Tick	the correct	et alternative :		
	(i)	(c)		(ii) (c)	
	(iii)	(d)		(iv) (c)	
	(v)	(a)			
2.	Fill	in the blan	ks:		
	(i)	Italy		(ii) note	
	(iii)	opposite		(iv) condition	
3.	Say	true or fals	se:		
	(i)	False	(ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) True
	(v)	True			
4.	Mat	ch the follo	owing:		
	(i)	(c)	(ii) (d)	(iii) (d)	(iv) (e)
	(v)	(b)			
5.	Ans	wer the fol	lowing question	is:	
	(i)		~ ~	s a nurse famo rvices. She was l	

- 1820 AD in the city of Florence.(ii) Florence got her name from the city of Florence in Italy which is her birth place.
- (iii) Florence wrote a note in her notebook— "Today God spoke to me and called me to his service."
- (iv) Florence was determined to sacrifice all the luxuries and comforts of life and become a nurse.
- (v) In those days the condition of hospitals were not good. Beds, floors, walls, toilets, bed-sheets of the hospital all were dirty. No proper arrangements were made to reside

- for the staff. The nurses had to sleep in wooden cages outside the wards without any security.
- (vi) When Florence's grandmother fell ill, she got the first chance to attend and treat her grandmother as nurse.
- (vii) For improving the poor conditions of the hospital. Florence herself joined the sweepers and other sanitation staff to clean up the hospital bedsheets, beds floors and kitchen of the hospital. She even spend her salary on purchasing new bedsheets, clothes, etc.
- 6. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) Florence did not like comforts and luxuries of life because she was determined to become a nurse.
 - (ii) In those days the condition of hospitals were not good. There were no proper arrangements to reside for the staff and no security was provided to nurses, therefore the work of nurse was not liked by respectable families.
 - (iii) When Florence's grandmother fell ill. She got the chance to treat her grandmother as nurse.
 - (iv) In those days, the hospitals were not electrified so Florence went from bed to bed carrying a lamp in her hand at night. And from then and there she was called "The Lady with the Lamp".

Class VII

Lesson 1: A Brave Queen of India

1.	Tick	the correct alt	ernative:				
	(i)	(a) (ii)	(b)	(iii)	(b)	(iv)	(b)
2.	Fill	in the blanks:					
	(i)	Maharaja Gar	ngadhar Rac	(ii)	hardness		
	(iii)	women		(iv)	English		
3.	Say	true or false:					
	(i)	False (ii)	True	(iii)	False	(iv)	True
4.	Ans	wer the follow	ing question	is:			
	(i)	The childhood moher died we take her with read and plate. Soon she been riding and guidue to her egitation and state of the control of the childhood moher died with the childhood moher d	when she wan him into y with the come expert in shooting.	the c sons t in p	ears old. He ourt of Pes and daugh olaying swo	er fat shwa ters ord, s	her used to where she of Peshwa. pear, horse
	(ii)	After the death of Gangadhar Rao, Rani Lakshmibai adopted a young boy named Damodar Rao but the English does not recognize him as the successor of king. Lord Dalhousie refused to acknowledge her right to adopt an heir to the throne of Jhansi and annexed her state.					
	(iii)	General Huer	ose fought t	he ba	ttle with Ra	ıni La	akshmi Bai.
	(iv) A woman soldier Jhalkari bai disguised herself into the Rani's dress so that the English could not distinguish her. In the mean while Rani Lakshmi Bai escaped from there and reached Kalpi.						
	(v)	Rani breathed water channel				ile c	rossing the
5.	Writ	e one word for	the following	ing:			
	(i)	Manu		(ii)	King		
	` ′	Horse		(iv)	Damodar R	ao	
	(v)	Huerose					
		Lesson 2	: Birbal ent	ters A	khar's Co	ırt	
1.	Tick	the correct alt		OID II			

(ii) (c)

(iv) (b)

(i) (a)

(iii) (b)

2.	Fill	in the blanks:			
	(i)	Birbal	(ii) surprised		
	(iii)	guard	(iv) emperor Ak	bar	
3.	Say	true or false:			
	(i)	True (ii) False	(iii) False	(iv) True	
4.	Who	said to whom?			
	(i)	Guard to Birbal	(ii) Guard to B	irbal	
	(iii)	Akbar to Birbal	(iv) Akbar to Bi	rbal	
5.	Ans	wer the following question	s:		
	(i)	There were nine experts jewels of the court of emp		wn as the nine	
	(ii) When Birbal came to knew about the court of Akbar an about the people he decided to go to Akbar's court.				
	(iii) The guard stopped Birbal at the gate. He asked a larg sum of money as bribe from Birbal.				
	(iv) As Birbal promised the guard to give half of what he will receive from emperor, the guard received fifty strokes of whips from Birbal.				
	(v) Yes, the emperor was pleased with Birbal. He not only gave him money and land but also asked him to stay a the court.				
		Lesson 3:	Promise		
1.	Tick	the correct alternative:			
	(i)	(b)	(ii) (a)		
	(iii)	(c)	(iv) (d)		
2.	Fill	in the blanks:			
	(i)	Rampur	(ii) fear		
	(iii)	snakes	(iv) eye sight		
	(v)	Naag Devta			
3.	State	e true or false :			
	(i)	False	(ii) True		
	(iii)	True	(iv) True		
	(v)	True			
4.	Who	said to whom?			
	(i)	Ravi's wife to Ravi	(ii) Ravi's wife	to Ravi	
	(iii)	Ravi to his wife	(iv) Ravi's Wife	to Ravi	

- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Ravi lived in a village called Rampur. He felt that first monsoon showers after hot summer is the best time to work hard and earn for his family.
 - (ii) Krishna was a great ploughman who loved his work so much. He enjoy doing his work and sang happily and guide bullocks pulling the steel plough.
 - (iii) Krishna saw several snakes in the field while ploughing.
 - (iv) Ravi was a religious man. He prayed to God to forgive his employee for his deed and also promised to build a temple in memory of the snake. Soon, the snakes start moving from the field.
 - (v) Ravi's wife completely lost her eye sight.
 - (vi) Ravi's wife dreamt that she went blind because Ravi did not fulfill a promise. If Ravi will do it now. She will get her eye sight back.
 - (v) The lesson teaches that 'Promise once made must be fulfilled'.

(ii) (b)

(iv) (a)

Lesson 4 : What Are You Doing ?

Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

	(v) (a)			
2.	Fill in the blar	ıks :		
	(i) passes		(ii) of course	
	(iii) choke		(iv) dangerous	
3.	Say true or fal	se:		
	(i) True	(ii) True	(iii) False	(iv) True

4. Answer the following questions:

1

(i) (a) (iii) (d)

- (i) The writer saw that a woman was sweeping her housefront and was putting the dust and garbage into the drain passing before her house.
- (ii) The lady promised that she will not repeat the wrong doings i.e. putting dust and garbage into drains.
- (iii) The writer saw that a man was eating bananas and throwing the peelings of bananas on the platform.
- (iv) The peelings can be harmful to man as it may cause accident. Any person can slip over them and can be badly hurt. Beside it attracts flies and make the surroundings dirty.

(v) Oxytocin injections are very hot and dangerous. It destroys the fertility of animals and diminishes body power. It mixes into milk and reaches our body and harm us in the long run.

Lesson 5: The Maker of Modern India

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a) (ii) (a)
 - (iii) (b) (iv) (a)
 - (v) (c)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (ii) father
 - (iii) views (iv) earned
 - (v) Lord William Bentinck
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
 - (v) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a greatman of India. He was a social reformer and founder of Brahmo Samaj.
 - (ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the institution named 'Brahmo Samaj' which believes in existence of one God. Its main principal were
 - a. Abolition of Sati system
 - b. Protest of polygany, child marriage, casteism.
 - c. Protest of Superstitions
 - d. Remarriage of widows
 - e. Equal rights to women and men.
 - (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was sent to local school to learn Bengali and to Patna to learn Persian. Besides these he also learned Arabic, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Urdu. He also went to Banaras to learn Sanskrit. He studied Bible also. To gain religious knowledge he studied Upnishads and Vedanta.
 - (iv) Sati system is a social evil. In this, when the husband died, the widow had to burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her husband.
 - (v) Raja Ram Mohan Roy raised his voice against this social evil of Sati system. During his governor generalship Lord William Bentinck helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy to

- abolish the sati system by making a law in 1829 AD to end this evil system.
- (vi) Lord William Bentinck was the governor general of India during 1829. He helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy to abolish the sati system by making a law in 1829 AD against this evil system. Thus, he saved many young widows of India from death.

Lesson 6: The Real Problem

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b) (ii) (c)
 - (iii) (a) (iv) (d)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) farmer (ii) daughter's
 - (iii) money lender (iv) slave
 - (v) beat
- 3. Say true or false :
 - (i) False (ii) False (iv) True
 - (v) True
- 4. Who said to whom?
 - i) Anita to Ajay (ii) Ajay to Anita
 - (iii) Money lender to Ajay (iv) Money lender to Ajay
 - (v) Money lender's wife to Money lender
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Ajay was a poor farmer. He had a small plot to work and serve his family needs. He was worried about his elder daughter's marriage.
 - (ii) Money lender asked Ajay to keep his eldest son Aman as security for the loan. The farmer agrees and send his son to stay at lender's house and thus he arranged money for his daughter's marriage.
 - (iii) Money lender and his wife treated Aman as slave Aman had to work till late night. He was given only two thin chapatis and chutney in breakfast, lunch and dinner. He was given torn clothes to wear. He was also often beaten by money lender and his wife.
 - (iv) The king asked both moneylender and Aman to be his guest. Aman was given delicious food to eat but the money lender was given only two thin chapatis and chutney in all the three meals. As a result Aman became healthy and money lender became thin.

- (v) The real problem was dowry for which poor people had to take loan to marry their daughters.
- (vi) The lesson teaches us that Dowry is a social evil. We should say no to dowry.

Lesson 7 : Solomon's Justice

Tick the correct alternative:

1.

	(i)	(a)	(ii) (b)				
	(iii)	(c)	(iv) (a)				
2.	Fill	in the blanks:					
	(i)	Israel	(ii) punished				
	(iii)	two	(iv) listened				
3.	Say	true or false:					
	(i)	True (ii) False	(iii) False (iv) False				
	(v)	True					
4.	Who	am I?					
	(i)	Soloman	(ii) Soloman				
	(iii)	First woman	(iv) Second woman				
	(v)	Second woman					
5.	Answer the following questions:						
	(i)	Soloman was the king of					
	(ii)		court of Soloman. One of them				
		had a baby in her arms.					
	(iii) The first woman was saying that the other woman						
	claiming to be baby's mother but as she has given birt the baby, the baby is her's. She will not give the bab						
		the other woman.	s. She will not give the baby to				
	(iv)		saving that as she has given hirth				
	(11)	The second woman was saying that as she has given birth to the baby, the baby is hers and the king can enquire					
		about the same from her neighbours.					
	(v)	•					
	justice as they both were fighting to be the real mot						
		the baby.					
			was the real mother get the baby				
6.		wer the questions in one w					
	(i)	Israel	(ii) one				
	(iii)	Two	(iv) King Soloman				

Lesson 8 : The Lesson of Truth

1.	Tick the correct alternative.	
	(i) (d)	(ii) (c)
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (a)
2.	Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) student	(ii) simple student
	(iii) her	(iv) before the class
3.	Say true or false:	· /
	(i) True (ii) False	(iii) True (iv) True
4.	Answer the following questi	
		student. She study in Era Public
		angry with her because she don't studies and score average marks in
	(iii) Sneha's father work multinational company.	as a senior manager in a
	(iv) Sneha's father was he father that she got 16 and she is afraid of to	lpful to her. When Sneha told her marks in science test instead of 18 elling the same to her mother and soled her and asked to tell the truth
		on the phone that she had told the nd teacher and her teacher is much
	Lesson 9: A N	Market Accident
1.	Tick the correct alternative:	
	(i) (a)	(ii) (c)
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (a)
2.	Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) gathering	(ii) moaning
	(iii) pity	(iv) first aid
3.	Say true or false:	
	(i) True (ii) True	(iii) False (iv) True
4.	Answer the following questi	ons:
	(i) The writer was in the v	
		a man aged about 60 years was with pain lying on the ground

- vegetables was lying beside him and blood was coming out from one of his hand.
- (iii) The man was moaning and crying because he was stricken by an ox.
- (iv) The writer requested an auto puller and rickshaw puller to take the man to the doctor but no one agreed. Then a brave rickshaw puller came forward and was ready to take the man to doctor. He asked writer to accompany him to make payments. The writer agreed and lead the rickshaw puller on his cycle upto clinic.
- The writer did not accept the money offered by the person as he said – "it was his moral duty to help him."

Lesson 10: The Three Friends and the Waiter

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a)
- (ii) (b)

(iii) (c)

- (iv) (d)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) cleverest

(ii) long journey

(iii) bread

(iv) eggs, bread, coffee

(v) waiter

- (vi) scolded
- 3. Say true of false:
 - (i) True (ii) True
- (iii) True (iv) True

- (v) False
- 4. Who said to Whom?
 - Shyam to owner of hotel (i)
 - (ii) Hotel owner to Shyam
 - (iii) Dev to hotel owner
 - (iv) Ram said to Dev and Shyam
 - (v) Waiter to Dev
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - The three boys Ram, Shyam and Dev. Ram was the cleverest of all.
 - Ram planned a trick and asked his friends to sleep now and dream. He said that in morning each one of us will tell the dream. The loaf of bread will be the prize of best dream.
 - (iii) Ram wake up before the morning and ate the loaf of
 - (iv) They went to the hotel in next street for breakfast.

- (v) All three started fighting on who will pay the bill. Then, Ram said that they will tie a piece of cloth on waiter's eye, the one who will be caught by waiter will pay the bill. The waiter agreed and tried to catch them but they ran away.
- (vi) The lesson teaches us that 'Don't be foolish, use your mind and then act'.

Lesson 11: Swami Vivekananda

1. Tick the correct alternative :					
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)			
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (b)			
2.	Who said the following statements:				
	(i) 12 January	(ii) Home			
	(iii) Childhood	(iv) quarrel			
3.	Say true or false:				
	(i) True (ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) True		
	(v) True				
4.	Answer the following que	estions :			

Narendranath Datta. His father was Vishwanath Datta and mother was Bhuvenshwari Devi.

childhood name of Swami Vivekanand was

- (ii) Swami Vivekanand was fond of wrestling, boxing, race, horse riding, swimming, gymnastic etc.
- (iii) In the World Religion Conference held in Chicago Swami Vivekanand said "All the religions belong to us and this idea will help us to develop complete humanism, If in future any religion is developed it will be known as the religion of world, that will be endless..."
- (iv) Swami Vivekanand asked Swani Ramakrishna that "Have you met God...?"

Lesson 12: Budha and Meditation

1.	Tick the correct alternative:			
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)		
	(iii) (c)	(iv) (a)		
2.	Fill in the blanks:			
	(i) spent, truth	(ii) forest		
	(iii) errors, griefs	(iv) slave		

The

(i)

- 3. Explain the following terms:
 - (i) Meditative Meditative describes things that are related to the act of meditating or the act of thinking very deeply about something.
 - (ii) Penance Penance is an act that shows feeling sorry about something that have been done wrong.
 - (iii) Desire Desire is a strong wish to do or have something.
 - (iv) Enlightenment Enlightenment is a state of awakened understanding. Attaining spritual knowledge and awareness which frees a person from grief and pains.
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Sidharatha was sad as he saw an old man in pitable condition. On seeing Yashodhra, Siddhartha thinks that how beautiful is my wife today but she will also become ugly like that old man.
 - (ii) On seeing an old man various questions comes in Siddhartha mind like why does a man take birth?Why does he become old or ill? Why does he die?. etc.
 - (iii) Budha was amazed after penance on knowing the truth that 'The man himself is the cause of all the griefs. He is suffering due to his desires and slavery of passions.
 - (iv) The truth is foresent and all of us are aware of it but it can be felt through a systematic meditation.
 - (v) Meditation is the act of thinking very deeply to know all the truths of the life.
 - (vi) The moral of the lesson is "The man himself is the root cause of all his grief and sufferings due to his endless desires. We should not be slave of our passions."

Lesson 13: A Dishonest Disciple

1.	Tick the correct alternative:				
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)			
	(iii) (c)	(iv) (a)			
2.	Fill in the blanks:				
	(i) sacrifices	(ii) salvation			
	(iii) disciple	(iv) treasure			
3.	Say true or false:				
	(i) False	(ii) True			
	(iii) False	(iv) True			

- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Hari was a saint. he lived in a cave in the forest by a river.
 - Hari used to perform sacrifices by which he enriched (ii) himself with a boon of God and received a lot of gold coins through his miracles of boon.
 - (iii) Kalu was a wicked man in a nearly village. When he came to knew about the treasure of the saint he wanted to possess it by hook and crook.
 - (iv) Kalu disguised himself as a holy saint, for which he wore red coloured dress of a sadhu and put a paint of ash and sandal wood powder on his forehead.
 - Hari was much impressed by the deep, religious and spritual thoughts of Kalu.
 - (vi) Kalu became the disciple of Hari to possess his treasure of silver and gold coins.
 - (vii) Hari left his cave as the king of the state invited him to attend the grand feast ceremony in the palace.
 - (viii) Hari had to take a holy dip into the river before offering ot. d

		a chance	to possess the t	ed his treasure to reasure. He took opeared from the	the bag of gol	
		Le	sson 14 : Victo	ry After Defeat		
1.	Tick	the correc	t alternative:			
	(i)	(a)		(ii) (b)		
	(iii)	(c)		(iv) (a)		
	(v)	(a)				
2.	Fill	in the blan	ks:			
	(i)	horse		(ii) terrible		
	(iii)	Sultan		(iv) wondered		
3.	Say	true or fals	se:			
	(i)	False	(ii) True	(iii) False	(iv) True	
4.	Describe the following:					
	(i)	(i) Stable : A place where horses are kept.				
	(ii)	Terrorism	: It is the use	e of intentionall	y indiscrimina	

- te violence to create terror among masses of people.
- (iii) Unique: Unique is being the only one of its kind.
- (iv) Rein: It is a long narrow strap attached at one end of the horse's bit, typically used to guide the horses while riding.

- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Baba Bharti was a saint. He lives in a temple out of his village.
 - (ii) Kharag Singh was a terrible dacoit People were afraid of his terrorism and atrocities.
 - (iii) Kharag Singh had heard a lot about the fame of Sultan, the horse therefore he visited Baba's hut to have a look of it.
 - (iv) Kharag Singh disguised himself as a sickman and asked Baba Bharti for help to take him to physician on his horse. As horse began to ran fast, Kharag Singh snatched its rein from Baba and dismounted him from the horse.
 - (v) Kharag Singh was defeated in the story.
 - (vi) The moral of the story is if the poor commit cheating, no one will trust them.

Lesson 15: Panna, The Great Maid Servant

1.	Tick the correct alternative:			
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)		
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (a)		
	(v) (a)			

- 2. Who said the following statements:
 - (i) Queen Karnawati (ii) Queen Karnawati
 - (iii) Banbir Singh (iv) Banbir Singh
- 3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Mewar (ii) queen, shortly (iii) ruler (iv) sacrifice
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Prince Udai Singh was the future ruler of Mewar. He was the son of Rajput King Rana Sanga and Queen Karanawati.
 - (ii) Panna was the maid servant and care taker of prince Udai Singh.
 - (iii) Queen Karnawati was ill and was about to die. She called Panna to give her the responsibility of prince Udai Singh. She asked Panna to take care of Udai Singh like mother and father.
 - (iv) Banbir Singh was the distant relative of Prince Udai Singh. He desired to be the ruler of Mewar therefore he was thinking to kill Udai Singh.

- (v) Panna saved Prince Udai Singh by sacrificing the life of her son Chandan. She took off the royal robes and jewels of prince and put them on her son chandan and hide the prince in basket. Balbir Singh killed Chandan thinking him to be the prince.
- (vi) The story teaches us that "Sacrifices makes a person great and immortal.

Lesson 16: The Generous Boy

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (c) (ii) (c)
 - (iii) (a) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (c)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) poor, society (ii) Divyanshu, seriously
 - (iii) Mayank (iv) Divyanshu
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
- 4. Explain the following terms :
 - (i) Downtrodden: People who are treated unfairly and not provided with opportunities.
 - (ii) Jealous: Feeling unhappy on someone's achievements.
 - (iii) Dues: Money that has to be paid monthly or at a regular interval of time.
 - (iv) Arrogance: Arrogance is unpleasant attitude towards people when a person believes that he or she is better than others.
 - (v) Hostel: An establishment or building which provides food and lodging for specific group of people such as students.
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Mayank was admitted to a hostel in Dehrudun.
 - (ii) Divyanshu was one of the classmate of Mayank. He helped Mayank to clear the problems regarding solution of sums.
 - (iii) Divyanshu went to Mayank and asked him not to upset for his poor marks. He gave him tips like success comes after unsuccess, so Mayank should study with pateince and beware of his mistakes.
 - (iv) Divyanshu name was struck off from the class register due to non payment of school dues.

- (v) Mayank's father paid the school dues of Divyanshu.
- (vi) The moral of the story is We should help the person who is in need due to some difficulty. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Lesson 17: Journey by Boat

	Ecoson 1.	· oodine, s, bott
1.	Tick the correct alternative	• •
	(i) (c)	(ii) (c)
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (a)
	(v) (a)	. , . ,
2.	Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) two hundred	(ii) journey
	(iii) pellet	(iv) inch by inch
3.	Say true or false:	•
	(i) False (ii) False	(iii) true (iv) False
4.	Answer the following que	
	0 1	his journey from Alleppey to Cochin
	(ii) The passengers we	re enjoying the journey by playing and drinking. Some passengers were
		n were in the place of narrator, he ble to give a vivid description of true
		nknown dent in the hind part of the water began to rise inch by inch and nk in the lake.
	Lesson 18 :	The Tasted Plums
1.	Tick the correct alternative	re:
	(i) (a)	(ii) (b)
	(iii) (a)	(iv) (c)
2.	Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) father	(ii) made
	(iii) Rama's	(iv) Lord Rama
3.	Say true or false:	
	(i) True (ii) True	(iii) True (iv) False
4.	Answer the following que	
		el girl. She used to live in the forest

- Matang Muni was a great saint. He used to live with his disciples near the Pampa, a tank in the forest. Matang Muni along with his disciples perform yajna and recite the hymns of Lord Rama.
- (iii) Shabari had gathered Kand-mool fruits to offer Lord Rama. She had also collected plums beside some fruits.
- (iv) She tasted all the plums to check them if they are sour or sweet and seperated the sweet plums and then gave them to Lord Rama to eat.
- Disciples of Matang Muni have hatred and jealously for Shabari.
- (vi) The moral of the story is we should not hate and jealous with others. Devotion does not matter low and high.

(ii) (c)

(iv) (c)

Lesson 19: An Uneducated Scholar

Tick the correct alternative:

(a)

Fill in the blanks:

(v) (b)

(i) (iii) (c)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

(i) rea	.d		(ii)	school		
(iii) po	(iii) population			(iv) highest		
(v) thi	ee - fourth					
Say true	or false:					
(i) Fa	lse (ii)	True	(iii)	False	(iv) True	
(v) Tr	ıe					
Match t	he following	g:				
(i) (b)	(ii)	(a)	(iii)	(d)	(iv) (c)	
Answer	the followi	ng question	s:			
(i) Th	e scholars v	vere crossin	g the	Gange in a	boat.	
(ii) Th	ii) The scholars asked the boatman that 'Do he knows how					
to	read and wi	rite?'				
(iii) Th	e boatman	replied to	them	that he has	s never went to	
sc	ool and h	is parents	were	quite illit	terate and they	
dis	like reading	g and writin	g.			
(iv) Th	(iv) The scholars said to boatman that one-fourth of his life					
ha	d passed use	elessly.				
(v) Th	e scholars	asked him	two o	questions of	f history. Those	
We	re –					

How long did the English rule over India?

- Who was the first Governor General of India during the rule of East India company.
- (vi) None was the scholars knows swimming therefore they all were drowned with the boat in the Ganga.
- 6. Give suitable reason of the following:
 - (i) The scholars asked many questions to boatman because they all were literate and want to show the boatman that education is very important.
 - (ii) The boatman was illiterate and never went to school so he could not answer even a single question asked by scholars.
 - (iii) All the scholars were drowned into Ganga because they don't know how to swim.
 - (iv) The boatman knows swimming therefore he came out of Ganga safely.
- 7. Answer the questions in one word:
 - (i) To row the boat.
 - (ii) Population 1210,193,422 (2011 census)
 - (iii) Himalayas in Asia
 - (iv) 200 years
 - (v) Lord William Bentinck

Class VIII

Lesson 1: A Mother Love

- 1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (b)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (c)

(iv) (b)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Virat Kohli

(ii) angry

(iii) Taj hotel

(iv) grandmother

(iv) False

- (v) children
- 3. Say true or false:

(v) True

- (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) True
- (vii) True
- 4. Who said to whom?
 - (i) Palak to her friends Tanya and Riya

(vi) False

- (ii) Riya to Palak and Tanya
- (iii) Tanya's mother to Tanya
- (iv) Teacher to Tanya
- (v) Palak to Tanya
- (vi) Tanya to Teacher
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) The three friends were talking about their mother's job.
 - (ii) Palak and Riya both were talking about their mother and their interesting jobs. Tanya got stressed thinking that why her mother is a housewife and always sits at home.
 - (iii) Tanya wants her mother to do something interesting. She compared her mother with her friend's mother on the grounds of fashion, haircut and clothes they wear. She wish her mother to wear jeans instead of saree and have short hairs rather than a plait.
 - (iv) Tanya's grand mother was ill therefore Tanya's mother was going to Jaipur to look after her.
 - (v) In the absence of her mother Tanya got late for school, she was not dressed properly, her hairs was not properly combed and bow of ribbon was not tied properly. Even when the teacher asked students to write an essay on any topic she could not write it properly.
 - (vi) Tanya realized that her mother was also doing a special job. She was always there for her. She does different things for each member of the family by staying at home without complaining. Tanya realized her mistake and feel proud of her mother.

- (vii) Tanya made a special card for her mother which mentions that she loves her mother and is proud of her.
- (viii) The lesson teaches that God could not be everywhere, so he made mothers.

Lesson 2: The Great Bharata

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (c) (ii) (a)
 - (iii) (d) (iv) (a)
 - (v) (c)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Bharata (ii) bed (iii) fourteen (iv) Rama
 - (v) Rama
- 3. Say true and false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Bharata was the son of Kaikeyi and Dasharatha.
 - (ii) Rama was exiled for 14 years to forest, Kaikeyi was jealous of not giving birth to a son like Rama and therefore she begged 14 years exile for Rama by a boon given by king Dasharatha.
 - (iii) When Bharata came to knew about 14 years exile to Rama because of his mother, he became very sad.
 - (iv) When Bharata came to knew about Rama exile, he determined to lead a life of hermit. He gave up using silver gold utensils, royal robes, delicious dishes and all luxuries available in the palace of Ayodhya. He promised not to sit on the throne of Ayodhya and placed the Charan Padukas of Rama on it.
 - (v) Bharata does not have a dip at the confluence in Allahbad because he think that his mother Kaikeyi was ill afffected by Saraswati due to which she begged 14 years exile for Rama. That is why Bharat respect the Ganga and the Yamuna and hate Saraswati.
 - (vi) The state priest said to Bharata that he must have a dip in confluence because bathing there make a person sinless.
 - (vii) Kaikeyi wept when Rama touched her feet because from the day when she exiled Rama, Bharat did not call her 'mother'.

- (viii) Bharat does not call Kaikeyi his mother because due to the boon from his father Dasharatha given to his mother, Rama was sent to forest for 14 years.
- 5. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) Kaikeyi wants her son Bharata to sit on the throne of Ayodhya therefore she asked 14 years exile of Rama. Bharata blaims himself for Rama's exile therefore he gave up all the luxuries.
 - (ii) Confluence is the point where Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meets. Bharata hate Saraswati because he believes that his mother was ill effected by Saraswati due to which she asked exile for Rama.
 - (iii) When Rama came to knew that Bharata is not calling Kaikeyi 'mother' from the day he was exiled and this was the reason for the tears in the eyes of Kaikeyi, Rama became sad.

(ii) (b)

(iv) (a)

Lesson 3: The Foolish Ass

	(111)	(11) (4)
	(v) (a)	(vi) (b)
2.	Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) jackal	(ii) leftovers
	(iii) God	(iv) master
	(v) foolish	(vi) plant
3	Say true and falce :	

- 3. Say true and false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) False

(i) (c)

(iii) (c)

1.

4. Answer the following questions:

Tick (3) the correct alternative :

- (i) Sher Singh was a lion. He lived in a forest.
- (ii) Jackie was a jackal. He used to eat the leftovers of Sher Singh. Jackie said to Sher Singh to do something to arrange food for him. He was hungry and become so weak as he had not eaten food for few days.
- (iii) Sher Singh asked Jackie to use his mind to trap an animal which can be turned into a fool.
- (iv) Jackie set out for villages to find an animal so that Sher Singh could hunt him for food.

- (v) Jackie told the ass that there is much lush green grass in the forest where he lives. The ass can also become healthy and strong if he comes with Jackie.
- (vi) Jackie enticed the ass be saying that a she ass has become healthy and stout by eating the lush green grass of the forest. She liked him and want to marry him therfore she jumped at him to plant a kiss on his mouth. The ass become blind in love and agreed to go with Jackie.
- (vii) The moral of the story is Greediness is a bad habit.

Lesson 4 : Secret of Success

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a) (ii) (b)
 - (iii) (d) (iv) (c)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) bird (ii) success
 - (iii) common sense (iv) spilt milk
 - (v) angry (vi) leg
 - (vii) foolish
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True
- 4. Who said to whom?
 - (i) Bird to hunter (ii) Hunter to bird
 - (iii) Bird to hunter (iv) Bird to hunter
 - (v) Bird to hunter
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Hunter lives in a village near the jungle. One day he was trying to catch the birds in the jungle.
 - (ii) On being caught by hunter the bird said that she is so small to serve him. He will not get enough money on selling her and even she cannot satisfy his hunger; But if the hunter release her she will tell him three secrets of success following which he can become rich. Hearing this, the hunter open the cage and set the bird free.
 - (iii) The three secrets of success told by bird were -
 - . Use your common sense before accepting any offer, first think then act.
 - . There is no use of crying over spilt milk.
 - . Never attempt a task that is impossible.

- (iv) After listening to the bird the hunter got very much angry. He said to the bird that 'you are a useless bird and he has done the right thing by setting her free.'
- (v) When the bird told the hunter that she is not a worthless bird and had a precious diamond in her heart. The hunter started regretting. He climbed the tree to catch the bird but fell down and broke one of his legs. This way bird proved hunter a foolish man as he had not use his common sense and blindly believed the bird.
- (vi) The moral of the story is "Common sense is not so Common".

Lesson 5: The Real Sacrifice

 Tick the correct alternative 	е:	uve :	ternati	aı	correct	ne	11CK	1.
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- (i) (a)
- (ii) (d)

(iii) (a)

(iv) (c)

(v) (a)

(vi) (a)

- (vii) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) younger

- (ii) issue
- (iii) maid servant
- (iv) ground
- (v) children, food
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True
- (ii) False (iii) True
- (iv) False

- (v) False
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) There were five members in the rich family. Grandmother, mother, father, two sons and their wives.
 - (ii) Anurag was the younger son of the family and Smita was his wife.
 - (iii) Grandmother becomes the most pleasant when she comes to know that Simita will give her the future heir of family.
 - (iv) The maid servant have two little daughters.
 - (v) Anurag and Smita ate dishes with the maid servant and her two little daughters.
 - (vi) Ranjeet and Ranjita get furious when they saw that the maid servant and her children were eating food on their dining table.

- (vii) When Ranjeet told the grandmother about the whole incident she was out of temper. She scolded the maid servant very badly and ordered her to perish the wares, plates and spoons.
- (viii) The lesson teaches us that 'Sacrifice makes a person happy and kind hearted.'

Lesson 6: The Gold Coin

- 1 Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a)

(ii) (c)

(iii) (d)

- (iv) (c)
- Fill in the blanks: 2.
 - (i) farmer

(ii) sufficient

(iii) snake

(iv) milk

(v) gold coin

(vi) stick

- (vii) returns
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i)
- True (ii) False
- (iii) False (iv) True

- (v) True
- (vi) True
- Who said to whom? 4.
 - (i) Eklavya to his wife Lata (ii) Eklavya to himself
 - (iii) Lata to Eklavya
- (iv) Eklavya to snake
- (v) Vivek to himself
- (vi) Vivek to himself
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - Eklavya was a poor farmer. He lived in a small village called Ramanagar.
 - Eklavya was astonished to saw a huge black snake (ii) slithering out of an hole in his field.
 - (iii) Eklavya served a snake with a bowl of milk. He get a gold coin in return.
 - (iv) Vivek offered milk to the snake and struck its hood with the stick. But, the snake escaped the blow of the stick and bit him to death.
 - Eklavya realized that he has lose the trust of snake and once trust is broken it can never be stored.
 - (vi) The lesson teaches us that Trust never returns once it is gone.

Lesson 7: Pollution

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b) (ii) (a)
 - (iii) (a) (iv) (d)
 - (v) (a)
- 2. Fill up the blanks:
 - (i) harmful (ii) water
 - (iii) plants and trees (iv) causes
 - (v) musical
- 3. Match the following:
 - (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iv) (a)
- 4. Say true or false:
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Contamination of air, water and land is called Pollution. Pollution means making the environment dirty and impure.
 - (ii) There are four types of pollution
 - (a) Air pollution When the air becomes dirty due to smoke emitted by factories, cigrattes, decaying dead bodies is termed as air pollution.
 - (b) Water pollution People throw away dirt, waste of plants and industrial wastes pollutes the water. This is known as water pollution.
 - (c) Soil pollution Access usage of insecticides pesticides and fertilizers by farmers makes the soil polluted and it is termed as soil pollution.
 - (d) Sound Pollution Machines, Vehicles, loudspeakers, crackers, etc. produce much noise during their working is termed as sound pollution
 - (iii) Air pollution is very harmful for humans. Air gets polluted because of dust, smoke emitted from chimneys of factories, tobacco packets etc. Besides this vehicles like car, truck, two wheelers, trains, aeroplanes, etc. produce too much smoke and dust when they run on the road and runway. Diseases like tuberculosis, asthma, influenza, allergy of eyes, skin, etc. are caused by polluted air.

- (iv) Causes of water pollution are
 - a. Waste and garbage thrown by people in water.
 - b. Industrial wastes falls into rivers, seas, lakes, tanks etc.
 - c. People wash their animals like, cows, buffaloes, asses, goats in, canals and rivers.
 - d. Pesticides and insecticides from fields mix with water and pollutes rivers and canals.

Effects of water pollution

- a. Polluted water cause many dangerous diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid, hepatitis etc.
- b. Aquatic animals are badly effected and large number of fish die due to polluted water.
- (v) To prevent air pollution trees and plants should be planted on large scale. Non conventional sources of energy like solar, wind, biogas, etc. should be used in place of conventional sources of energy like petrol, diesel.
- (vi) Air Pollution: Air pollution is contamination of air by various pollutants released from industries, forest fire and some toxic gases.

Soil pollution: Soil contamination is a part of land degradation is caused by the presence of chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment. It is caused by industrial activity, agricultural, chemicals or improper disposal of wastes.

- (vii) Main causes of pollution are
 - a. Industrial emissions.
 - b. poor disposal of wastes.
 - c. Mining and deforestation
 - d. use of fossil fuels like petrol, diesel, etc.
- (viii) The moral of the story is Our life is the most precious gift from God, We should keep it safe by removing away all types of pollution from earth.

Lesson 8 : The Fowler And The Pigeons

- 1. Tick the correct alternative :

 (i) (c) (ii) (a)

 (iii) (c) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (b)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) king (ii) grains

- (iii) trick (iv) hurrily
- (v) net
- 3. Who said to Whom?
 - (i) King of mice to pigeon
 - (ii) Pigeon to mice
 - (iii) Mice to pigeon
 - (iv) King of pigeons to other pigeons
 - (v) Young pigeon to old pigeon
- 4. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) The king of the pigeons saw the grains of wheat on the ground in the forest.
 - (ii) The fowler scattered grains of wheat on the ground to catch the pigeons.
 - (iii) Elderly looking pigeon told his followers that "it is not a wheat field. It is a forest land from where did wheat grains appear here". He warned other pigeons to not be tempted as it can be dangerous to eat these grains.
 - (iv) The young pigeon opposed the elderly looking pigeon advice as he was hungry.
 - (v) The unity of the pigeons helped them in flying up with the net. All the pigeons tried to rise together in the air and flew up with the net.
 - (vi) The king of mice who was a good friend of pigeon cut the net with his sharp teeth and freed the pigeons from the net.
 - (vii) The lesson teaches us that 'Unity is strength'.

Lesson 9 : The Dishonest Treasurer

1.	Tick the correct alternative:			
	(i) (d)	(ii) (a)		
	(iii) (c)	(iv) (a)		
	(v) (b)			
2.	Fill in the blanks:			

(i) saint (ii) villager (iii) week (iv) hunting (v) path (vi) business

3. Who said to whom?

(i) Saint to Ramlal (ii) Ramlal to Saint (iii) King to Ramlal (iv) Ramlal to King

(v) King to Ramlal

- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Ramlal was a thief. He lives in a village.
 - (ii) A famous saint visited the village. He stayed there for a week.
 - (iii) Ramlal promised the saint that he will never tell a lie in future.
 - (iv) The first advice given to Ramlal by Saint was "Stealing is a sinful job and give it up".
 - (v) Ramlal not agreed to abide the first two advices of saint as he said that he had become expert in theft and does not know any other work. No one will offer him a job. To support his statement he added that killing and hunting is common in this profession as he has to protect himself from people.
 - (vi) Ramlal wants to start a business at a distant place therefore he wants to steal lot of wealth.
 - (vii) Ramlal met a man who was the king in disguise on the way at dark midnight. They both negotiate on the boxes full of gold coins and diamond jewellery stolen from the King's treasury. Both of them take one box each.
 - (viii) Ramlal had stolen two boxes full of gold coins and diamond jewellery from the king's palace.
 - (ix) Treasurer told a lie to king because he himself had stolen third box of gold coins and jewellery but he put the blaim on Ramlal for stealing all the three boxes.
 - (x) The king appointed Ramlal as his treasurer as he was impressed by Ramlal's honesty. He also believes that Ramlal will stop stealing if another source of earning is provided to him.
- 5. Answer in one word only:
 - (i) In the village (ii) King (iii) Third (iv) Three
 - (v) Treasurer (vi) Ramlal

Lesson 10: Nation Before Religion

- 1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) (ii) (c)
 - (iii) (b) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (a)

	(i)	Ghazipur	Azamgarh road	(ii) Wrestlers		
	(iii)	4th class		(iv) dead shoote	er	
	(v) machine gun					
3.	Say	Say true or false:				
	(i)	True	(ii) False	(iii) False	(iv) True	
	(v)	True				
4.	Answer the following questions:					
	(i)	(i) Abdul Hamid was born on July 1, 1933 AD at Dhampur village located at Ghazipur-Azamgarh road in Uttar Pradesh.				
	(ii) Abdul Hamid wants to became a brave soldier in th army.(iii) Abdul Hamid gave up studies after passing class IVth an began to practice wrestling and sports.					
	(iv)	Abdul Ha	•		war of 1962 and	
		(v) Abdul Hamid was true soldier. In Indo-China war he was in a troop which was surrounded by China forces. He fought with full spirit against China. His machine gun was firing bombs. He did not take risk to leave his machine gun for the enemies so he broke it and crawled into the hills to reach his cantonment. He was promoted as lance nayak for his bravery. (vi) Abdul Hamid was promoted as Lance Nayak, Nayak				
5.	Havaldar and Company quarter master for his bravery. Answer the questions in one word:				nis bravery.	
٥.	(i)	•	village	(ii) Antitank gu	ın	
	. ,	Kasoor	village	(iv) Three tanks		
	()		on 11 : Religiou	ıs Minded Akba		
1.	Tick	the correc	t alternative :			
	(i)	(d)		(ii) (a)		

(ii) (d)

Match the following:

(iii) (d)

(v) (c)

(v) (c)

(f)

(i)

3.

2.

Fill in the blanks:

(iv) (a)

(vi) (a)

(iii) a)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Namaz (ii) Moinuddin Chisti
 - (iii) Ibadat Khana (iv) fire
 - (v) Din-e-Ilahi
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) The main religions of India are the Islam, the Hinduism, the Christanity, the Jainism, the Buddhism, the Sikhism and the Zoroastrianism.
 - (ii) Akbar's religious policy was affected by his free thoughtful parents, liberal guardian Bairam Khan and Abdul Latif, Sekh Mubarik, Abdul Fazal and Faizi his friends, religious unrest, improper behaviour of Muslims, his own wisdomful tendency, polity and Ibadatkhana.
 - (iii) During the first phase i.e. 1556-1576 AD Akbar led a life of a fundamentalist Muslim. He used to offer Namaz five times a day. He visit the tomb of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti located at Ajmer every year. He respected Mullah and Ulemas.
 - (iv) To learn the teachings of Hinduism Akbar called for Purushottam and Devi who were renowned learneds of hinduism. Akbar started wearing Hindu dress, paint his forehead with sandal, put garland of beads around his neck and he even got cut his hair at the death of his mother.
 - (v) Dusturji Rana was a Parsi wise man. He told Akbar about the teachings of Zoroastrianism. Being impressed by him Akbar began to worship fire, sun and the light.
 - (vi) Akbar collected the main teachings of all the religions and propounded a new religion named Din-e-Ilahi in 1582 AD. main teachings of Din-e-Ilahi were
 - a. God is one and Akbar is his head worshipper and prophet.
 - b. Followers of this religion will not eat non veg and they cannot use the wares of butchers fisherman and fowlers.
 - c. Followers of this religion will give feast before their death.
 - d. Followers of this religion will not allowed to marry with child girls and old women.
 - e. Followers used to worship fire and sun compulsorily.

(vii) The moral of this lesson is – we should be secular in the matter of religion. We should adopt good techings of all the religions.

Lesson 12: The Greatness of the Saint

- 1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (b)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (a)

(iv) (a)

(v) (b)

- (vi) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Calcutta

- (ii) education
- (iii) poor, needy
- (iv) 1897, AD
- (v) July 4, 1902
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True
 - (ii) True
- (iii) True
- (iv) True

- (v) True
- 4. Match the following:
 - (i) (f)
- (ii) (d)
- (iii) a)
- (iv) (b)

- (v) (c)
- (vi) (e)
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Swami Vivekananda was born in Calcutta on January 12, 1863.
 - (ii) Swami Vivekananda belongs to a religious family. his father's name was Vishwanath Datta and Bhuvneshwari Devi was his mother.
 - (iii) Swami Vivekananda belongs to a religious family. His father name was Vishwanath Datta and Bhuvneshwari Devi was his mother.
 - (iv) Narendra Nath got his primary education at his home. He visited many other places to get his education. Besides it Narendra was fond of wrestling, boxing, race, horse race, swimming and yoga. He also studied philosophy and spiritual education.
 - (v) Ramakrishna Paramhansa was the guru of swami Vivekananda. He started Naren's spiritual education. He was the worshiper of Kali. He gave all his powers to Naren before his death.
 - (vi) Swami ji joined the world religion conference at Chicago on May 31, 1893. On the stage he addressed "All the religions are same. Do not fight, come together. Do not be divided, be united. No drift, go ahead on the path of peace and coincidence."

(vii) Swami Vivekananda founded Rama Krishna Mission in 1897 AD and Belur Matha in 1898 AD. The aim of the missions was to profound the principles of truth and public welfare.

Lesson 13: Miracle of the Wisdom

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b) (ii) (c)
 - (iii) (c) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (d)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) court (ii) Trimukhi Shiva Temple
 - (iii) slavery (iv) receipt (v) king (vi) diamonds
- 3. (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) False (vi) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Krishna Deva Raya was the greatest and wisest king of Vijayanagar Kingdom.
 - (ii) Krishna Deva was a subject loving, great warrior and a patron of literature.
 - (iii) Man visited the court of king to seek justice as his master has deceived him by not giving the share of diamonds they founded under the thatched roof on their way of temple.
 - (iv) Naam Dev was a poor man who lives in a nearby village and works for his master.
 - (v) Naam Dev requested his master to stay under a thatched roof as he was unable to hold the umbrella properly because of the fast moving storm.
 - (vi) Naam Dev went to the court of Krishna Deva Arya to seek justice as his master had deceived him by not giving the share of diamonds.
 - (vii) Master said that 'Naam Dev is a liar'. He had asked Naamdev to deposit the diamonds in the state treasury. Naamdev went with the diamonds but does not produce the receipt and when he pressed him for the receipt NaamDev reached your court.
 - (viii) Tenali Rama called the three witnesses one by one and enquired about the size, colour and brightness of the

diamonds. When the three witnesses replied separate answers he came to know that the master was culprit.

- 5. Give reasons of the following:
 - (i) The man visited the court of king to seek justice as his master had deceived him.
 - (ii) The master lied before the king because the diamonds are with him.
 - (iii) Because he was unable to hold the umbrella properly due to the fast moving storm.
 - (iv) None of the three witness could tell truth because they have not seen the diamonds. They are doing so to save their job.

Lesson 14: The Selfish Richman

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (a) (ii) (a)
 - (iii) (c) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) richman (ii) evening
 - (iii) five (iv) unkind (v) hole (vi) childre
 - (v) hole (vi) children
- 3. (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
 - (v) True
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) The garden belongs to the richman who lives in the village.
 - (ii) It was a beautiful garden where different types of plants and trees were grown. Lot of birds and colourful insects hooped all around in the garden. Birds chirp and butterflies hover over blossomed flowers in the garden.
 - (iii) Richman returned to his village after five years.
 - (iv) Children were sad because the richman scolded them for playing in the garden and there is no other place left for them to play.
 - (v) There was a big and high fence around the garden. The children make a hole in the fence and sat on branch of the trees.
 - (vi) On stopping the children from entering in the garden the singing of birds and visiting of bees and butterflies on

- flowers were totally stopped. Garden was always under winter and had turned into a desolate place.
- (vii) The spring came back to the richman's garden when the children enter it through a hole in the fence and start playing like before.
- (viii) Richman said to children that this garden belongs to them. They can play in it fearlessly.

Lesson 15: Test of a Great King

- 1. Tick the correct alternative:
 - (i) (b)

(ii) (a)

(iii) (c)

(iv) (a)

(v) (c)

- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) holy

(ii) plan

(iii) fire

(iv) permit

- (v) flesh
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True
- (ii) False

(iii) True

(iv) True

(v) True (vi) True

- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Shivi was popular because he takes much interests to see his subjects happy and devotes a lot of time in welfare of people. He does not spend the state fund over his luxuries.
 - (ii) Indra was jealous of Shivi because of his popularity in the whole kingdom.
 - (iii) Indra planned to disturb the Yajnas performed by Shivi. He asked his subordinate god 'Fire' to become the part of his conspiracy.
 - (iv) Indra planned a trick with his subordinate god 'Fire' to defame the king Shivi. They both disguised themselves as hawk and pigeon. Then the pigeon i.e. the god of fire sat on Shivi's Lap to protect itself from the hawk. The hawk i.e. Indra asked king to gave his own flesh equal to the weight of pigeon. Indra thought that the king will refused to do so and will be defamed.
 - (v) The pigeon was the god of fire and hawk was the Indra.
 - (vi) King Shivi said to Hawk to leave the pigeon and he will provide the hawk the flesh of its choice.
 - (vii) The king cut a big piece of flesh from his leg and put it

- on the pan to balance it with pigeon's weight to satisfy the hunger of hawk.
- (viii) The hawk took form of Indra and said to Shivi with folded hands that I was jealous of your popularity therefore I wanted to test you through my act of shrewdness. Indra said that he was happy to test Shivi's patience sympathy and sacrifice.

Lesson 16: Simplicity of Gokhale

1.	Tick the correct alternative :			
	(i) (c)	(ii) (c)		
	(iii) (b)	(iv) (a)		

- (v) (a)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (ii) cot
 - (iii) rained (iv) Gokhale ji
 - (v) 1912
- 3. Match the following:
 - (i) (e) (ii) (d) (iii) (a) (iv) (b)
 - (v) (c)
- 4. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Gopal Krishna Gokhale was going on a journey to South Africa along with Gandhi ji.
 - (ii) Gandhi ji was running Tolstoy farm in South Africa.
 - (iii) When Gokhale ji came to know that all other people were sleeping on floor. He himself put the cot aside and spread his bedding on the floor.
 - (iv) When Gokhale ji caught cold Gandhi ji get prepared warm soup for him along with tasteful chapatis.
 - (v) When Gokhale ji was taking his last breathe, he asked Gandhi ji to promise him that his Life history should not be written besides constructing a monument or holding a condolence meeting.
 - (vi) Pandit J. L. Nehru was going to attend a conference in Bankipur as a delegate.
 - (vii) Bhupendra Basu the member of Indian council distrubed Gokhale ji in the train returning from Bankipur to Calcutta.
 - (viii) The moral of the lesson is Greatness and humanity make a person different from others. We should follow the qualities of greatman.

- 5. Give suitable reasons of the following:
 - (i) Because he came to know that all other people were sleeping on the floor.
 - (ii) Gokhale ji only asks his servant to do his work therefore he does not allow Gandhi ji and Kelenbek to touch his body.
 - (iii) He was not feeling well therefore he wants to travel without any disturbance.

Lesson 17: The Greedy Usurer

- Tick the correct alternative :

 (i) (a)
 (ii) (a)
 (iv) (c)

 (v) (e)
 (vi) (d)
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Venice (ii) Portia, Belmont (iii) moneylender (iv) greater
 - (v) punishment
- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True (vi) True
- 4. Who said to whom?
 - (i) Bassanio to Antonio
 - (ii) Antonio to Bassanio
 - (iii) Shylock to Bassanio
 - (iv) Portia to Shylock
 - (v) Portia to Shylock
- 5. Answer the following questions:
 - (i) Bassanio need to borrow money from Antonio because he want to go to Belmont and win the hand of Portia.
 - (ii) Antonio was out of cash therefore he sent Bassanio to Shylock to take loan.
 - (iii) Shylock was ready to give loan to Bassanio under one condition of penalty and the penalty is one pound flesh of his friend Antonio.
 - (iv) Bassanio went to Belmont to try his luck as a suitor of Portia and won the hand of Portia.
 - (v) Antonio's ships were sunk in the ocean therefore he could not repay the loan of Shylock in time.

- (vi) Shylock takes Antonia as his dead enemy and he don't want to loose the golden chance of taking revenge from Antonio therefore he does not show any mercy for Antonio.
- (vii) Portia said to Shylock that he can cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body but do not shed a drop of blood. At this Shylock get worried and left his adamocy.
- (viii) The moral of the play is we should be merciful for needy and helpless people.

Lesson 18 : Try These Moral Values

	(i) (c)	(ii) (a)	
	(iii) (c)	(iv) (b)	
	(v) (a)		
2.	Fill in the blanks:		
	(i) food (ii) spit	(iii) dirty	(iv) plates
	(v) regular		

- 3. Say true or false:
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False
 - (v) True

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4. Answer the following questions:

Tick the correct alternative:

- (i) (a) We should be kind to animals.
 - (b) We should not pelt stones on street dogs or frogs in the pond.
 - (c) Give food to animals and birds.
 - (d) Never tease animals by overloading.
 - (e) Do not inject harmful injections into the milk yielding animals.
- (ii) No, we should not inject Oxitocin Solution into milk yielding animals.
- (iii) (a) We should not spit on the platform.
 - (b) Do not throw dirty paper plates, banana peels, etc. on the platform.
 - (c) Do not break the queue at the booking window.
- (iv) If we will take our pet to the railway platform it may cause problems to others.

- (v) We should read newspaper daily to keep our knowledge update.
- (vi) If our views does not match with others we should never get excited rather we should say sorry for our disagreement and politely present our views.