

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : THE PLASTIC WORLD

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Plastic was invented in 1868 by an American Scientist named John W. Hyatt.
2. Plastics is man-made material. They are not found in nature. Plastic, at some stage of manufacture is in liquid state. These can be easily shaped or moulded to get the desired material. Plastics are resistant to air and water and hence are rust-proof. Plastics can be soft, hard or pliable.
3. Some major varieties of plastics are phenolic, amino, polyester and polyamide.
4. We cannot burn the plastics because they lets off poisonous fumes.
5. The term non-biodegradable means a thing which cannot be destroyed or decomposed.
6. If plastic is buried in the soil or water it chokes up the land and water destroys plant and animal life.
- B. Amino : furniture, cabinets, water tanks, etc.
Polyester : cloth
Polyamide : Nylon cloth
- C. 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T, 6. T

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. biodegradable : non-biodegradable, different : same, wide : narrow, easily : difficulty, resistant : prone, attractive : unattractive, major : minor, common : rare, careful : careless
- C. great - grate, right - write, seas - sees, off - of

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. since 2. since 3. for 4. for 5. for 6. since
- B. 2. Friday never comes after Saturday.
3. December never comes after January.
4. Houses are sometimes built of wood.
5. Half of thirty two is always sixteen.
6. A man is sometimes taller than a woman.
7. A boy is sometimes fatter than a girl.
8. Cubs always grow into big tigers.

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CHAPTER 3 : THREE WISHES

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Piyusha wanted to go to the park.
2. The aeroplane took Pulkit and Piyusha to a dense forest.
3. They were afraid in the forest because they saw many ferocious animals there.
4. As they saw the ferocious animals in the forest, they quickly got into their plane and wished to get back to their home. The next moment they came back in the garden.
5. They learnt that they should not quarrel with each other.
- B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- C. 1. Piyusha said to Pulkit.
2. The fairy said to Piyusha.
3. Pulkit said to Piyusha.

WORD POWER

- A. brother : sister, girl : boy, cock : hen, lion : lioness, hero : heroine, king : queen, wife : husband, duck : drake, cow : bull, god : goddess, horse : mare, aunt : uncle, teacher : teacheress, sir : madam, son : daughter, tiger : tigress, author : authoress
- B. 1. **argue** : We should not argue with each other.
2. **quarrel** : The quarrel of Kauravas and Pandavas lead to Mahabharata.
3. **ungrateful** : He did not say thank you. So ungrateful of him !
4. **selfish** : Selfish people always think of themselves.
5. **riverside** : Two children were playing near river side.
6. **ferocious** : The warden is as ferocious as a lion.
7. **disappear** : The magician made the man disappear from the box.
- C. 1 (c), 2 (d), 3 (a), 4 (e), 5 (b)
- D. 1. girl 2. man 3. boy 4. elephant 5. lion 7. orange 8. dish 9. leaf

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Which hand does he write with ?
2. Which dress does she want to wear ?
3. Which toy do you want to buy ?
4. Which book do you want to read ?
- B. 1. My father took us to the zoo yesterday.
2. They went to Mumbai yesterday.
3. My aunt came yesterday.
4. Pulkit's uncle gave him a bike yesterday.

5. He wrote a letter to his mother yesterday.
- C.
 2. Pulkit has many toys .
 3. She took much time to come here.
 4. Father had to face many problems.
- D.
 1. Will they visit the zoo on Monday ?
 2. Will this tree bear fruits next year ?
 3. Will they not play hockey ?
 4. Will the police arrest the thief ?
 5. Will the farmer sow the seeds in the field ?

COMPOSITION

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CHAPTER 4 : TIGOTHY AND GRANDPA

Understanding the text :

- A.
 1. The Grandfather found the tiger cub in a forest.
 2. The cub was given milk in the feeding bottle because the cub was very young and was brought up entirely on milk.
 3. Tigothy killed and ate some of the hens at night because there was sometimes cackling from the poultry house. On reaching there, feathers were found lying all over.
 4. Tigothy was sent to zoo because it was becoming less friendly. Now tried to steal away a rat or someone's pet. He even killed hens in the poultry.
 5. The old keeper told the Tigothy had died one month ago due to kidney failure.
- B.
 1. Grandfather said to the old keeper.
 2. The old keeper said to Grandfather.
 3. The old keeper said to Grandfather.

WORD POWER

- A.
 1. Favourite
 2. Magnificent
 3. Stammer
 4. Cub
 5. Dart
 6. Frenzied
 7. Growl
 8. Companion
 9. Forepaws
 10. Intricate
- B.

Places : zoo, forest, Dehradun, drawing room.

Actions : walking, shail, trapped, stammer

Feeling : excited, amused, frenzied, surprised, friendly
- C.

safe : unsafe, closes : farther, difficult : easy, friend : enemy, straight : curved, pulled : pushed, less : more, comfortable : uncomfortable

STRUCTURE

- A.
 1. companions
 2. amusement
 3. cackling
 4. kidney
 5. briskly

- B. 1. Who was walking down a forest ?
 2. Who was named Tigothy by Grandfather ?
 3. Who were Tigothy's companions ?
 4. Which was his favourite place in the house ?
 6. Where was the tiger trapped ?
- C. are are not aren't
 was was not wasn't
 will will not won't
 can cannot can't
 could could not couldn't
 must must not mustn't
 would would not wouldn't
 should should not shouldn't
 do do not don't
 need need not needn't
- D. 1. funnier 2. most handsome 3. widest 4. calm 5. hotter

COMPOSITION

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FUN TIME

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CHAPTER 5 : PYTHON IN LOVE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Grandfather bought the snake because he liked to keep unusual pets.
 2. The python managed to escaped form the bathroom through its open window.
 3. The snake appeared on the third day of its escape from bathroom on the guava tree in the garden.
 4. Python's weakness was seemed to his own reflection.
 5. Snake was a risky playmate for a small boy because it could swallow a live monkey.
 6. They set the snake free in the jungle.
- B. 1. Grandmother said to grandfather.
 2. Aunt Mabel said to grandfather.
- C. 1. unusual 2. startled 3. constrictor 4. reflection 5. poisonous 6. love

WORD POWER

- A. 1. usual 2. serious 3. depart 4. disappear 5. careless 6. peace 7. unsudden
 8. difficult 9. cry 10. invisible.
- B. 1. **Python :**
 Python is non-poisonous snake.

2. **strangle :**
She strangled herself and died.
3. **startle**
I was startled by his sudden appearance.
4. **unexpected :**
His unexpected visit surprised me a lot.
5. **fascinated :**
The king was fascinated by the beauty of the princess.
6. **prowling :**

C. 1. peacock 2. dog 3. clock 4. bee

STRUCTURE

1. She did not study at all so she had failed.
 2. I don't think you should be going out because it's freezing outside.
 3. I can't tell you about my plan because it has to be a surprise for you.
 4. She didn't know that it was his birthday because neither of them told her.
 5. Our exams are over so can we have a party today ?
- B.
1. Where was Toto swinging ?
 2. Who was right at that time ?
 3. Why did he hurry off to the bazaar ?
 4. When did Aunt Mabel arrive ?
 5. What did the python began to make ?
 6. Who can swallow a live monkey ?

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself

FUN TIME

Do it yourself

CHAPTER 6 : A FACE IN THE DARK

Understanding the text :

- A.
1. Mr. Oliver was an Anglo Indian teacher. He was returning to his school on the outskirts of the hill station of Shimla.
 2. Mr. Oliver was quite a brave man. He was not a nervous and imaginative man.
 3. The boy had a round smooth head-with a cap on top of it. His face had no eyes, ears, nose, or mouth.
 4. He met a night watchman while he was running blindly.
 5. In the end, Mr. Oliver died of heart attack seeing the night watchman with no facial features.
- B.
1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True
- C.
1. eerie 2. sensed 3. inexplicable 4. trembling 5. stumbled 6. heart attack

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. 1. Shimla 2. Nainital 3. Massourie 4. Dalhousie 5. Darjeeling
- C. easy : difficult, late : early, public : private, narrow : wide, sharp : blunt, smooth : rough, explicable : inexplicable, nothing : everything, night : day
- D. 1. **imaginative** : ability to form a mental picture
2. **trembling** : shaking uncontrollably as a result of anxiety.
3. **scrambled** : move or make one's way quickly
4. **sobbing** : weeping
5. **horrible** : causing or likely to cause horror

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. to give 2. to solve 3. to take 4. to drive 5. to watch
- B. 1. Can your friend ride an elephant ?
2. Can your mother cook chicken ?
3. Can you use a computer ?
4. Can your brother climb steep rocks ?
5. Can Ravi act like a joker ?

FUN TIME

Do it yourself.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : SACHIN TENDULKAR-MASTER BLASTER

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Sachin Tendulkar was born in 24th April 1973.
2. The world pronounced its judgement about him when he was not even 12.
3. Sachin Tendulkar played his first test match when he was only sixteen.
4. Birla ward, Arjuna Award, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award are some of the awards received by Sachin Tendulkar.
5. Azharuddin remarked that Sachin Tendulkar was Viv Richards, Mark Waugh and Brian Lara all rolled into one.
6. Steve Waugh said that Sachin was the best batsman in the world next only to Bradman.
- B. 1. Sachin was born in Mumbai on the 24th April 1973.
2. at Darachi, when he was only sixteen.
3. the little, big hero.
4. of getting an entry in Donald Bradman's 'Wold XI.'
5. batsman in the world-second only to Bradman.

WORD POWER

- A 1. helping 2. batting 3. watching 4. speaking 5. scoring 6. receiving

7. playing 8. getting 9. attacking 10. exceeding
 1. helping 2. watching 3. playing 4. scoring 5. speaking
- B. 1. encourage : discourage, first : last, high : low, entry : exit, future : past,
 balanced : unbalanced, include : exclude, love : hate
- C. (i) players (ii) birds (iii) fish (iv) bees (v) trees

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. The goat is killed by the lion.
 2. Good poems are written by Meena.
 3. Crops are grown by the farmers in the field.
 4. The poor woman is helped by my mother.
 5. English is taught by Miss Sharma.
- B. 1. (c), 2 (d), 3 (b), 4 (e), 5 (a)

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself

CHAPTER 8 : THE BUDDHA

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. The prophet said that the child would either became a great, or, he would renounce the world to become a great monk.
 2. The prince was provided with all kinds of luxuries in the palace.
 3. Siddhartha saw an old man, walking slowly across the road. He saw a sick man, groaning with pain. He also saw the body of a dead man being carried away.
 4. Siddhartha's teachings were :
 (a) Nothing lasts forever.
 (b) Do not give too much importance to the material things like money, youth and youth looks.
 (c) Do not hurt or kill people or animals.
 (d) Abandon the caste system of dividing people into groups.
 (e) Do not follow someone blindly, just because he or she is popular.
 (f) Live the life with honesty.
5. People called him Buddha because he was a man with knowledge.
 6. The Banyan tree was named the 'Bodhi Tree' meaning. 'Tree of Knowledge' because it was here that Buddha attained knowledge.
 7. The collection of Buddha's sayings in the written form is called 'Tripitaka', meaning the 'Three Baskets.'
- B. 1. hearing such words
 2. was arranged for the young princess Yashodhara.
 3. lay bey and the life of luscary.

4. on meditation
 5. as the Enlightened One' ro the 'Buddha' meaning 'One with knowledge.'
 6. he had gathered many followers about him.
- C. 1. (e), 2. (h), 3. (a), 4. (g), 5. (b), 6. (f), 7. (c) 8. (d)
- D. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
1. Vine - The fox saw a grape vine.
Wine - French wine is famous all over the world.
 2. Vice - The vice captain of the team was not present yesterday.
Wise - Solomon was a wise man.
 3. Verse - He read the two verses of the poem.
Worse - Her condition is getting worse.
 5. Weak - He is too weak to walk.
Week - There are seven days in a week.
 6. Went - He went to bring the food for his children.
Vent - There was a vent in my cloth which I gave to the tailor to repair.
- B. Happiness : peace, happy, delighted, content, celebrate
Sadness : worried, upset, sorrow, dismayed, suffering, pain
- C. 1. a, the, the 2. the, the, the, 3. a, an 4. a 5. the, the, the 6. the, (-), the

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. This is a cat whom everybody likes.
2. This is a singer whom I saw yesterday.
3. It is a horse whose master is very cruel.
4. This is a robber whom the police officer arrested yesterday.
5. This is a tiger whose cubs are very small.
2. Subject : Yashodhara, Predicate : chose noble looking Siddhartha to be her husband.
 3. Subject : The Tripitaka, Predicate: was first written on palm leaves.
 4. Subject : Chandaka, the charioteer, Predicate: took him to the town.
 5. Subject : The banyan tree, Predicate: was called the Bodhi tree.

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : SNOW WHITE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The queen asked the mirror who the fairest one of all was.
2. Snow White had hair black as raven's wing, milky white skin, and lips like ripe red cherries.
3. The huntsman was given the order to take the Snow White deep into the forest and to kill her.
4. Snow White found shelter in a little cottage where seven dwarfs lived.

5. Snow White fell down, dead on the ground as soon as she took a bite from the apple.
 6. Snow White was alive again with the first kiss of true love from the Prince.
- B.
1. raven's wing, milky white skin and lips like ripe red cherries.
 2. did not have the heart to harm Snow White.
 3. their cottage for them and cooked their meals.
 4. herself as a quaint old woman and carried a basket of poisoned apples along with her to find the dwarf's cottage.
 5. a miracle happened.
- C. 1. T, 2. F 3. F, 4. T, 5. T

WORD POWER

- A.
1. **witch** : a woman thought to have evil magic powers.
The lady in her neighbourhood is believed to have witch's powers.
 2. **hunter** : a person who hunts.
A hunter has killed a man-eater tiger.
 3. **dwarf** : an abnormally small person.
A dwarf juggler in the circus performed very unusual tricks.
 4. **disguised** : alter in appearance or nature so as to conceal the identity of.
He was disguised as a priest.
 5. **gallant** : brave
The gallant deeds of the soldier won him many awards.
 6. **miracle** : an extraordinary and welcome event believed to be work of God, a Saint etc.
The saint knew miracle and changed the man into a mouse.
- B. answer : question different : same, ripe : raw, dead : alive, usual : unusual, mount : dismount, true : false, fresh : state, young : old, first : last.
- C. Snow, White, Now, hit, no, sow, hot, toe
- D. magic mirror, red cherries, milky white skin, evil fellow, dreadful deed, poisoned apples

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. much 2. much 3. many 4. many, much 5. many 6. many, much.
- B.
1. The kingdom was ruled by Ashoka.
 2. The whole story was told by the girl.
 3. The thief was caught by him.
 4. The branch of a tree was broken by the monkey.
 5. An old man was attacked by the tiger.

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : A. Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : THE UNSINKABLE SHIP

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Titanic left England for America on April 12, 1912.
2. The shipping company was proud of Titanic because it was huge and the largest luxury liner ever built. Also, it was called the Unsinkable Ship.
3. Icebergs are huge blocks of ice. Sailors have to be very careful about the icebergs because they can cause holes in the ships.
4. The Titanic hit an iceberg and finally sank in the deep blue sea.
5. In all, 703 people were saved by another much smaller ship named Carpathia.
- B. 1. The Titanic left England for America.
2. The people who travelled on the Titanic were excited.
3. The Titanic had hit an iceberg.
4. Many ships replied to the messages sent out from the Titanic.
5. The Carpathia was sailing about 58 miles away at that time.
6. The captain of Carpathia decided to do the best to reach the Titanic.
7. There was nothing to be seen. No ship, no lights, no lifeboats, nothing.
8. The unsinkable ship had sunk.
9. The Carpathia along with the survivors continued on the journey.
- C. 1. The Titanic was the largest luxury liner the world had ever seen.
2. The icebergs are actually huge blocks of ice.
3. On April 14, tragedy struck the ship.
4. Captain Smith made an announcement, "The Titanic is in trouble. It is sinking. We are trying our best to save the ship. But it is sinking very fast."
5. The captain of Carpathia said, "Sail as fast as possible to the Titanic."

WORD POWER

- A. 1. **Iceberg** : Icebergs may cause harm to the sailing ships.
2. **Journey** : We set out for our journey early in the morning.
3. **Unsinkable**: The Titanic was considered an unsinkable ship.
4. **Crew** : The crew members were talking among each other.
5. **Tragedy** : The tragedy of her life is that she lost her parents early in her life.
- B. **Sadness** : panic, sorrow, tragedy, worry, sinking, scared
Happiness : excited, miracle, good, glad
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. largest : smallest, sinkable : unsinkable, excited : unexcited, careful : careless, below : above, fast : slow, possible : impossible, exact : unexact

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. on - Preposition of place 3. about - Preposition of place 4. at - Preposition of time 5. at - Preposition of direction 6. for - Preposition of time.

- B. 1. When did Titanic leave England for America ?
 2. How did the people who travelled on the Titanic feel ?
 3. Why do the sailors have to be very careful about the icebergs ?
 4. Why did the crew rushed about ?
 5. What was the size of Carpathia ?
- C. 2. bigger biggest
 3. closer closest
 4. larger largest
 5. wider wildest

FUN TIME

1. Fisherman 2. carpenter 3. bulbul 4. sparrow

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : MYTHOLOGICAL CREATURES

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The Greeks believed that dragons had the ability to understand and to convey to mortals the secrets of the earth.
 2. The European dragons looked like huge and ugly monsters. They had tails like large snakes, huge bat like wings and sharp claws like lions.
 3. The dragons were known as ‘Lung’ in China and Japan. It means a large serpent with many legs, but no wings.
 4. Basilisk could kill a person from its poisonous bite. It could also kill from its breath or even with a glance from its evil eye. It could make a plant kill by just passing near it. Basilisk was filled with so much poison, than even if a person attacked it with a weapon, the poison of the basilisk would travel through the weapon and kill the person.
 5. The literal meaning of ‘unicorn’ is ‘one horn’. If the horn of a unicorn was ground into dust, it could be used as medicine for many diseases. It is also believed that a cup made from a unicorn's horn was so powerful that it would change the colour if a poisonous drink was served in it.
 6. The Chinese Phoenix had a large bill, the neck of a snake, the back of a tortoise and the tail a fish. It was a coloured bird having white, black, red, green and yellow feathers.

- B. Do its yourself. C. 1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F, 6. T

WORD POWER

- A. **Good** : gentle, kind, wonderful, wise, beautiful, boon, excitement
Evil : bad, terrible, dangerous, wicked, poison, destruction, hell, curse
- B. 1. unholy 2. cruel 3. powerless 4. dissimilar 5. sure 6. good 7. modern
 8. beautiful
- C. 2. Pen, hop, hen 3. basil, silk, bliss
 4. One, son, net 5. feat, her, eat

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. a, an 2. The, a 3. The, the, the 4. The, a 5. the, the, the 6. the, a, a
- B. 1. What did the dragons stand for ?
2. Where did the Basilisk live ?
3. What did the Chinese think about the Phoenix.
4. What do all these creatures bring to our lives ?

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 12 : THE MERMAID'S RING

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Rishabh was the most fortunate of young men because he finally got his lady-love.
2. The mermaid had long hair. She was half beautiful maiden and half-scaly fish.
3. The mermaid took Rishabh to her father who was the king of the sea.
4. Rishabh felt very good after the arrival of the girl. After her arrival, his hut was always neat and clean. His shirts and trousers were always mended and a hot meal was always waiting for him.
5. Rishabh set out in the direction which the dark-haired girl had taken because he was in love with her.
- B. 1. The mermaid said to Rishabh.
2. Rishabh said to the mermaid.
3. King of the sea said to Rishabh.
4. The girl with dark hair said to Rishabh.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. king : ring, hut : but, beat : neat, meal : seal, sight : right
- B. 1. unfortunate 2. old 3. ugly 4. joy 5. imaginary 6. full 7. back 7. closed
9. accept 10. never
- C. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b)

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. can 2. should 3. may 4. could 5. should
- B. 1. homework 2. sailing 3. freedom 4. golden 5. costly 6. flow-chart 7. childless

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : THE RAINDROP FAIRY

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Raindrops sparkle because in every rain drop sits fairy who is on her way down to fairyland, far below in the meadows.
2. The fairies were pleased to be freed from the raindrops which had carried them safely down from the clouds.

3. The poor fairy was caught because her raindrop had failed to splash open as it fell.
4. The caterpillar did help the raindrop fairy thinking that the spider would seize him if he walked into his house where was the raindrop lying.
5. Robin helped the raindrop fairy to be free by gently pecking the raindrop gently with the sharp beak at the glistening raindrop until it rolled and gently splashed open on the grass below.

B. 1. ×, 2. ×, 3. ✓, 4. ×, 5. ✓, 6. ×

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- B. fairly land, blackboard, post work, light house, website
- C. 1. bright 2. cry 3. danger 4. heavy 5. pass 6. earlier 7. coward 8. rich
- D. 1. bat 2. bee 3. lamb 4. snail 5. rabbit 6. Lion 7. dog

STRUCTURE

1. hotter 2. more handsome 3. longer 4. sadder 5. juicier

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : THE FIRST PATIENT

Understanding the text

- A. 1. There were eight people in the waiting room.
 2. The nurse took a hammer, pliers and a hackshaw to the surgery room.
 3. The patients thought that the doctor was extracting the tooth of Mr. Goyal.
 4. The doctor was using the tools for opening the instrument box as he had lost its key.
- B. 1. (5), 2. (4), 3. (8), 4. (10), 5. (3), 6. (9), 7. (2), 8. (6), 9. (1)
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Ranjana's mother said to Ranjana. 2. Patient 2 said to Patient 1.
 3. Mr. Goyal said to Mrs. Goyal. 4. Dentist said to the nurse.

WORD POWER

- A. as sweet as honey, as red as blood, as playful as a kitten, as sharp as a needle, as round as ball, as swift as an arrow, as heavy as lead.
- B. 1. Her voice is as sweet as honey.
 2. The child is as playful as a kitten.
 3. The knife is as sharp as needle.
 4. Her face is as round as a ball.
 5. He walks as swift as an arrow.
- C. left : right, enter : exit, remember : forget, afraid : unafraid, practical : impractical, quietly : noisily, dead : alive, found : lost.
- D. Do it yourself.

- E. 1. apple 2. lizard 3. bread

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. pick 2. shut 3. come 4. write 4. clean 5. work 6. cut 7. fold 10. throw
10. sit
- B. 1. Six-year old Raghu came downstairs crying. He had got hurt.
2. Miss. Sharma is our teacher. She is very beautiful.
3. After God made the animal, he lined up them in alphabetical order.
4. When Hemant heard the metallic screech, he was afraid.
5. Computer experts are getting younger and younger. They are writing their own programmes.
- C. snowcapped, sun-baked, wind-struck, fire-tossed

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself

FUN TIME : Do it yourself

CHAPTER 15 : THE COMPUTER

Understanding the text

1. The word compute means to calculate.
 2. A computer is an electronic device which operates upon information or data.
 3. The accuracy of computer is consistently high and the degree of accuracy of a particular computer depends upon its design. But for a particular computer, each and every calculation is performed with the same accuracy.
 4. Computer can store, process and relieve data as and when desired. It is also used for recruiting personnel, preparing results or the details of passengers when the computer is employed for making airline or railway reservations. Computers are also useful in developing and evaluating theories about things that are difficult to observe and measure.
 5. Computers are used in educational institutions, railways and airlines, offices, libraries, hospitals, etc.
- B. 1. to create a fast calculating device.
2. perform in a few seconds the amount of work than human being can do in an entire year-if he worked day and night and did nothing else.
3. monotony, tiredness, lack of concentration, etc. and hence can work for hours together without creating any error and without grumbling.
4. schools, hospitals and many more places.
- C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes 6. Yes.
- D. 1. **Computer** : an electronic device which operates upon information or data.
We can play games on a computer.
2. **Accuracy** : Correctness in all details
The accuracy of electronic balance is more than that of ordinary beam balance.

3. **Enormous** : large amount of
“We have enormous stocks of grains in the godown,” said the merchant
 4. **Retrieve** : get or bring back.
We can retrieve the information from a computer whenever we want.
 5. **Montony** : Without any variation
Monotony in any work leads to boredom.
 6. **Unthinkable** : Which can't be thought
The jet plane flies with an unthinkable speed.
- B. accurate : inaccurate, thinkable : unthinkable, normal : abnormal, exact : inexact, initial : final, indispensable : dispensable, useful : useless, real : unreal, occupy : unoccupy, important : unimportant
- C. 2. education 3. consolation 4. forestation 5. information 6. habitation
7. examination 8. tabulation

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. fast, faster 3. juicy, juicier 4. clever, cleverer 5. long, longer 6. thin, thinner.
- B. 1. If he had money, he would have bought a car.
2. If the emperor had known the facts, he would have punished the minister.
3. If Amrit had run fast, he could have caught the train.
5. If the teacher had allowed them, the children would have gone to the zoo.
6. If they had come to me, I would have helped them.
- C. 1. How is the accuracy of a computer ?
2. When was the first computer developed ?
3. What for it was used initially ?
4. Why do scientists use computers ?
5. Why do hospitals use computers ?
- D. over did, over done
smelled, smelled
stringed, stringed
winded, winded
told, told
swore; sworn
chose, chosen
draw, drawn

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : KABULLIWALLAH

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Mini was frightened of the Kabulliwallah because she had blind belief that Kabulliwallas caught children and put them into their sacks and took them away.

