

CHAPTER 2 : CINDERELLA

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Cinderella had rags to wear. She was made to clean, dust and sweep. Whenever the girl has finished her work, she would sit in the chimney corner among the cinders and ashes. Because of this, her step sister named her Cinderella.
2. Cinderella was upset as she would have loved to go to the ball and she had not clothes to go.
3. Cinderella fairy Godmother helped her to go to the ball. She transformed the pumpkin into a magnificent, golden coach. She touched the six mice with her wand and changed them into six prancing white horses. She turned on fat rat into a jolly, plump coachman. Then she turned six fine lizards into six handsome footman. Then she dressed Cinderella into beautiful ballgown and a pair of diamond-bright glass slippers for her feet.
4. When Cinderella stepped into the magic coach, her Godmother kissed her and said, “When the clock strikes midnight all this mice, pumpkin, lizards and rats will return to what they were before.”
5. When the clock struck midnight then Cinderella realised that she must go. Fleeing from the ballroom, Cinderella left behind one of her glittering glass slippers. The prince ran after her, but all he could see was a serving maid in rags disappearing across the lawn.
6. Her step-sisters struggled hard to get their feet into the little slipper but they couldn't.
7. Finally, the messenger insisted that Cinderella should be allowed to try the slippers. She stepped into the slipper with ease. She was taken straight to the palace and reunited with her prince.
- B. 1. pumpkin, wand 2. lizards, footmen 3. ballroom 4. glittering
5. matching 6. palace, reunited

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. ashamed, ugly, cruelly, ugly, pleasant, appear, sad, dull
- C. 2. step, sisters, steep, site
3. pleasant, plus, ant, plan
4. game, tame, fame, name
5. mouse, trap, some, route
6. form, from, mare, dart
- D. unpleasant — disagreeable, beautiful—pretty, disappear — vanish, magnificent — grand, glittering — sparkling, beloved — lovable, mystery — secret, vow — promise, struggle — fight, insist — pressurize, allow — permit

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. How did she treat her ?
2. What did the girl do after finishing her work ?
3. What happened when the coach disappeared ?
4. What did the girl bring from the kitchen ?
5. What did Cinderella do for hours ?
6. Who ran after her ?
7. When did they marry ?
- B. 1. You will be late. 2. You will get plenty of money. 3. I would change many things. 4. Tell her to call me. 5. You will grow big and healthy. 6. I will fulfil it. 7. It will form ice. 8. Everyone will easily read it.
- C. 1. There was no time to lose it.
2. I have no magazine to read.
3. Rama sold her scooter to buy a car.
4. We go to school everyday to gain knowledge.
5. She is very lazy to get up early.
6. He has four daughters to educate.
7. Reena has a great wish to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- D. widower, son, maid-servant, brother, Godfather, princess, gentlewoman, husband, boy, step-father, mare, lioness.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself

CHAPTER 3 : THE EMPEROR WHO BUILT THE TAJ

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Shah Jahan wanted to add more territories to his kingdom.
2. Shah Jahan is known all over the world as the builder of the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid of Delhi.
3. The Taj Mahal was built in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Begum, whom he loved very much. It took 20 years to build the Taj.
4. Shah Jahan also ordered a splendid throne to be built for himself. Several artisans and goldsmiths worked for seven years and produced throne that costed over a crore. It has two peacocks blazing with precious stones of many colours. It became famous as Takht-i-Taoos or the Peacock Throne.
5. When Shah Jahan became old and weak, his four sons began to fight for the crown.
6. Shah Jahan remained a prisoner for eight years, until his death in 1666 at the age of 74.
- B. 1. Kandhar 2. 20 3. magnificently 4. Aurangzeb 5. eight 6. 1666, 74

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
B. successfully, yearly, poorly, finally, easily, magnificently, weekly
C. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

A. larger, largest; better, best; greater, greatest; poorer, poorest; older, oldest; more capable, most capable; costlier, costliest, wealthier, wealthiest.

B.

A	U	R	A	N	G	Z	E	B	A	J
B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	K	A
C	P	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	H
Z	O	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I	A
A	O	Q	A	K	B	A	R	C	D	N
F	O	S	U	W	A	Y	B	E	F	G
A	O	T	V	X	B	A	G	H	I	I
R	R	A	B	C	A	D	E	J	K	R
Q	S	S	S	T	R	V	V	W	X	Y
H	U	M	A	Y	U	N	Z	A	B	C

- C.
1. Shah Jahan did not have much success in the north.
 2. The Taj Mahal is among the few wonders of the world.
 3. Aurangzeb was known for his military skill.
 4. Shah Jahan died at the age of 74.
 5. It became famous as Takht-i-Taoos.
 6. Shah Jahan and his courtiers lived in luxury.

COMPOSITION

Once upon a time there lived a poor farmer in a village. His wife and a little son also lived with him. The farmer had a mongoose too. The mongoose was very faithful. The farmer too loved and cared him very much. Once the farmer and his wife went out. They left their small son with the mongoose.

He was asleep. A snake came out of his hole. It went near the sleeping child. The mongoose saw it. It, at once, started fighting with the snake. In this fight, the snake was badly wounded. After a while it died. Due to the fight, the mongoose saved their son from the snake. After this the mongoose sat at the gate. It began to wait for its master.

After sometime the farmer and his wife returned from the market. As they entered their house they saw the blood stained and thought that mongoose had done some harm to their son. So they lost their temper. The farmer picked up a stick and hit the mongoose. The mongoose immediately died. When they went to the room and found their child safe and saw a dead snake lying nearby, they understood the whole incident. Now they realised their folly.

CHAPTER 4 : BIRD MIGRATION — A MYSTERY

Understanding the text :

- A.
1. Travelling or migration is one of the greatest mysteries of bird life. Every year thousands of birds migrate from their native land to some warmer places. This can be seen in the northern regions of Asia, Europe and America from where they travel to the warmer southern lands. During spring, they come back to their homeland.

2. Birds usually like to move in flocks. Some of the birds like swallows, flycatchers, warblers, shorebirds and water birds first make flocks of their own kinds then they fly high in the sky enjoying their company.
3. Birds migrate mainly in search of food. Some birds also move from one place to another due to hardship of living there.
4. Migratory birds fly at their normal speed which usually 48 kmph to 64 kmph. It very rarely exceeds to 80 kmph. Small birds seldom exceed 48 kmph. Most shorebirds fly between 64 kmph and 80 kmph while many ducks travel at 80-96 kmph. Migratory birds do not generally fly very high. They normally fly at the height of 900 meters, but some of the birds have been found at greater heights.
5. While travelling long distances, birds have to face various difficulties and hardships. As they have to pass through hills, forests, mountains and long stretches of water, at times they are caught in great storms. Sometimes they are driven out of their due course and are drowned in the wild waves. At night they get confused due to bright city lights.
6. Some of the birds fly long distances at a stretch even without taking a pause to rest and feed, while others cover distances in stages stopping to rest on the way. Some fly by the day only, some both by day and night.
7. Many things are yet to be known in the study of bird migration like how a bird decides when to start. How does it know the locality ?
8. Ringing is a method in which a young adult bird is captured and put on to its leg a light band of metal or plastic which bears a number, date, identification mark and the address to which the finder is requested to return the ring. The bird is then set free. The place where the ringed bird is shot, captured or found dead gives a clue to the direction and locality to which the bird has migrated.

B. 1. T. 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

C. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

WORD POWER

A. height — depth, greatest — smallest, normal — abnormal, superior — inferior, knowledge — ignorance, bitter — sweet, defence — offence, difficult — easy.

B. Do it yourself.

C. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

D. Characteristics — character, react, chart, stair, resist, chair, hair, stare, state, trace

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Which is the greatest mysteries of bird life ?
2. Why do they get delayed ?
3. Why do they get confused at night ?
4. What is ringing ?
5. From where do the storks come.

- B. 1. Present 2. Present 3. Future 4. Past 5. Present 6. Past
- C. 1. The boy said, "I am feeling sick."
 2. The hungry child said, "Give me food."
 3. My friend told me, "Help me in my homework."
 4. She asked, "Are you going home?"
 5. I said, "I am not going home."
- D. 1. Have 2. has 3. have, had 4. have 5. has

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself

CHAPTER 5 : PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Independent India's first Prime Minister was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was born on 14th November, 1889 in Allahabad.
 2. His father was Pandit Motilal Nehru and mother was Swaroop Rani.
 3. His sisters were Vijaylakshmi and Krishna.
 4. His initial education was taken care by private tutors at home.
 5. In 1916, he met Mahatma Gandhi for the first time at the Congress Session in Lucknow.
 6. Nehruji was imprisoned many times for opposing the British rule and taking part in the freedom movement. He spent many years in jail.
 7. He wanted India to be one of the progressive countries and worked extremely hard for it.
 8. His memorial is known as Shanti Van.
- B. 1. nannies 2. Harrow 3. intellectual 4. massacre 5. Bharat Ratna 6. Children

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. free, common, teacher, prison, unhappy, famous, first, fascinated, knowledgeable, penalty
- C. 1. Children's Day 2. Independence Day
 3. Death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. maid, knot, won, knew, to, ear, weigh
- E. father, woman, wife, policeman, son, aunt, lord, boy

STRUCTURE

1. We respect our elders and teachers.
 2. Although the child was helpless, he still tried to crawl.
 3. Children eat all kinds of food but they like burgers and pizzas.
 4. Cakes are very spongy and light.
 5. He is hardworking but weak in studies.
- B. 1. tales 2. week 3. way 4. pail 5. knot 6. fourth
- C. 1. in 2. on 3. under 4. above 5. of 6. of 7. since 8. in 9. to

- D. 1. Ajay is taller than Vijay.
2. Pooja is the most beautiful girl in our class.
3. Prashant is the most intelligent boy in the class.
4. Feather is lighter than a pen.
5. Akshay is wiser than being brave.
- E. 1. some 2. a 3. some 4. an 5. the 6. some 7. an

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself

CHAPTER 6 : HOMI JAHANGIR BHABHA

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha is known as the father of Indian Nuclear Programme.
2. Homi Bhabha was born in a Parsi family. He was the elder of the two sons of Jahangir Bhabha, the famous barrister and Meherbai Franji Panday, grand daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit.
3. Homi Bhabha's parents wanted him, to take up an engineering course at Cambridge, England and become an engineer. They wanted him to work in the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur.
4. The compromise between Homi Bhabha and his parents was that if he obtained a first division in Physics, his father would finance further studies.
5. He got his Ph. D degree from the Cambridge University and joined the faculty as a professor there.
6. In 1944, Bhabha took the first step in the establishment of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Atomic Energy Commission, when he wrote to Sir Sorab Saklatwab, chairman of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust. He requested that a school of research in Theoretical and Experimental Physics be founded in India with special reference to cosmic rays and nuclear physics.
7. On 24th January, 1966, he died in an air crash over Mount Blanc while on his way to Vienna to attend a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- B. 1. hard-working, brilliant 2. Cambridge 3. 1940-45 4. 1948, Homi Bhabha 5. Padma Bhushan 6. The Bhabha

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. 1. Homi Bhabha was the elder of the two sons of Jahangir Bhabha.
2. Homi Bhabha was more keen on becoming a physicist.
3. He died on 24th January 1966 in an air crash
4. Bhabha loved music and was a good artist.
5. His parents wanted him to take up an engineering course.

- C. modern—ancient, more—less, elder—younger, primary—secondary, higher—lower, first—last, brilliant—dull, accept—reject, fruitful—fruitless, youngest—oldest, special—ordinary, progress—regress.
- D. 1. TIFR : Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
 2. BARC : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
 3. AEC : Atomic Energy Commission
 4. IAEA : International Atomic Energy Agency.
- E. Campaigned, engineering, physicist, countries, institution, eventually, experimental, theoretical.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Prerna is neither hard working nor intelligent.
 Is Prerna hard-working and intelligent ?
 2. The deer not run very fast.
 Does the deer run very vast ?
 3. His uncle does not live in Mumbai.
 Does his uncle live in Mumbai ?
 4. She did not get a bag of gold coins.
 Did she get a bag of gold coins ?
 5. Reema did not finish her story.
 Did Reema finish her story ?
- B. families, students, plants, nations, schools, professors, sons, keys, industries, countries, fathers, artists

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : THE CURSE

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. When Dashratha was young. He was a very good hunter. His great speciality was that he could hunt merely by listening to the sounds made by an animal. His hearing and aim were so good that he could kill an animal even without looking at it.
 2. When Dashratha was young, he was very handsome and proud.
 3. When Dashratha heard a gurgling sound, he could guess that it was a river flowing nearby. He also thought that some animal was drinking water. And he shot by his hearing and heard a human cry.
 4. A brahmin boy was at the river. Dashratha's arrow had hit him.
 5. Shravana's blind parents were waiting for him in the forest.
 6. The old couple said that he too shall suffer the way they were suffering. Dashratha too would lose his beloved son and suffer the pangs of separation.

7. Dashratha brought the curse upon himself and he too had to suffer separation from Rama who was his beloved son. This is how he was punished for the sin he had committed.
- B. 1. Dashratha 2. Shravana 3. Old man 4. Old man
- C. 1. hearing 2. direction 3. unseeing 4. curse 5. punished 6. pride 7. separation.
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

WORD POWER

- A. died—born, straight—curved, proud—humble, wisely—foolishly, handsome—ugly, friend—enemy, skilled—unskilled, lucky—unlucky, curse—boon, punish—reward, separation—togetherness
- B. penance, trembling, quench, suffering, gurgling, terrible
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. ringing 2. ticking 3. rattling 4. banging 5. beating 6. cracking 7. hooting 8. pattering 9. hissing 10. whistling
- E. heard—listened, story—tale, forest—jungle, wisely—intelligently, sound—noise, instant—immediate, cry—weep, wretched—mean, vain—proud
- F. forgiveness, suffering, friendship, commitment, separation, youth.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Dashratha died soon after Rama left for the forest.
2. Dashratha was a very good king who ruled wisely and well.
3. When he was young, Dashratha committed a very big sin.
4. One day, the young prince was hunting out with his friends.
5. Dashratha had to suffer separation from his beloved son.
- B. 2. more beloved, most beloved
3. wiser, wisest 4. better, best 5. more handsome, most handsome
6. greater, greatest 7. closer, closest 8. deeper, deepest
9. quicker, quickest 10. whiter, whitest 11. easier, easiest
- C. 1. The knives are very sharp.
2. The Cheetahs run fast.
3. Flies can spread diseases.
4. The children sleep soundly at night.
5. The boys took the sheep to the pasture.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME

We are punished for the sins we commit.

CHAPTER 8 : WHY THE KANGAROO HOPS ON TWO LEGS

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. Kangaroos were known as Bohra during the Dreamtime.
2. At that time, they walked as the dogs on four legs and had sharp, pointed teeth.
3. One moonlit night, while nibbling on some juicy leaves, Bohra was alerted to the sound of clicking clapsticks and the singing voices of happy people. Bohra crept nearer and saw pattern-painted faces of the dancing people. Women sang and beat clapsticks, while watching the men jig around them in time to the music.
4. On seeing their uninvited guest, the women stopped singing and screamed at the strange sight before them.
5. The men felt insulted to be imitated in this way. They shouted to kill him. But one of them stopped them and told them to see how he danced. The men slowly continued to dance.
6. Men were grateful to Bohra as he had taught them a new dance.
- B. 2, 4 3, 10, 1, 6, 9, 5, 7, 8
- C. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- D. hindleg, time-table, armchair, nightmare, forepaws.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. This river is not very deep.
2. We were not ready for the examination.
3. Do not go upstairs.
4. Shivani is not sure of her success.
5. The soldier did not have a gun with him.
6. They should not have come here.
7. The king has not punished you.
- B. 1. (d) 2.(a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- C. 1. did 2. cut 3. felt 4. drove

COMPOSITION

Once a woodcutter was cutting down a tree. By chance, his axe fell into the river. He was very sad. He prayed to the river God. The God appeared in front of him. He told him about his axe. The God brought a golden axe and asked if it was his. The woodcutter said, "No, this axe is not mine." Again the God dived into the river and brought a silver axe and again asked the woodcutter if it was his. The woodcutter said, "No, this is not my axe." At last, the God dived into the river and brought his axe and asked him if it was his axe. This time the woodcutter was very happy and said, "Yes, this iron axe is mine."

The God was proud of his honesty and gave him all the three axes. Thus the woodcutter was rewarded for his honesty.

FUN TIME

A.

R	X	X	X	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	Y
H	I	P	P	O	P	O	T	A	M	U	S	Y
I	A	B	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	N	Y
N	Q	P	P	G	O	N	M	M	K	L	A	Y
O	X	X	X	I	X	V	O	V	T	T	K	Z
C	S	S	S	R	S	S	N	S	S	S	E	Z
E	R	R	R	A	R	R	K	Q	P	Q	Q	Y
R	M	M	M	F	M	M	E	P	I	P	P	A
O	O	O	O	F	O	O	Y	I	J	K	N	K
S	H	H	Z	E	B	R	A	J	T	K	N	Z
A	B	C	D	D	E	T	I	G	E	R	G	Z
A	B	C	H	O	R	S	E	E	Q	F	G	Z

B. We should not hurt or tease animals.

CHAPTER 9 : SHANTINIKETAN, HOUSE OF PEACE

Understanding the text

- A.
1. The poet saw a class of boys and girls with their teacher. The teacher was scolding one of the boys, who carried on behaving badly.
 2. The teacher lost his temper and smacked the boy.
 3. The poet was shocked. He took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote on it, "Let me remind you, dear brother, that you cannot turn an ass into a horse by beating it, although you can easily beat a horse into an ass."
 4. Rabindranath Tagore founded a special school in Bengal called Shantiniketan, which means "House of Peace."
 5. The boys and girls at Shantiniketan learned far more than just reading and writing. They were taught to dance and to play traditional Indian music. They painted, made pottery and wove baskets and mats. As they spent so much time out of doors, they learned about nature and the changing seasons.
 6. Tagore supervised his school carefully. He made sure that his pupils ate good food. He took many lessons himself and wrote plays for the children to perform. He even wrote new textbooks for them. To pay for the running of Shantiniketan, he sold his house and his books and his wife sold much of her jewellery.
 7. Not only was Tagore a poet, but he was also a writer of plays, short stories and novels, a composer of music, a painter and a well-known public figure. He was also a leader in the fight against partition of Bengal. He travelled to Europe, America and the Far East, to lecture. In 1913, he was awarded the Noble Prize for literature and in 1915, he founded the Vishva Bharti.
- B.
1. Peace
 2. Tagore
 3. Europe, America, Far East
 2. Religions of Man
 5. Noble Prize
 6. Vishva Bharti
- C.
1. T
 2. T
 3. F
 4. F
 5. T
 6. F

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. special—ordinary, open—close, easy—difficult, traditional—modern, sold—bought, peace—war, carefully—carelessly, beneath—above.
- C. poets, boys, asses, children, bees, classes, horses, jewellery.
- D. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c)

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. When did he found Shantiniketan ?
3. What else was he ?
4. Where did Tagore travel ?
5. When was he knighted by the British ?
- B. saw, seen; behaved, behaved; wrote, written; taught, taught; spent, spent; paid, paid; sold, sold, composed, composed; fought, fought; awarded, awarded; sat, sat; wore, worn, drank, drunk; stretched, stretched.
- C. 1. I used to eat a lot when I was young.
2. I used to play football when I was in school.
3. I used to drink a glass of milk every night but now I cannot.
4. I used to go for a walk every morning.
5. I used to sit in the lawn every evening.
6. I used to wear uniform in the school.
7. She used to come first in the class.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : THE FOOLISH RABBIT**Understanding the text**

- A. 1. The rabbit thought that what would happen to him, if all the world were to fall to pieces. When he heard the sudden noise, he thought that the world was breaking up.
2. Some rabbits, a deer, a fox, an elephant, etc. followed the rabbit.
3. All the animals stopped running when the lion roared ahead of them. The lion is the king of the jungle.
4. The lion looked at the ground under the tree and saw the coconut lying there. So, he could very easily understand that this coconut had made all the animals think that the world was falling apart.
- B. 1. Rabbit, 2. Another rabbit 3. Elephant 4. All the animals
- C. 1. dream 2. noise 3. hundreds 4. lion 5. tree, coconut

WORD POWER

- A. fast—slow, all—none, wise—foolish, poor—rich, first—last, long—short

- B. 1. Coconut, jungle, monkey, rabbit, tree
 2. deer, elephant, fox, leg, piece
 3. animal, hill, hundred, king, lion
 4. creature, little, noise, terrible, wise
 5. apart, fall, foot, ground, sleep
- C. lion—lioness, fox—vixen, man—woman, king—Queen, Emperor—Empress,
 Horse—Mare, Bull—Cow
- D. Jungle, pieces, terrible, dream, elephant, noble

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. Sheep does not give us wool.
 3. Ajay will not go to Mumbai.
 4. I do not have a scooter.
 5. We can not see the stars in the sky.
 6. The lady does not look beautiful.
- B. 1. isn't she ? 2. isn't it ? 3. isn't it ? 4. mustn't you ? 5. aren't you ?
- C. hard, scene, peace, dear, their

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME

Lion is the king of the jungle.

CHAPTER 11 : CHANAKYA

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The story of Chanakya is the story of a simple, poor but highly intelligent and learned man's struggle to unite India at a time when the Greeks under the leadership of Alexander were plundering the country, killing millions of innocent people.
2. Chanakya real name was Vishnu Gupta.
3. He determined to stand against the Greeks and win back the honour and the lost glory of the country.
4. King Dhananda did not recognized Chanakyas's true character and questioned him about his integrity since he belonged to a town which was under the Greeks. This attitude angered Chanakya and he vowed to destroy the Nanda Dynasty and replace it with a more worthy and deserving candidate.
5. Chanakya was successful in freeing his motherland from the cluster of the Greeks. Under the expert guidance of Chankya, Chandragupta established one of the most successful empires of ancient India known as the “Mauryan Empire”.

6. Once his dream of uniting India was fulfilled, he retired to a simple life at Takshila teaching pupils who came from far and wide to gain true knowledge from the learned and extremely patriotic “acharaya”.

- B. 1. Chanakya 2. Patroit 3. Chandragupta Maurya 4. Mauryan Empire

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (e) 2. (g) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (f)
- B. intelligent, millions deteriorating, attitude, persuasion, struggle, innocent, oppressive, extremely, successful.
- C. tale, unhealthy, deteriorate, fight, ordinary, intelligent, work, student.
- D. simple—Complex, intelligent—foolish, poor—rich, innocent—guilty, win—lose, powerful—weak, straight—curved, true—false, young—old, worthy—unworthy, wide—narrow, success—failure
- E. DETERIORATING—gate, date, rate, ration, great, deer, green, tree, need, treat
- F. 1. Chinese 2. Americans 3. Nepalese 4. Bangladeshis 5. Indians 6. Japanese
- G. timetable, towards, railway, township, Sunday, motherland

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. Where was Vishnu Gupta born ?
3. Where did he go on reaching Magadha ?
4. What did he do when his dream of uniting India was fulfilled ?
5. From where did the pupils come ?
- B. 2. comes 3. sits, licks 4. frightened 5. creep
- C. 1. Radhika says that she loves trekking.
2. Hari will say that he is busy then.
3. Gitika says that the climate of Kolkata does not suit her.
4. Atul said that he prefers to watch TV instead.
5. Mona says that she is trying to solve the problem.
- D. 1. used to 2. would 3. mustn't 4. should 5. would 6. can 7. need, must
8. would
- E. 1. later 2. latest 3. last 4. last 5. last

COMPOSITION

1. The difference in him was that he was not a preacher but he inspired men and other people, to follow him and do what he did or was doing.
2. Sri Chaitanya's real name was Nirmal.
3. He was born in 1485 in the present Nadia district.
4. He was married to Lakshmi Devi of the same district when he was fifteen years old.
5. past, early, died, old, lost same

CHAPTER 12 : THE SHEPHERD AND THE LION

Understanding the text :

- A. 1. The shepherd saw a lion in the forest. It was limping and groaning in severe pain. He saw that the lion had a thorn in his paw.
2. The lion was limping and groaning because he had a thorn in his paw. Its paw was swollen, causing him great pain.
3. The shepherd held the swollen paw in his hands and examined it closely. He saw a big thorn stuck deep into the flesh. Using all his strength, he pulled the thorn out.
4. In the arena, a fierce-looking lion was released from a cage to devour the shepherd. When the shepherd saw the lion approaching, he closed his eyes in terror. But to his great surprise, the lion did not attack him. Instead, he came close to the shepherd and stood in front of him. Next he crouched at the shepherd's feet and started licking the shepherd's hand affectionately. The shepherd opened his eyes and saw, to his great relief, that it was the same lion whom he had treated in the forest some days ago. The lion was now showing gratitude to the man who had pulled out the thorn from his paw.
5. The king set both the shepherd and the lion free.
- B. 1. swollen and causing him pain.
2. in the lion's paw
3. affectionately to show his gratitude.
4. he closed his eyes in terror.
5. how such a thing could actually happen.

WORD POWER

- A. forest—jungle, great—extreme, happy—glad, pity—sympathy, strength—power, immediate—instant, home—house, deed—task.
- B. false—true, closed—opened, wild—tame, reward—punishment, unsafe—safe, absence—presence, deep—shallow.
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. Punishment — push, ship, hunt, shine, men, pen, tune, time, site, mine
- E. sea, wood, storey, pane, sum, caught, tail.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. What happened to the shepherd ?
2. What did the shepherd do on seeing the approaching lion ?
3. What was the condition of the lion ?
4. Why was the lion happy ?
5. Why did they wonder ?
- B. 1. New curtains were bought by her.
2. The prize was won by her.

3. The portrait has been painted by me.
 4. The French were defeated by the English.
 5. The movie was enjoyed by us.
 6. The bell was rung by the stranger.
- C.
1. The guard opened the gate.
 2. The chief guest inaugurated the function.
 3. He has written short poems.
 4. He directed the play.
 5. The boy entertained them.
 6. The girls finished the ice-cream.

FUN TIME

87152643

COMPOSITION

Once there was a boy. He had a number of sheep. Every morning he took his sheep to the forest. One day, the boy thought of having some fun. So, he stood up a rock and began shouting as loudly as he could, “Wolf ! Wolf !”

The men who were working in their fields nearby came running with their sticks. “Where is the wolf ?” they asked the boy.

The boy began to laugh and said, “There is no wolf at all. I was just playing a trick. It was only a joke.”

The men became angry. They went their way. A few days later, the boy again cried “Wolf ! Wolf !” The villagers heard him crying. They again came for help. But this time also they were fooled.

Some days later a wolf really came. When the boy saw it, he was frightened. He began to shout loudly, “Wolf ! Wolf ! Please help me. It is not a joke come soon.”

Everybody heard him crying, but no one came for his help. They did not believe him. The wolf killed his sheep.

CHAPTER 13 : ELEPHANT—A LOYAL BEAST

Understanding the text :

- A.
1. Only two kinds of elephants are found in the world namely the African elephant and the Asiatic elephant.
 2. There are many differences between African and Indian elephants. African elephants have bigger ears and tusks than the Indian elephants. The height of an African elephant is usually 3.2 metres and it weighs nearly 6000 kilograms. Among African elephants both the cow elephants and the bull elephants have tusks white in India only the bulls have tusks. However, there are a few Indian male elephants that do not have tusks which are called mucknas. African elephants have bigger ears and tusks than the Indian elephants. Their foreheads are flattened and their backs are curved inwards.

3. The Asiatic elephant is also commonly known as the Indian elephant because they are largely found in India in comparison with any other Asian country.
 4. In a herd, an elephant recognizes its friend by touching him with its trunk.
 5. The elephant with the help of its trunk smells many things. When he is thirsty, he sucks water with its trunk and pours it into the throat. The tip of the trunk is very delicate. with its help, he can pick up even very small things. The trunk is so strong that it can pull up huge trees from the ground.
 6. No, it is not necessary that elephants have tusks.
 7. The elephant is loyal and sympathetic to its friends. Whenever an elephant in the herd is not well, the rest of the herd will stop and wait for his being well again. If a member of the herd gets injured, two of the elephants support him with their trunk and shoulders by both sides. If by chance, an elephant falls into a pet trap, the others in herd try their best to get their friend out.
- B. 1. tip 2. live 3. differences 4. Asiatic 5. noticeable 6. sensitive
7. loyalty, sympathy

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (d)
- B. 1. shoal 2. swarm 3. galaxy 4. flock 5. fleet 6. bouquet 7. pack 8. library
- C. natural—man-made, largest—smallest, usual—unusual, different—same, inwards—outwards, powerful—weak, noticeable—unnoticeable, loyal—disloyal, birth—death, adult—baby

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Which is the largest animal on land ?
2. How many kinds of elephants are found in the world today ?
3. What is Asiatic elephant commonly known as ?
4. What is the height of an African elephant ?
5. What do elephants like ?
6. What happens if an elephant falls into a pit trap ?
- B. 1. A father had two sons. The elder was wise, clever and hard-working. The younger was foolish, lazy and careless. One day the father called the younger son and asked him not to waste his time.
2. He said, “Why do you come and disturb me ? What a nuisance are you! Why can't you play somewhere else ? Can you not see that I want to work ? Go away at once and do not come here again.”
3. He said to me, “Please, take your seat here. Oh, how glad I am to see ! You look sad. Is there anything I can do for you ? You can certainly count upon me. I need not assure you.”

- C. 1. The clothes are being washed by the women.
 2. The fields were being ploughed by the farmers.
 3. Our books have been stolen by them.
 4. This work will have been finished by you.
 5. Will your fees be paid by you brother today ?
- D. 1. than 2. nor 3. than 4. as 5. or 6. but 7. than 8. unless

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : THE PRINCE WHO GAVE UP HIS THRONE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. As the boy grew, his father tried his best to keep Siddhartha happy. It is said that he had three palaces for three seasons built for his son. The little prince had everything he wanted fine clothes, the best food and fascinating toys.
2. He saw an old man and then a sick man whose back was so bent that he could hardly walk. He could not understand why men should grow old or suffer. Then he saw a dead body being carried.
3. Siddhartha was shocked to see so much unhappiness in the world. He had never seen such things before. For the first time, he came to know that all men must indeed suffer, grow old and die.
4. Siddhartha decided that he would not rest until he found out why there was so much suffering in the world and how men could be free of it.
5. Siddhartha left his home and went to the forest to search for a way out of sufferings and sorrow. He spent some time with the hermits. Then for six years, he denied himself all comforts and kept wandering from place to place. At last, he starved himself for forty days till his body seemed to be all bones.
- Now, Siddhartha decided that fasting was of no use and gave it up. Then forty-nine days, he sat meditating under a peepal tree in Bodh Gaya. Then, suddenly, one day in the year 537 B.C., answers came to him.
6. Buddha found out that the world was full of sorrow and unhappiness. And the reason for it was greed and selfishness. Men wanted to have more and more things.
7. Buddha said that to be free from suffering, one must be free from greed and desire.
8. Right views, right resolution, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right recollection and right meditation is the eight-fold path. These will put an end to sorrow, suffering, hatred and anger and then mankind will have peace.
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F
- C. 1. suffer, grow, die 2. Buddha 3. greedy 4. Prakrit 5. life, teachings

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (g) 2. (a) 3. (f) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (e)
- B. strict—lenient, simple—complicated, wide—narrow, ordinary—special, appear—disappear, refuse—accept, equal—unequal, peace—war, right—wrong, answer—question, beautiful—ugly.
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. livelihood, meditation, resolve, speech.
2. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Shudra, Vaishya.
3. fascinating, mankind, misery, unhappiness.
4. companion, great, knowledge, struggle.
5. desire, family, follower, robber

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Where is Lumbini ?
2. What couldn't he understand ?
3. When did the answers come to him ?
4. What is the tree called under which he sat ?
5. What should a man do to free himself from greed ?
6. What happened in this period ?
- B. 1. Reena / found a hundred-rupee note.
2. The boys/played an exciting game of hockey.
3. She / could not do the sums correctly.
4. Heera and Moti / were two gentle cows.
5. I / ran away and hid in a cave.
- C. 1. bigger, 2. highest 3. many 4. prettiest 5. good
- D. 1. They are singing by themselves.
2. We can see ourselves in the mirrors.
3. Find those girls and send them here.
5. They are lazy boys.
- E. 1. An old man was seen by him.
2. Everyone was loved by him.
3. Many times invitations from the rich people of high caste were refused by him.
4. The new religion, is spread by the Buddhist monks and nuns beyond India's borders.
5. All loved her.
- F. mothers, fathers, seasons, men, wives, trees, boys, palaces, princesses, sons, robbers, kings.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself

FUN TIME

CAT
CART
CANDY
CARROT
CABBAGE
CANDLE
CAMEL
CAKE
CAR

CHAPTER 15 : EDISON — A GREAT INVENTOR

Understanding the text

- A. 1. He started his own newspaper, printing it on a second hand press in the same luggage compartment. This paper was just the size of the handkerchief but had the latest news which was passed on to him by his friends.
2. He was allowed by the railway authorities to convert a part of a luggage compartment into a laboratory. The train stayed in the yard in Detroit for several hours. Edison dedicated most of this time in doing studies at Detroit Public Library and conducting experiments in his make shift laboratory.
3. Even as a little child, Edison had always the curiosity to know “how things were done.”
4. When Edison was pushed out of the train along with his press and laboratory, he was deprived of his first laboratory.
5. One day, the system of the company broke down. The subscribers wanted prompt service. There was hue and cry. The engineers ran here and there. When no one could do anything ? Edison offered his services and within minutes set the system working. After this, he was appointed as the foreman with a good salary in the company.
6. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February, 1847 at Milan, Ohio (U.S.A.)
7. His success in the field got him the name, “The Wizard of Menlo Park.” He brought one wonderful invention after another. It was at Menlo Park that he invented his gramophone, the electrical light and a practical telephone.
8. A train journey in 1885 gave him the idea of inventing the kinetoscope, the forerunner of the modern motion picture camera and the projector.

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

C. 1. attended 2. curiosity 3. dedicated 4. electric 5. invented 6. ideal

WORD POWER

A. lower, never, later, restrict, worst, dark, nothing, impractical, ancient, birth

B. **Marvellous** : marvel, sell, roll, more

Kinetoscope : net, scope, kite, pine

Handkerchief : hand, chief, dear, find

Compartment : Cat, part, men, tent

C. one—won, ideal—idol, some—sum, wander—wonder, would—wood, allowed—aloud, except—accept, not—knot, in—inn, caught—cot.

D. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

A. 1. The World Chess Championship was won by Vishwanthan Anand.

2. The children ate the breakfast at 6.00 a.m.

3. The guard opened the gate at 10.00 a.m.

4. The song was sung by the girls well.

5. The football match was won by the boys.

6. The gramophone was invented by Edison.

B. There was a city called Alkapuri. There lived a merchant named Nitipara. He had four sons—Para Datta, Maru Datta, Dhana Datta and Charu Datta. The family live in comparative prosperity. In due course, their mother and father died.

C. more powerful, most powerful; farther, farthest; madder, maddest; stronger, strongest; longer, longest; more miserable, most miserable; earlier, earliest; larger largest; later, latest; heavier, heaviest; more reliable, most reliable; more comfortable, most comfortable

1. fastest 2. taller 3. most shy 4. most miserable 5. best 6. most powerful

D. successfully, wonderfully, professionally, practically, greatly.

E. died, died; attended, attended; conducted, conducted; broke, broken; brought, brought; devised, devised; invented, invented.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : PANNA — THE FAITHFUL NURSE

Understanding the text

A. 1. When Queen Karnavati realised that she was dying, she called Panna, her most trusted nurse to her side. She wanted to give her little one into her care.

2. Panna was real faithful lady. She was a shrewd and wise woman.

3. Banabir Singh, a relative of Udai Singh, was a cruel and wicked man. He was cunning and calculating.

4. An old servant gave Panna the news that Banabir Singh looked lean and hungry.
 5. She removed the royal clothes and ornaments from the prince's body and put them on her own son. Then she placed him on the prince's bed. She took up the little prince and hid him in a basket and covered him with leaves and flowers. Then, the servant carried the basket out of the palace. Thus prince was saved.
 6. Udai Singh grew up in the house of Asa Sah.
 7. Panna Daai is remembered for her matchless loyalty and supreme sacrifice.
- B.
1. Queen Karnavati to Panna
 2. Panna to Queen Karnavati
 3. The old servant to Panna
 4. Panna to Asa Sah
- C.
1. was a cruel and wicked man
 2. and wise woman
 3. to complete his speech, she removed the royal clothes and ornaments from the prince's body and put them on her own son.
 4. When she saw her own child being massacred before her eyes.
 5. in the house of Asa Sah.
 6. for murdering Panna's little son.

WORD POWER

- A. well—unwell, near—far, future—past, able—unable, cruel—kind, temporary—permanent, real—artificial, wise—foolish, like—dislike, strongest—weakest, outside—inside, heavy—light, loyal—disloyal.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6 (b) 7. (a)
- C. Queen, Daughter, Princess, Husband, Woman, Maid-servant
- D. called, called, calling; knew, known, knowing; went, gone, going; saw, seen, seeing; looked, looked, looking; waited, waited, waiting; left, left, leaving; pointed, pointed, pointing; told, told, telling; made, made, making.

STRUCTURE

- A.
1. Banabir Singh was not satisfied with temporary kingship.
 2. One night, the prince was fast asleep in his bed.
 3. It was a terrible moment for Panna, but she did not lose heart.
 4. Panna was speechless with fear and shock.
 5. Udai Singh grew up in the house of Asa Sah.
- B. earlier, earliest; wiser, wisest; stronger, strongest; older, oldest; deeper, deepest; nearer, nearest; heavier, heaviest; longer, longest.
- C. 1. will 2. could 3. should 4. was 5. was 6. is 7. must 8. may

5. Information contained in a computer is called a *database*. Databases can be enormous for instance, the entire census of a nation might be stored in a single database. To find a specific piece of information, a huge database is searched in a computer.
 6. A list of instructions of a computer to follow is called a programme. In other words, a computer programme is a set of specific instructions that tell the hardware of a computer what operations are required to be performed.
 7. Due to its efficiency and accuracy, computer is widely used in various professions. For example, scientists use it to get quick and accurate results of experiments. In libraries, computers are used to hold information about the collections of the books. In hospitals, these are used to maintain records and census information. In business, computers are used to store large quantities of information about their employees, customers and products. Through internet, we can get their uses in stock markets, railways and banking also.
- B. 1. Computer 2. Communication 3. integral 4. economic, finance 5. digital
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

WORD POWER

- A. 1. frequently 2. bravely 3. upwards 4. brightly 5. fast 6. badly
- B. 1. inaccurate 2. slow 3. decreasing 4. slowly 5. easy 6. modern
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Check, cheque 2. idle, idol 3. scene, seen 4. way, weigh
5. accept, except 6. flour, floor

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. The man could not read and write.
2. He works hard so as to earn his living.
3. I had a very faithful dog.
4. The ship made a peaceful journey and came to an island.
5. The wind suddenly dropped and the sea became calm.
6. He is the best boy in the class.
- B. 1. might 2. bought 3. attended 4. helped 5. is 6. may, could
- C. Beautify, classify, live, vacant, price, handle, feed, serve, sell, justify
- D. 1. I know her. 2. Poor must be helped. 3. His mother teaches Hari.
4. Why did the king lose his kingdom. 5. Who broke this lock ?

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 18 : THE KIDNAPING

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Pooja was shocked when she came back with success because the pram containing Rachna was not there.

2. It was really awful. The joy of their victory was suddenly deflated like a balloon by the terrible fact that the little Rachna was missing.
 3. Himanshu thought that it was quite possible that the pram might have rolled down on its own.
 4. He said, "Has she vanished into the air." He kept quiet for a second and then again said, "Let us face it, Pooja, Rachna have been kidnapped." He also asked Pooja whether her parents had enough money or not to fulfil the huge ransom demand of the kidnapers.
 5. The police-officer was angry because Pooja's mother was not giving any proper information about the missing baby.
 6. Nobody was at fault actually.
 7. Actually Rachna was crying in the pram. Mrs. Abraham had gone there for a walk. She saw Rachna crying. She realized that Rachna was hungry. So she rolled her home, gave her milk and waited for them.
- B.
1. In the contest that they forgot about Rachna.
 2. at that time she shrieked so long and hard that Mohit and Himanshu came dashing across.
 3. a hundred feet into a thick undergrowth of trees and shrubs.
 4. where the flower show was being held.
 5. she was not giving any proper information about the missing baby.
 6. realized that she was hungry.
- C. 7, 3, 5, 1, 4, 6, 8, 2

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (f) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (g) 7. (c) 8. (e)
- B. enemy, failure, appear, sorrow, impossible, unaware, careful, remember, sorrow, unusually, inflate, fruitful, kind, nobody.
- C. door-bell, backward, time-table, ballroom, undergrowth, chessboard

STRUCTURE

- A.
1. Pooja was shocked that where had the pram gone.
 2. Mohit said that there was no need to panic and they would find her.
 3. Pooja prayed to God silently and wished that all that was a dream and they would find Rachna in the pram happily asleep.
 4. The police officer asked her mother to relax and asked her that what was the matter.
 5. Mother cried that her little baby was kidnapped.
- B.
1. What did Pooja promise her mother ?
 2. What might have happened to the pram ?
 3. What did the mother do when she found that the pram was missing ?
 4. What was she not giving ?
 5. What did the mother do ?
- C.
1. who can play heartily, who can work most heartily.
 2. who brought him up, whether he lived, how he lived.

3. when I told him.
 4. even those who stood at a distance from her.
- D.
1. How hot is it !
 2. What a gentle creature is a lamb !
 3. May I be young again !
 4. May I were dead !
 5. What a happy time we had last night !
- E.
1. Knotty 2. President 3. raised 4. prey 5. peace 6. proceed 7. refuge
 8. loose 9. career 10. eligible 11. seize 12. soul
- F.
- promised, promised; shocked, shocked; asked, asked; kidnapped, kidnapped; took, taken; told, told; said, said; drove, driven; rang, rung.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME

1. Carpenter 2. kingfisher 3. peacock

CHAPTER 19 : SHIVAJI

Understanding the text

- A.
1. Shivaji was born in the fortress of Shivner in the Western Ghats in 1627.
 2. Dadaji taught him to ride, shoot and to lead.
 3. He now dreamt of uniting the Maratha people and setting up an independent kingdom.
 4. The treasure was easily carried off by Shivaji to his fort as the attack was so sudden and fierce. When the Sultan of Bijapur heard what had happened, he was furious.
 5. He sent a Brahmin called Krishnaji to tell Shivaji that the two commanders should meet and settle things without fighting. Shivaji was not the one to be tricked. He managed to make Krishnaji confess that Afzal meant to kill him.
 6. Afzal saw that Shivaji carried no sword. He himself had his sword at his side. At first, it appeared that the two were embracing but actually Afzal Khan had held Shivaji's neck in a wrestler's grip with his left hand and struck him with his sword. Shivaji was saved by his steel suit. At the same time, Shivaji had plunged the dagger into Afzal's body and torn open his belly, with the steel claws.
- B.
1. Messenger to Shivaji 2. Afzal Khan publicly 3. Afzal Khan to Shivaji 4. Shivaji to the messenger.
- C.
1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. False

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. brave-coward, thickest-thinnest, loyal-disloyal, fortunately-unfortunately, worst-best, refused-accepted, powerful-powerless, agree-disagree, sharp-blunt, true-false
- C. friendship, ladybird, newspaper, without, time table, backyard, landlord, bus stop.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d)
- B. 1. Can a tiger run faster than a man ?
2. Does not a tiger always eat man ?
3. Was Shivaji saved by his steel suit ?
4. Was Shivaji crowned the king of the Marathas at Raigarh ?
5. Did he die in 1680 at the age of 53 ?
6. Was the Sultan of Bijapur forced to recognize Shivaji as the ruler of the whole of the Konkan region.
- C. 1. They have cut the telephone wires.
2. They switched off the light.
3. They caught the lion in a trap.
4. Everyone will curse us.
5. You should take three doses daily.
6. They brought the young soldier before the king.
7. They dismissed her from the service.
8. The police has caught the robber.
9. The news greatly distressed him.
10. They started the car with great difficulty.
- D. 1. French is the language of the people of France.
2. The sun sets in the west.
3. The gold is a precious metal.
4. Where there is a will, there is a way.
5. A bird in hand is worth two in a bush.
6. Honesty is the best policy.
7. He is the Solomon of his age.
8. The earth revolves around the sun.
- E. 1. by 2. of 3. by 4. at 5. by 6. to 7. at, in

COMPOSITION

1. Shivaji was a leader of the Marathas, people who lived in central India.
2. Shivaji made a plan to escape by hiding himself in the basket.
3. He lifted the lids of the two baskets, removed some of the boxes and crawled inside with his son in their place. Carefully, the two hideaways covered themselves with boxes of sweet and settled down to wait. It was a tight fit. In no time, the baskets were carried out of the fort. The Maratha leader waited for the right moment, then he and his son leapt from the baskets and made their escape.
4. foolish, accept, inside, unskilled, down, friend
5. Do it yourself.