

CHAPTER 1 : THE DISEASED DOG

Understanding the text

- A. 1. It was bubbling saliva from its mouth, retching and pawing frantically at its face.
2. The dog was in such a discomfort and distress because it had swallowed a chicken bone.
3. The vet saw the bone struck in Bruno's mouth and said that it was not serious and could be easily removed by a click of the forceps.
4. Jimmy had come to the veterinary room to see how his father treated animals.
5. The vet decided to send Josh away because he being the owner of the dog was very anxious and was disturbing the vet in his treatment.
6. This means that the smile on the face soon changed in to sadness as Bruno wasn't breathing.
7. The vet got the first relief when he noticed that Bruno began to lick its lips and looked around her.
8. The vet said this. He said so because he never wanted such a thing to happen again.
- B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes
- C. 1. Bruno 2. Jimmy 3. rap, stared 4. waste-bin 5. expectations
- D. 1. Josh to the vet 2. The vet to Josh

WORD POWER

A and B : Do it yourself.

- C. Fascination — nation, fast, safe, cast, sat, cat, fat, fan
- D. 1. breathed, breathed 2. wondered, wondered 3. thought, thought
4. continued, continued 5. interested, interested

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. a friend indeed 2. of great importance 3. wearing a shabby dress
4. a man of few words 5. a crown made of gold 6. given by you
- B. 1. Though she is very young, she danced fairly well.
2. I shall never make such a mistake again.
3. The child can fluently speak English.
4. I quite appreciate your wisdom.
5. The policeman ran fast enough to overtake the thief.
6. We were just in time for the quiz show.
- C. 1. Our furniture is made of teak.
2. The ants are carrying grains of sugar.
3. These houses are made of bricks.

4. These classes are not taught science.
 5. The cows feed on grasses.
- D. 1. themselves 2. himself 3. herself 4. whatever 5. that

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : THE DARING RANI OF JHANSI

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Major Ellis read out an announcement declaring that the East India Company would now rule them.
2. The Rani herself was in charge of defending the fort. As the soldiers fired the guns, the women working at repairing the walls were hit by the enemy cannon balls. When the ammunition ran out in the fort, they hurled stones and logs at the enemy. At last, the British captured the fort and killed the people inside.
3. Rani's soldiers laid her on a haystack and as she breathed her last, set fire to it. When the British soldiers arrived they found the ashes.
4. The Revolt of 1857, though it began in the army, was more than a military uprising. It had the support of many different groups of people. Peasants and city-dwellers, Hindus and Muslims, soldiers and civilians came together in an effort to drive away the British from their country.
5. The south of the country remained aloof, and even in the north, Bengal and Punjab did not rise in revolt.
6. Though the rebels were sure that they had to drive the British out of India, they were not clear as to what they wished to set up afterwards. Many rulers had joined in the struggle only to get back their lost power and privileges. The revolt was not properly planned. It had no central leader to plan and lead the various attacks. The rebels were braved people and capable of many heroic deeds but they lacked discipline. Moreover, the British were well-armed and the rebels were not. It was hardly surprising that the revolt failed but it was the biggest and in fact the only widespread rebellion against British rule.
- B. 1. Mandarbai 2. Gangadhar Rao 3. Sindhia 4. Major Ellis 5. Jang Bahadur
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

WORD POWER

- A. 1. accepted 2. lost 3. departed 4. Indiscipline 5. disappear 6. away from
7. infertile 8. discourage 9. freedom 10. forgot
- B. 1. (c) 2 (e) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- C. 1. nation, man 2. noun, cannot 3. cap, trace 4. date, die 5. hall, dance
6. fort, late
- D. 1. depart 2. captured
3. pension 4. ashes

- E. 1. missionary 2. geometry 3. satisfactory 4. surgery 5. machinery
6. literary 7. laboratory 8. contrary 9. scenery 10. boundary
- F. 1. refusal 2. ruler 3. youth 4. rejection 5. bravery 6. declaration
7. length 8. rebellion

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. itself 2. ourselves 3. himself 4. herself 5. itself
- B. 1. I said that he had done his work.
2. Vijay said to him that he had done his work.
3. She said that Karan was very sincere in his work.
4. Mother said to the children not to disturb her.
5. The peon said that the Principal was busy that day.
6. The old woman said to her son that she loved him very much.
- D. Once upon a time, of all the good days, in the year, on the Christmas eve, old Scrooge sat busy in his office. It was cold, dark, wintry, weather. He could hear the people in the street walking up and down, stamping their feet on the road to keep themselves warm. The city clock had just struck three, but it was quite dark already. It had been light and day.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 3 : THE MELODIOUS NIGHTINGALE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Poets wrote about the beauty of the nightingale's song. They said that it was the loveliest of all. Soon the emperor came to know that he had a little bird in his court which was even more famous.
2. The little kitchen maid knew where the nightingale lived. On the way, they heard a cow mooing, and the frogs croaking.
3. The nightingale replied that she couldn't live happily if she wouldn't sit among her beloved trees.
4. When the springs of the mechanical bird broke down and there was no more song, the emperor became broken-hearted.
5. When the real little nightingale came back to the palace and began to sing the beautiful song, the colour came back into the sick emperor's cheeks and he smiled at his old dear friend, the nightingale.
- B. 1. beautiful garden which was full of colourful and pleasant smelling flowers.
2. was the little kitchen maid.
3. to hear the nightingale's song and she sang so gloriously that the emperor had tears in his eyes.
4. far away in the woods.
5. had sent a gift for the emperor.
6. the nightingale was the best of.

- C. 1. Poets 2. Nightingale to the Emperor.
3. Little kitchen maid to the courtiers.
4. The emperor to the courtiers.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. She *sadly disagreed* to go with them.
2. How *special* she looks !
3. The busy fishermen *started* their work.
4. “How *hard* and *bitter*,” said the courtiers.
- B. Do it yourself.
- C. moonlight, armchair, chessboard, postman, airport, horseshoe, screwdriver, teabreak, railway, wind mill.
- D. **Permission** — mission, rise, sip, rope, ripe
Excitement — tent, mix, cement, mint, next
Mechanical — mechanic, chain, mine, line, calm
Impatient — patient, pant, time, name, tap
- E. lived, worked, told, captured, marched, moved, sang, listened, heard, came, rewarded, drove.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Who had sent a gift for the emperor ?
2. Where did she go ?
3. Why had he to remain in bed ?
4. How were his cheeks when he woke up ?
- B. 1. in, at 2. on 3. at, on 4. in 5. on 6. in
- C. 1. Amit said that life was very fast in that city.
2. Reena said to Anjana that she would reply the next day.
3. Ronny said to his friend Ravi that they could go out.
4. My friend Gaurav said to me that they were building a new house.
5. The coach told the boys that they had all played very well.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : NOISE POLLUTION

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The author calls today's world, the noisiest in the human history because we create a lot of noise in this age, probably to show that we are in a happy mood, festive mood, to canvass votes, to advertise a commodity or a point of view.
2. Do it yourself.
3. An anguished cry of the knife-grinder is like someone caught in a trap.
4. The author calls the noise caused by a motor cycle as a dreadful noise because the agitation it creates almost lasts for half-an-hour, even after

the machine itself has gone out of sight. And the horrible noise comes when the motor-cyclist-tests his engine whereupon the whole locality is converted into a sort of gold factory.

5. The author had to abandon a very comfortable house because of a neighbour. It was because he switched on his radio every morning at five at the high pitch. The result of which was that the radio kept up a sort of humming, a most harassing accompaniment, unbroken like the humming of thousand bees.
6. The author says such a thing because of this great noise pollution. He feels that God left our ears as the most vulnerable portion of a human-being. The result is that we are longing for something that we cannot attain, and that is *silence*.

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F

C. 1. deafening 2. torture 3. forethought 4. bane 5. weary

WORD POWER

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

B. 1. agitate 2. anguished 3. elegant 4. pulverize 5. hawking 6. vulnerable
7. dreadful 8. pierced

C. 1. leave 2. caught 3. weak 4. obtain 5. harass 6. horrible 7. area 8. stir

D. 1. belief 2. safety 3. expression 4. understanding 5. construction
6. creation 7. advertisement 8. distraction

E. Do it yourself

STRUCTURE

A. 1. themselves 2. herself 3. ourselves 4. yourself 5. herself 6. myself
7. themselves 8. yours 9. himself 10. ourselves

- B. 1. The movie being too boring, we went home.
2. The train being late, we were forced to wait.
3. Being sick, I didn't go to school.
4. Having an infection, she went out to play.
5. Being too late, we did not go for the party.
6. Being on fasting, I didn't eat anything.
7. The weather being beautiful, they went for a long walk.
8. The room being packed, we couldn't enter.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 5 : BIRBAL'S WISDOM

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Akbar trusted him and loved him the most because he was wise, clever and witty.
2. The royal barber purposely spoke of Akbar's ancestors who had died years ago. He said that it was over twenty years since his great father and grandfather left this earth for their heavenly abode. They had not heard

about their welfare since then. He asked the emperor that wouldn't he like to know how they were spending time there.

3. At first, Birbal was taken aback by the Emperor's order because to go to heaven, he would have to die first. He saw the danger. But on second thought, he agreed to go as he was always ready to face any challenge.
 4. Birbal was not seen at Akbar's court for one full month because he was busy digging a tunnel from his house to the place where the pyre would be lit to despatch him to heaven.
 5. Birbal sat calmly on the pile of wood. Huge stacks of hay were thrown on him. Then the hay was set on fire. The jealous ministers were very happy to get rid of Birbal. Birbal waited for the smoke to rise. As soon as the fire began to spread he slipped down unseen through a hole in the pile. Soon he reached home safely through the secret tunnel.
 6. Birbal made a plan to send the barber to heaven so as to cut down the long beard of Emperor's father. When barber knew he was trapped, he confessed his fault. So Akbar sentenced the barber to life imprisonment.
- B. 1. Akbar to the barber 2. Birbal to Akbar
3. Akbar to Birbal 4. The Barber to Akbar
- C. 1. minister 2. reward, evil 3. trap, enemies 4. wise, witty
5. life imprisonment 6. tunnel, pyre 7. Birbal 8. heaven

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (h) 2. (a) 3. (j) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (f) 9. (g) 10. (i)
- B. foolish, distrust, hate, good, proud, culprit, hell, disbelieve, impossible, presence, empty, idle, disagree, big, first, movable, failure, unseen, order, late
- C. LIFE IMPRISONMENT — life, prison, fil, person, son, port, prime, trip, sent, ripe, rise

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. bevy 2. fleet 3. swarm 4. pile 5. bunch 6. class 7. flock 8. herd 9. crew
10. crowd 11. jury 12. gang 13. team 14. army
- B. Grocer 2 Hawker 3. Stationer 4. Illiterate 5. Sculptor
- C. 1. Iron is a useful metal.
2. We should help the poor.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. The lion is the king of beasts.
5. December is the last month of the year.
6. The rich are not always happy.
7. The Ramayana is the holy book.
8. He is not an honourable man.
9. The Himalayas are the highest mountains.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 6 : DROUGHT

Understanding the text

- A. 1. During drought there is an acute shortage of water, greenery, fodder and crops. The earth seems to be groaning under the scorching heat of the sun. The ponds, lakes, rivers, wells and other sources of water all dry up due to heat. The standing crops in the field are destroyed. The animals begin to die for want of fodder. The insects and the birds, too, die due to severe heat. There is no shade for the animals. The farmers are wandering with their cattle in search of water. Everybody becomes restless for rain.
2. There was only one tank in the village from which they were supplied water for their need.
3. Chandraveer was one of the landlords of the village. He refused to let the villagers take water from his big tank.
4. Sukh Lal was a well-off farmer. He had two sons—Dhanna and Birju. His elder son, Dhanna, was hale and hearty. He was very obedient and hard-working, too. Like Sukh Lal, he was very caring for his land and cattle. He was very good-natured. He was a good son. The younger son, Birju, though lean and thin physically, but was very sincere in studies. He read a lot and whenever he talked, it was full of wisdom and intelligence. Being educated, he talked about the rights and justice of the poor and the deprived. He always called them to unite and fight against their oppressors. He opposed the decision of his elder brother of selling their bull, Moti to Chandraveer. His elder brother, Dhanna, at the time acceded to his wishes.
5. Moti was Sukh Lal's bull. They were selling the bull to meet their needs because they were facing acute shortage of everything because of the drought. Also Moti would die for the want of water instead. His life could be saved by selling him.
6. He planned to poison Chandraveer's tank so that all the cattle of Chandraveer would be dead.
7. Kundan was a villager who had seen Birju poisoning Chandraveer's tank. He kept it a secret.
8. Sukh Lal had died. Dhanna told that their father had died because he drank water from a pitcher that was brought from Chandraveer's tank.
- B. 1. water, greenery, fodder and crops.
2. to notice a small piece of cloud.
3. gathered in and are slowly shrivelling up in the field.
4. into the orange-tinged horizon of the sky, he made his entry into the house.
5. wanted to cause a great loss to Chandraveer.

- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself

- B. 1. The moment I saw the lawyer, I recognised him.
 2. People should run out of the building the moment the fire alarm will sound.
 3. The day the burglar was released from prison, he broke into a super market.
 4. The minute she saw the painting, she wanted to buy it.
 5. The minute I looked at him, I knew he was a cheat.
- C. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

- A. bold and beautiful, hale and hearty, wisdom and intelligence, lean and thin, black and white, black and white, clean and tidy, slow and steady
- B. 1. (h) 2. (g) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (f) 6. (b) 7. (i) 8. (j) 9. (d) 10. (c)
- C. 1. students 2. coward 3. flew 4. dutiful 5. latest 7. bakery 8. coo 9. singers 10. rabbit.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : THE CLEVER SHEPHERD

Understanding the text

- A. 1. He disliked everyone who was wealthy or powerful. He suspected loyalty of such people and was always looking for a chance to accuse them of some crime and take away their wealth and power.
 2. King John was displeased with the Abbot because people say he is richer than the king. They say that he has more servants than the king has and spends more money than the king does. He was very angry indeed with this proud priest.
 3. He said that he needed some of the servants and the rest of them needed him. They wanted work and he gave them work.
 4. The king was ready to cut off his head if he didn't answer his three questions.
 5. He gave three weeks to answer the questions.
 6. The shepherd said that the king was worth exactly-twenty five shillings. He said that a crown is five shillings and a sovereign is a pound, which is twenty shillings. So, a sovereign with a crown should be twenty five shillings.
 7. The shepherd asked the king to pardon his master, the Abbot in return of his wit.
 8. He told to tell Abbot that he was pardoned and free to live in peace in the kingdom.
- B. 1. King to Abbot 2. The shepherd to the Abbot
 3. King to the shepherd 4. Narrator
- C. 1. everyone who was wealthy or powerful.

2. because people said that he was richer than the king.
3. men of the land and asked them the king's three questions.
4. of the Abbot and disguised as the Abbot of Conterbury.
5. was free to live in peace in the kingdom.

WORD POWER

- A. disbelieve, wrong, cruel, hell, disloyal, like, unexact, able, slow, punish, question, servant, war, weak, easy, many
- B. 1. proud, pride 2. loyal, loyalty 3. powerful, power 4. ruled, ruler
- C. rich–wealthy, learned–knowledgable, answer–reply, king–emperor, pardon–forgive, clever–wise, wit–intelligence, dislike–hate, collect–gather
- D. kings, priests, men, friends, people, servants, questions, courtiers.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. In the olden days, there were far fewer schools than there are now in our country.
2. There is some money in my purse but not as much as I need.
3. He writes even better than he speaks.
4. Black Hat didn't think that Emil and his friends would be so clever.
- B. 1. You ought to see it.
2. You ought to drink enough water.
3. We ought to play games regularly.
4. We ought not to cut down the trees.
5. We ought not to eat too many sweets.
- C. 1. Take an umbrella with you or you may get caught up in the rain.
2. Answer my questions correctly or you will die before the sun sets.
3. Put your money inside your pocket or someone may steal it.
4. Work hard now or you will feel sorry later.
5. It should rain soon or the crops will damage.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : THE DISCOVERY OF CHLOROFORM

Understanding the text

- A. 1. James Simpson was born on 7th June, 1811 at Bathgate in Scotland.
2. In those days, the patients were tied to operation table with strong straps to prevent them from struggling.
3. In order to make his discovery, Simpson had to carry out two kinds of tasks. First he had to find a chemical that was likely to be a pain-killer. Then he had to make sure that the pain-killer would not kill the patient as well or have any harmful effect on the patient's health.
4. 'Anaesthetic' means a drug that makes us feel nothing —especially the pain.

5. General anaesthetics give us a deep sleep. Chloroform is a kind of general anaesthetic. General anaesthetics are necessary only during bigger and serious operations. For smaller operations, doctors use local anaesthetics. If local anaesthetics is used in any part of the body, that part becomes numb and nothing can be felt in that part. But in this case, the patient does not sleep. He is very much awake and aware of everything that is happening.
 6. The priests of the church also opposed the use of chloroform. According to them, the use of this drug to make people feel no pain would be like interfering in God's work. They believed that the God the had reason for giving pain to his creatures.
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F
- C. 1. general 2. whisky 3. vapour 4. consciousness 5. physicians 6. sir
7. local

WORD POWER

- A. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (h) 5. (a) 6 (j) 7. (i) 8. (c) 9. (g) 10. (f)
- B. disadvantage, foolish, discouraged, coward, exhaled, sad, unaware, slow, unopposed, tensed, died, painless, difficult, shallow, harmless, conscious
- C. completely, cruelly, painfully, carefully, generally, peacefully, successfully, dutifully, harmfully, locally
- D. sin, pat, point, thing, every

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. The letter has been posted by the brother.
2. The laws are made by the Parliament.
3. The patient was saved by the doctor.
4. The house must be cleaned by the servant.
5. The little boy was bit by the dog.
- B. 1. better 2. worse 3. more courageous 4. few 5. smaller 6. more useful
7. elder 8. heavier 9. farther 10. taller

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : THE JAR OF OLIVES

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Haider Ali saw an old man in his dream. In his dream, the old man asked him why he did not go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
2. He was afraid of getting robbed, if he tried to carry all the money alongwith him. So, he did not take the gold pieces along with him.
3. The merchant kept the olive jar containing the gold pieces in his warehouses. One day, he had an urge to eat olives. He remembered Haider Ali's jar. He tipped the jar upside down and found the gold pieces in it. He carried to gold pieces to his house and hid them in the money box under his bed.

4. First he pleaded to the merchant to return the gold pieces. Then he decided to seek the help of the Caliph, Harun-al-Rashid.
 5. The Caliph called for an olive expert to taste the olives. The olive expert tasted the olives and said that they were that year's olives as they were so fresh. Thus the Caliph proved that the olives were changed as those were kept seven years back.
 6. The dishonest merchant's face turned pale as he knew that he was caught. He blurted out everything in fear. Then he was put in the prison.
- B. 1. The old man to Haider Ali 2. The olive expert to the Caliph
3. Haider Ali to the merchant 4. The Caliph to everyone
- C. 1. merchant who lived in Baghdad.
2. an old man who told him to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
3. he did because he was excited to become rich.
4. to be brought in front of him.
5. how to get truth out of things.
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

WORD POWER

- A. unhappy 2. disloyal 3. distrust 4. dishonesty 5. disagreed
- B. Use a dictionary.
- C. pride, unnecessary, enemy, artificial, state, dishonesty, backward, possible, disobey, unexact, forget, unexcited, abnormal, nervous, false, right.
- D. Temptation : tempt, attempt, name, tea, meat, peon, mate
Pilgrimage : age, game, lame, page, rail, image.
Slandering : land, ring, sand, sang, dear, sling
Confidently : fine, find, fond, lid, file, dent

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. The old man said that Haider Ali should feel shame.
2. The merchant said to himself that he had become rich.
3. Haider Ali pleaded to his friend that he had kept a thousand gold pieces in the jar before he left for Mecca.
4. He asked that he expected gold in exchange of olives.
5. The Caliph said that the merchant said that those olives were seven years old.
6. The dishonest merchant pleaded for forgiveness and said that the gold pieces were with him and he was ready to return them.
- B. 1. Haider Ali, Baghdad, Harun-al-Rashid.
2. Haider Ali, Mecca
3. Damascus, Ankara, Tabriz, Tehran, Abadan
4. Abadan, Haider Ali, Baghdad
5. Haider Ali, Caliph

- C. 1. What did Haider Ali decide to do ?
 2. Where did the merchant keep the olive jar ?
 3. Why did Haider Ali go to Cairo ?
 4. When did the merchant feel very nervous ?
 5. Why did the face of the dishonest merchant turn pale ?
- D. 1. Unless you sleep early, you will not feel fresh tomorrow morning.
 2. He ran because he was afraid of being late.
 3. He tried our best still we lost the match.
 4. Although he has everything, he is not contended.
 5. Sohan should help me if I shall clean the room.
 6. It is true that Irfan had an accident last evening.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : KABIR — THE CHILD OF GOD

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Kabir was the son of a Brahmin widow. He was born in 1440.
 2. He talked to people about God. He taught that God is one, whether we worshiped him as Allah or Rama. He said that fasting or telling of beads was of no use, if we had no true devotion. God is not to be found in stone images and holy books. He only lives in a heart that is full of love. Shamming the remembrance of the Almighty is of no use because the Lord is not pleased. He is always with us. So concentrate your mind and heart on God.
 3. Kabir wrote many songs and poems and expressed his teachings in the form of concise sayings and couplets. His poetry, which reveals the intensity of his devotion and his sense of the omnipresence of God contributed to the development of Hindi literature.
 4. Swami Ramananda was the Vaishnavite mystic who made Rama as the incarnation of Vishnu, the divine object of Bhakti.
 5. When he died, the Hindus wanted to burn his body while the Muslims wanted to bury it. Hence, there was a quarrel.
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True
- C. 1. of a Brahmin widow.
 2. of monotheism and abhorrence of idol worship from Islam with the Bhakti approach.
 3. yet he knew Sanskrit and Persian.
 4. and poems expressed his teachings in the form of concise sayings and couplets.
 5. Swami Ramananda, the Vaishnavite mystic who made Rama as the incarnation of Vishnu.

WORD POWER

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Use a dictionary.
- C. 1. incorrect 2. inability 3. impossible 4. unusual 5. dishonest
6. discontent 7. impure 8. inconvenience 9. unsteady 10. invisible
11. unworthy 12. immovable 13. unhappy 14. untrue
- D. story–storey, heard–herd, whole–hole, meet–meet, knot–not, their–there,
caste–cast, hole–whole
- E. 1. knew 2. was 3. go 4. liked 5. has 6. moves 7. write 8. rises 9. do
10. have

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. or 2. that 3. If 4. If 5. as 6. as
- B. 1. “The Hindus regard the Gita as one of their greatest books. It is a discourse on the eve of war but it is more useful for teaching the art of living,” said she.
2. “I feel very ill. May I go home ? I don't think I can do any work today,” said Somesh.
3. “Why did you come to the school if you were not feeling well ?” said the teacher in the morning.
4. “I was all right, sir,” said Somesh.
- C. 1. himself, him, him, she, him, he, he, they
2. you, I, myself, I, I, she, you, me, you, I, you, you, you

CHAPTER 11 : HOW ALEXANDER CHANGED ?

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Alexander was a powerful ambitious king of Macedonia (Greece).
2. He had a desire to conquer the whole world.
3. Golden Bird indicate India.
4. Puru and Taxila were the only two powerful kingdoms of India at that time.
5. Porus was the king of Puru. He was very brave. Due to heavy rain and flood in Jhelum, Porus had to suffer great loss. During the fight, a large number of his soldiers were killed and injured. Porus himself was badly wounded. He was defeated and was imprisoned by Macedonian army.
6. Alexander saw a bonfire in the forest where he saw some saints performing yagya (religious ritual) on the bank of Jhelum. It was chilling cold. The upper parts of the bodies of the saints were unclad. Alexander was very surprised to see them without any clothing in the harsh weather.
7. He ordered his army generals to bring thick blankets and woollen clothes as early as possible. He also said that he was waiting for them under the tree.
8. Alexander was deeply absorbed in the thought which the saint had

provoked. The saint had convinced him that if he wanted to conquer the whole world, he must first win the hearts of the people, only then he could be a world conqueror. This is what is called the real victory.

9. Alexander released Porus.

B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (f) 6. (e)

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

WORD POWER

A. 1. ashamed 2. loose 3. coward 4. ugly 5. weak 6. blunt

B. Do it yourself.

C. goose, bee, cow, foundress, mare, huntress, goddess, queen

D. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b)

STRUCTURE

A. 1. Honesty / is the best policy

2. The beautiful rainbow / soon faded away.

3. Ashoka / was a great king.

4. The moon / is the only satellite of the earth.

5. The sun / is the source of light on the earth.

6. The earth / revolves round the sun.

7. The singing of the birds / delight us.

8. All roads / lead to Delhi.

B. 1. an 2. the 3. the 4. a 5. The, the 6. The, the, the 7. the 8. an 9. the 10. an

C. 1. The village was flooded by a rainstorm.

2. Many shops were burnt by the crowd in the recent riots.

3. I am being forced by him to sign the paper.

4. The match is being shown live by them.

5. Where was your wallet lost by you ?

6. All his faults are forgiven by me.

8. Why such a rude reply was given by your brother ?

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 12 : STEPHEN HAWKING

Understanding the text

A. 1. Stephen Hawking is the world's most famous cosmologist.

2. He has to spell out words, someone else would point to a letter. If it was correct he would raise an eyebrow. It was very slow, tiring and frustrating process.

3. A computer expert in California, called Walt Woltosz, heard of his condition and sent him a computer programme he had written called Equaliser. This allows Hawking who can only move two fingers of his left hand to select words from a series of menus on the screen, by

pressing a switch in his hand. When he had built up a sentence, or a reply to a question, the content is sent to his speech synthesizer and read out ! A small portable computer and a speech synthesizer was fitted to his wheelchair by another helper named, David Mason.

Another saviour was Vickram Krishna, a Mumbai businessman, offered to help. He got a shock when he realized that Hawking's hi-tech system did not have the most fundamental component a backspace key.

4. Stephen Hawking is the world's most famous cosmologist.
 5. This means that he felt like receiving an Oscar Award.
 6. The only recourse left for humankind is to set up colonies in space. This is the only way to save the human race.
 7. Krishna wants to make the software not just more intelligent but more intuitive.
- B. 1. Jane Wilde 2. Amyotropic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) 3. Equaliser
4. Radiophony 5. A Brief History of Time.
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (g) 2 (e) 3. (f) 4. (a) 5 (c) 6. (b) 7. (d)
- B. 1. Biology 2. Zoology 3. Geology 4. Astrology 5. Ecology
- C. 1. blunt 2. real 3. pleasure 4. normal 5. agree 6. unresistant 7. difficult
8. near
- D. 1. depend 2. venture 3. catastrophe 4. vitamins 5. computer 6. software
7. pencils 8. excellent 9. programme 10. concept

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Whenever he meets her.
2. If it rains.
3. Where no one can find it.
4. Wherever I go.
5. Unless he works harder.
6. When the cat is away.
- B. 2. Money cannot buy happiness.
3. No one can stop the forces of nature.
4. No one can live without friends.
5. We cannot rescue so many people.
6. Everyone wants to be happy.
7. No one likes to be called a fool.
8. Six people can fit in this car.
9. Everyone wants to be successful.
10. Do not waste time in reading novels.
11. We will ever see her again.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : THE TEST OF VIRTUE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The Brahmin came running into the forest retreat of the Pandavas. He was in a state of great agitation. He wanted the Pandavas to help him. A stag had run away with his firesticks and staff. He was in the middle of the puja and couldn't complete it without them.
2. Nakul guessed that there was water nearby by hearing the cries of water fowls and cranes.
3. Nakul, Sahdev, Arjun and Bhim drank the water of the pool and fell dead.
4. Yaksha felt that Yudhisthir was really fair. He was pleased with his virtue.
5. Yudhisthir asked for Nakul's life. He said that his father had two wives, Kunti and Madri. What Kunti was to him, so was Madri. He said that as one of the Kunti's sons lives, so must Madri's.
6. Yaksha was actually Dharma, his father. He had come to test Yudhisthir's virtue and he was pleased to see that he was good and noble.
- B. 1. (a) Pandavas to the Brahmin.
(b) He was talking about the firesticks and the staff.
2. (a) Dharma to Yudhisthir
(b) He saw that Yudhisthir was really good and noble.
(c) Yes, because he didn't ask for his real brother's life but was true and fair.
- C. 1. Madri 2. heed 3. Arjun 4. knowledge 5. Kunti, Madri
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (e) 2. (f) 3. (g) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)

B and C : Use a dictionary

- D. 1. sit, station 2. vanish, dish 3. hide, side 4. gather, there 5. possess, session
6. sting, count 7. tower, ring 8. pan, coin
- E. 1. answerable 2. reachable 3. valuable 4. drinkable 5. agreeable
6. charitable 7. desirable 8. breakable

STRUCTURE

A. Do it yourself

- B. 1. Who 2. Whom 3. Which 4. Whose 5. that 6. Who 7. Who 8. which

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 14: LOUIS PASTEUR

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Someone was bitten by a mad wolf who was suffering from a disease called rabies.
2. Certain bacteria, very tiny and simple living plant-like things that cannot be seen with the naked eyes, cause milk to sour.
3. Pasteur found out that Anthrax can also be contracted. He discovered how to grow anthrax bacteria that were much less powerful than those found in diseased animals. He also showed by experiment that if animals were inoculated with the weakened bacteria and then infected with really powerful bacteria, they would not die.
4. Pasteur removed the infected parts of rabbits suffering from rabies and, by treating these parts obtained the virus in a weakened form. With this he inoculated animals. Some he inoculated before causing them to be bitten or otherwise infected. Some he inoculated after they had received an injection of the rabies germs. In both cases, the animals remained healthy and did not develop any symptoms of the diseases.
5. One day, on 6th July 1885, a woman came running to Pasteur in great distress. She cried that her son had been bitten by a mad dog. So Pasteur decided to treat him. He took the boy into his own home so as to watch him carefully, and gave him a series of inoculations. He waited anxiously to see what would happen. At last the danger period had passed. The boy was well and strong again and did not develop the symptoms of rabies. And at last a method of preventing rabies in human-beings had been found by him.
6. In Pasteur Institute, further experiments could be carried out and patients could be treated. Pasteur Institutes carry on the work of preparing vaccines and furthering research into many problems which still confront the scientist in his battle against disease.
- B. 1. Microscope 2. rabies 3. symptoms 4. septic 5. experiments
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (g) 3. (f) 4. (e) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b)
B. 1. happiness 2. safety 3. weak 4. absence 5. lowering 6. special
7. earlier 8. sick
C. 1. Contraction 2. discovery 3. safety 4. prevention 5. removal 6. growth
7. destruction 8. friendship
D. 1. Observation 2. Inoculation 3. Confrontation 4. Fermentation 5. Vaccination
E. 1. anxiously 2. badly 3. absolutely 4. terribly 5. carefully

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. worse, worst 2. oldest 3. most splendid 4. more difficult 5. most popular 6. more beautiful
B. 1. who 2. whose 3. which 4. that 5. that 6. who

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : THE ONE WHO GOT AWAY

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The narrator was a customs officer. The story is called ‘The one who Got Away’ because the policemen were not able to catch Jack Wilner — the smuggler.
2. The narrator asked drivers to ‘pull over for a closer look’ only when they'd had a tip from an informer or when the people seemed exceptionally gay and friendly, or when the narrator had one his hunches.
3. Jack Wilner was ‘nonchalant’ because he was very confident and clever.
4. The narrator ‘mentally kicked himself’ the following Saturday because he found himself stupid for thinking that jack Wilner would return to the same point through where he had tone. Mexico and California shared over a hundred miles of border and there were many places where he could cross back into the United States.
5. ‘Nowhere’ implies that the customs officer didn't find the car at any official points for customs check.
6. It surprised them because they were sure of getting a proof as a marijauna seed from his car to prove him a smuggler.
7. The actual reason was that the car had been cleaned recently, both inside out.
- B. 1. Jack Wilner...stood to one side relaxed and smoked a cigarette to show the officials that he was least frightened, was very well at ease.
2. The customs officials wanted to find out the way from where Jack Wilner always managed to escape without customs check so that they could catch him.
3. The narrator was confident that the officials soon would catch Jack Wilner.
- C. 1. I had a tip from an informer, or the people seemed exceptionally gay and friendly or I had one of my hunches.
2. I hadn't seen it the following Saturday evening at the same circumstances.
3. He hadn't found a way to slip across without stopping for a customs check.
4. He had not quit smuggling.
5. Anyone became curious about him.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- C. 1. bat 2. bitten 3. feather 4. fox 5. snow 6. lion 7. Solomon 8. fire
9. arrow 10. coal
- D. airy, doggy, hearty

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. by 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. by 6. upon 7. in between 8. with 9. over 10. in
- B. 1. Who were caught ? 2. Which is dirty ? 3. Who misbehave ?
4. Who fought bravely ? 5. Which was played ?

- C. 1. I am not afraid to speak the truth.
2. India expects everyone to do his duty.
3. He stayed at home to look after his old parents.
4. He sold his property to pay his debts.
5. I was glad to hear of your brilliant success.
6. He must apologise to escape punishment.
7. I was shocked to hear the news of his untimely death.
8. He is very proud to receive his guests courteously.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : TREES — OUR GREEN FRIENDS

Understanding the text

- A. 1. When vast lands are cleared off to build dams, roads, buildings, etc, it results in the degeneration of soil. When it rains, the upper layer of soil is washed away with rain water as this is due to the deforestation. Consequently, the fertile soil is drained off. Gradually the land becomes barren. Ultimately the desert is formed. Thus, afforestation should be promoted for the maintenance of the quality of the soil.
2. Trees cause rainfall. The leaves of the trees give out a lot of water vapour into the atmosphere which helps in the cooling of the air. This process is called transpiration. It is therefore cooler under the tree than inside a building during hot days. Trees cause a balance in our environment. The cool forest air cools rain clouds and helps to cause rainfall.
3. Eucalyptus and Cinchona are some of the trees from which we get valuable life-saving medicines.
4. Trees are homes of varieties of birds. They provide shelter to many other animals and birds. Trees also provide oxygen to animals for breathing.
5. Trees make a balance in our ecosystem. Therefore, it is necessary that one-third of our total land surface should be covered with trees.
6. Trees help in the conservation of soil. The roots of trees help in binding the soil together.
7. The biggest Big Tree is named 'General Sherman' which is found mostly in U.S.A. It is 272 feet high. It means it is as high as a 25 storeyed skyscraper.
8. We can find out the age of a tree by looking out the rings in its trunk. There are many concentric rings in the trunk of a tree. Scientists have found out that by counting these rings, we can know the age of the tree.
9. Scientists are of the opinion that the Big Trees are the oldest living things in the whole of nature. The 'General Sherman' is said to be nearly four thousand years old and it is predicted that it could go on living for at least another two thousand years.
- B. 1. conservation 2. roots, bind 3. development cleared off, trees
4. erosion 5. layer, water

- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
D. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d)

WORD POWER

- A. 1. unfortunately 2. useless 3. outside 4. difficulty 5. construction
6. artificial 7. latest 8. deforestation
B. 1. webanisation 2. formation 3. abortion 4. preservation 5. erosion
6. decision 7. destruction 8. conservation
C. Do it yourself.
D. atmosphere : sphere, atom, here, stop
environment : vent, rent, torn, ment
conservation : vet, ration, cat, nation
afforestation : forest, station, fort, tariff

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. survived, survival 3. preferred, preference
4. hated, hatred 5. produced, production
6. converted, conversion 7. avoided, avoidance
8. froze, frozen 9. resented, resentful
10. perfected, prefect
B. 1. What causes a balance in our environment ?
2. Which trees give us valuable-life saving medicines ?
3. Where is the cow tree ?
4. What is the height of General Sherman ?
5. How old is General Sherman ?
C. 1. Older (comparative) 2. most beautiful (superlative)
3. bright (positive) 4. faster (comparative)
5. fastest (superlative) 6. harder (comparative)
7. happier (comparative)
D. 1. It will be soon forgotten by the people.
2. My bicycle has been sold by me.
3. Radios are sold here by them.
4. The door was opened by Ravi.
5. He is loved by everyone.
6. Twenty runs were scored by him.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 17 : THE TEMPEST

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Ariel was the chief of the general spirits. He was a lively little creature who was not only devoted to his master but also full of mischief. His master was Prosper.
2. The ship seemed likely to sink at any moment and those on board

seemed likely to drown. Knowing that those on the ship were human beings, as she and her father were, Miranda was filled with pity.

3. Prospero told that twelve years ago, he was the Duke of Milan and Miranda was the princess and his only heir. At that time also Prospero was keenly interested in the study of magic. He spent most of his time reading the books on magic. He left the management of his dukedom and gave all the responsibilities of his country to his younger brother Antonio. He trusted him but he turned out to be false and treacherous. He plotted to rob him of his dukedom. He was able to do so with the help of his ally, the king of Naples. His cunning brother pushed them out to the sea. Fortunately, a kind old man named Gonzalo saved them so they were able to reach that island.
 4. Prospero had raised that fearful storm because his brother Antonio and king of Naples were sailing on the ship. He thought that they would cast a shore and he shall meet them face to face. Thus they would be in his power. They will be at his mercy.
 5. Prospero found some hard tasks for Ferdinand to perform. He had to pile up the logs of wood Ferdinand obeyed the commands. Since he was not used to such hard work, he soon grew tired.
 6. To the king of Naples, he showed his son playing chess with Miranda. He was filled with joy to find him.
 7. Prospero didn't need his magic books anymore because he had obtained all that he wished for.
- B. 1. Miranda to Prospero 2. Prospero to Ariel
3. Ariel to Prospero 4. Miranda to Ferdinand
5. Prospero to the king of Naples
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (f) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c)
- B. duchess, God, queen, mistress, heiress, son, woman, princess, husband, sister
- C. 1. obediently 2. definitely 3. timidly 4. simply 5. quietly 6. harshly
- D. 1. maiden 2. paused 3. anxious 4. perish 5. brave 6. astonished
7. wicked 8. weariness

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. as 2. when 3. if 4. but 5. until
- B. 1. kingdom 2. blindness 3. wisdom 4. health, happiness 5. childhood
6. punishment 7. truth
- C. 1. at 2. at, in 3. to 4. of 5. on

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 18 : THE COCKROACH

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The cockroach is one of the earth's oldest creatures and long periods of

history have passed before its small sharp eyes. It was present to greet the arrival of the dinosaurs nearly 200 million years ago. And it was there to bid them goodbye more than 100 million years later.

2. Cockroach's tastes in food include everything from flower buds to shoes. It sips milk, chews through food stains on clothes, nibbles at paint and soap and even wax. It eats its own cast off skin and if there's nothing else, dines on the eggs of its own species. Some cockroaches can convert any wood they eat into usable food.
 3. The dirty smell coming from the cockroach is from its scent glands. Because of this smell, many enemies refuse to eat it.
 4. The antennal help it to feel its way in the dark. They contain its sense of smell, they detect food and water and when it is interested in a female cockroach, it uses its antennal to stroke her affectionately.
 5. Cockroaches are tougher than dinosaurs because they can live for a month without any food or water, two months on water alone, five months on dry food but no water.
 6. Because of their ability to survive and their rapid breeding, cockroaches are used in cancer and heart-disease research.
 7. It has two sensitive compound eyes and three 'simple' eyes on top of its head. Therefore, it has a wide range of vision.
 8. Cockroaches are great breeders. Females have produced about a hundred baby cockroaches in 303 days. The female is generally a good mother. Some species hatch eggs within their bodies to produce live young. But most species carry 12-40 eggs in neat little purse-shaped bags.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T
- C. 1. Scent glands 2. antennal 3. wings 4. compound, simple
5. cleanliness 6. planning 7. bees 8. vision

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (g) 2. (d) 3. (f) 4. (e) 5. (h) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b)
- B. 1. protection 2. starvation 3. vegetation 4. survival 5. detection 6. ability 7. conversion 8. preference 9. removal 10. possession,
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Unknown 2. youngest 3. short 4. absent 5. after 6. unlike 7. narrow
8. inability 9. clean 10. accept 11. open 12. light 13. uninterested 14. worst

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. best 2. bravest 3. laziest 4. least 5. highest 6. most intelligent
- B. 1. All our attempts have failed to make him laugh.
2. I am glad to hear his success.
3. He seemed to have enjoyed the food.
4. He got up to open the door.
5. Give me a chance to prepare a good omlette.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.