

ENGLISH READER-8

CHAPTER 1 : THE BLACK PEARL

Understanding the text

- A.
1. Man warned that on a full moon night, just before dawn, it is dangerous to dive on deep sea because octopuses come and dance a courtship dance.
 2. He was looking for black pearl.
 3. The extraordinary sight that was awaiting Omar as he followed Abu was two octopuses resting with their tentacles hanging down. One of them was holding a huge oyster shell in one tentacle.
 4. Yes, Omar was very concerned about Abu. He got panic when he didn't find Abu deep in the water. He made no effort to go down for pearls. Instead, he searched frantically for Abu.
 5. The strange thing was that the octopus didn't attack Abu. In fact, it unfurled his tentacle and held the shell out to Abu.
Yes, Abu deserved the prize.
 6. It was a huge lustrous black pearl and the morning sun's rays falling on it gave curious shifting lights half green, half black, shot with gold.
 7. The sea was called 'The Forbidden Sea' because there lived several octopuses.
- B.
- a.
 1. Omar said this line to Abu.
 2. His father tried to kill the speaker because he (Omar) tried to stop his father from marrying his sister to a cruel, vicious man.
 - b.
 1. Abu said this to Omar.
 2. The legend was that "On full moon night, just before dawn, octopus dances a courtship dance and goes out to the sea in search of a mate."
 3. Yes, it turned out to be true because they saw two octopuses later in the sea.
 - c.
 1. The old man said these words to the two boys.
 2. The two boys were Abu and Omar.
 3. It refers to the black pearl.
 4. No one would believe that the two boys had dived for it because it was a huge lustrous pearl which is very difficult to be found in the sea even by the adults.

WORD POWER

- A. a. (d), 2. (e), 3. (g), 4. (f), 5. (b), 6. (a) 7. (c)
- B. Do it yourself.
- C. 1. incredibly 2. gruffly 3. vicious 4. rascus
5. unfurled 6. ball 7. plunged 8. dismay
- D. 1. dusk 2. after 3. safe 4. dull 5. discourage
6. kind 7. love 8. common 9. waxing 10. liny

- E. A radiologist lecturing to a group of medical students pointed to an X-ray. "It is obvious from the film that one of the patient's legs is shorter than the other," he said. "Which accounts for his lump now, John," he asked turning to one of his students. Thought for a while then replied, "I suspect Sir that I might limp too."

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. that everything happens for the best. 2. what she wants.
3. in movies. 4. what you think.
5. what your name is. 6. that the child is hungry.
7. how many children were participating in the game.
8. she speaks is difficult to understand.
9. that he might come to our home.
- B. 1. from 2. if 3. than 4. until 5. but 6. although 7. either, or 8. since 9. if
10. because

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : THE COP AND THE ANTHEM

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Certain signs of approaching winter as told by the writer were :
- (i) birds began to fly south.
 - (ii) people wanted nice new warm coats.
 - (iii) leaves began falling.
 - (iv) Bill moved restlessly on his seat in the park due to the cold weather.
2. Bill wanted to be in the prison on Blackwell's Island for three months because there he could get free food everyday and a bed every night. Also he would be safe from the cold north wind and from the cops for three months.
3. Bill found a prison better than another places where he would go and ask for food and a bed because of the following reasons :
- (i) He wouldn't have to pay for his food and stay.
 - (ii) A gentleman's own life was still his own life in the prison.
4. According to Bill, the most easy way to the island was to go and have a dinner at some fine restaurant without paying the money. At this the restaurant's authority would call a cop which would arrest him and take him to a judge. The judge would send him to the prison in the Blackwell's island.
5. The cop did not consider that Bill had broken the glass window of the shop because the man who broke windows would not stop there and talk to cops like Bill. They ran away as fast as they could.
6. The sudden and wonderful change in his should was that Bill could then see his worthless days, his dead hope, the lost power of his mind.

Bill realised that he had wasted time in doing meaningless things. He decided that he would fight to change his life. He would pull himself up, out of the mud. He would make man of himself again. He would find his old purpose in life and follow it.

7. No, he was not happy at being sent to the prison at the end because he was then a changed person and wanted to work instead of thinking of easy and wrong ways of living.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. 'This' refers to these months of food every day and a bed every night, three months from the cold north wind and safe from cops.
2. 'These places' refers to those places where Bill could go and ask for food and a bed.
3. 'It' refers to the act of breaking the glass window of a shop by Bill.
4. 'Those days' refers to his childhood days.
5. 'That' refers to nothing wrong done by Bill.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. police 2. feeling of anxiety or boredom
3. far off comfortable places 4. exchange conflicting views heatedly
5. junction at which the road branches off 6. fruitless desires
7. depressed 8. gentleman
9. days without any meaningful work 10. wait around
- B. 1. g, 2. s, 3. w, 4. k, 5. l 6. w 7. l 8. d 9. l
- C. 1. 'prison 2. to'wards 3. be'gan 4. 'coming 5. cor'ner 6. be'tter
7. 'pleasant 8. 'appeared 9. 'husband
- D. 1. unknown 2. incapable 3. impractical 4. impure 5. careless 6. fearless
7. indirect 8. unnecessary 9. impatient 10. purposeless 11. immortal
12. unjust

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. These newspapers had not kept him warm during the night.
2. What Bill had wanted most in the world was a month or two in the island.
3. That was the restaurant where the best food and the best people had appeared every evening.
4. In those days, his life had contained such things as mothers and sisters.
5. This was his living room and he had liked it a lot.
6. The cop had seen a van further along the street, running.
7. Bill had stepped inside the shop, had taken the umbrella and had walked slowly away.
- B. 1. from 2. to 3. after 4. at 5. to 6. against 7. for 8. in

CHAPTER 3 : MAGGIE CUTS HER HAIR

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Maggie wanted her brother to go upstairs with her to help cut her hair.
2. Tom meant that Maggie would get a scolding.
3. After cutting her hair she felt relieved because they were short now and she thought that she would not get scolding because of her untidy hair.
4. When Maggie saw her unevenly cut hair in the mirror, she got shocked. This made her cheeks grow pale and lips tremble a little.
5. Tom told Maggie that lots of sweets nuts, fruits, and pudding are served downstairs. He wanted his sister to feel tempted so that she could come downstairs. After Tom had left, nuts and pudding began to have their proper influence upon her. Slowly she made her way downstairs.
6. Uncle Pullet' reaction — he made fun of Maggie.
Aunt Glegg reaction — She got angry. She told Maggie that she should be punished for what she had done.
Mrs. Tulliver reaction — She gave a little scream as she saw Maggie and dropped the large spoon into the dish. She was disheartened to see Maggie.
Uncle Glegg reaction — He didn't recognize Maggie as the member of Tulliever's family and laughed at her.
Mr. Tulliver's reaction — He was calm and didn't scold Maggie like others. He took Maggie's side and gently talked to her.
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T
- C. 1. Mrs. Tulliver say this to Maggie.
'It' refers to Maggie's untidy hair.
2. Maggie say this to Tom.
Maggie wants to cut her hair before having dinner.
3. Uncle Puller says these words.
The little Miss is Maggie.
The unevenly cut hair of Maggie is looking very funny.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d), 2. (h), 3. (f), 4. (a), 5. (g), 6. (b), 7. (e), 8. (c)
- B. 1. Cut 2. I can't believe, look at yourself in the glass.
3. You'll get scolding. 4. You'll have to go down to dinner immediately.
5. Now there will be an angry response or reaction.
6. I can feel that someone is having food.
7. She has to listen to the harsh words of her relatives.
8. It was terrible. 9. Maggie got horrified.
10. No problem, if you have removed something which you don't like.
11. Maggie's father never supported her.
- C. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Mrs. Tulliver told Maggie to tie her hair.
2. Maggie suggested Tom to go upstairs.
3. Tom said that he was not playing then.
4. Tom told Maggie that she would have to go down to dinner directly.
5. Maggie ordered Tom not to laugh at her.
6. Tom asked Maggie why she was crying.
7. Uncle Glegg asked who that little girl was.
8. Tom asked Maggie why she had taken their scissors.
9. Mrs. Tulliver said she was a naughty child and would break her mother's heart.
10. Tom exclaimed to look at herself in the mirror.
- B. 1. South Africa wins the cricket match. 2. It will rain heavily in June.
3. They will go to see movie Gandhi. 4. The roses seem lovely.
5. Sneha and Sania played tennis. 6. I ate ice-cream at the fair.
7. Susan was reading a book. 8. It is snowing in Darjiling.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

FUN TIME

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : DINOSAUR — THE TERRIBLE LIZARD

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Living things appeared first in water. The words—‘Then there was a long period in which some kinds of plants and certain soft-bodied animals lived in sea, but no plants, animal or birds lived on land.’ support the answer.
2. Fossils are the remains of animals and plants which were buried deep inside the Earth's surface millions of years ago.
3. The Greek Scientists gave dinosaurs their names. The name ‘dinosaur’ was chosen because it meant terrible lizard.
4. The different types of dinosaurs are :
1. the carnivorous dinosaurs (therapoda)
 2. the herbivorous dinosaurs (sauropod)
 3. the ornithicia—herbivorous, bird-like in form.
5. The herbivorous dinosaurs were much larger in size and had much longer necks than carnivorous. The biggest of the herbivores were about thirty metres long and thirteen metres high whereas the largest among the carnivores was a little more than the size of an elephant.
- The larger herbivores could only walk slowly. However, the medium size herbivores were able to trot quite fast. The smaller among the carnivores could have run as fast as a race horse does today.

6. The smaller dinosaurs were more intelligent than the bigger dinosaurs. As a result, the largest dinosaurs were slower to understand what their sense saw, heard or smelt and hence slower to act or react. But the smaller dinosaurs could understand the information and react to it more quickly.

7. The dinosaurs suddenly disappeared around sixty five million years ago. The different seasons put forward to explain the sudden extinction of dinosaurs are :

Change in the environment : The dinosaurs couldn't adapt to the changed environmental condition and perished.

Fall of some large asteroid or a comet which could have sprayed debris over a large part of the earth and could have led to the acid rain, destroyed plant life for a long time.

- B. 1. 'They' were the carnivorous dinosaurs. They had sharp claws and powerful jaws to tear and cut flesh of other animals.
2. Both can be considered as masters of the earth because for about 160 million years, dinosaurs were the largest and the most powerful creatures on the planet. Similarly now human beings with the help of their intelligent brain are ruling the earth.
3. The prospect is the coming back of dinosaurs on the earth. The prospect is exciting in the sense that we would be able to see such giant creation. Simultaneously, it is frightening because dinosaurs were huge and dreadful creatures.

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

WORD POWER

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

B. 1. deep 2. cold 3. solid 4. narrow 5. light 6. die 7. ancient 8. end
9. irregular 10. dull

- C. 1. rock : the hard mineral material of the earth's crust
rock : shake violently
2. chase : pursue in order to catch.
chase : engrave
3. long : have a great length
long : having a strong wish for or to do
4. fast : moving or capable of moving at high speed
fast : without food or drink, especially for religious reasons.
5. race : competition between runner, horses, vehicles, etc.
race : each of the major divisions of humankind depending on particular physical characteristic
6. case : an instance of something occurring
case : a container or protective covering

7. kind : a clan or type of similar people or things.
kind : considerate and generous
8. lay : put down gently
lay : not having professional qualifications or expert knowledge.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. wisest 2. better 3. fewer 4. mightier 5. simpler 6. youngest 7. holiest
8. easier 9. oldest
- B. 1. Nidhi sings as sweetly as Sunidhi.
2. Night is as black as coal.
3. John fast as swiftly as Tom.
4. This winter is as cold as last winter.
5. Glass is as transparent as water.

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

FUN TIME : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 5 : GALILEO GALILEI

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Galileo Galilei liked to play with mechanical toys. He liked to sit by himself in a corner and make toys which could be worked by wheels and pulleys.
2. The father wanted his son to become a merchant.
3. Galileo found that the length of time a weight on string to swing does not depend on the distance it swings, but on the length of its chain or cord.
4. Because of Galileo's first discovery, people were able to make cuckoo clocks and grandfather clocks, both of which depended upon the kind of swings of the pendulum which Galileo observed.
5. Galileo proved that both the heavy and light things would strike the ground at the same moment when they were dropped from a height.
6. Galileo made his first telescope by taking a bit of old organ pipe and pushing a bulging spectacle glass into one end and a hollow into the other.
7. Copernicus was an astronomer. He tried to prove that the earth is a planet and it circles around the sun.
- B. 1. Galileo Galilei 2. Cathedral, church 3. backwards, forwards, shadows
4. discovery 5. Jupiter, Venus 6. Galileo

WORD POWER

- A. 1. disliked 2. forward 3. dislike 4. last 5. soft 6. right 7. right 8. longer
- B. 1. intelligent 2. generous 3. less 4. consider or make a decision 5. starting
6. accept
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. toys 2. beats 3. schools 4. lengths 5. doctors 6. squares 7. men
8. weights 9. lamps 10. heroes

STRUCTURE

- A.
1. Doesn't the lamp swing backwards and forwards ?
 2. His father wasn't a fool who enjoyed doing experiments.
 3. What a good report !
 4. Didn't he leave it swinging to and fro.
 5. Galileo had not made a discovery.
 6. He said, "The rising and setting of sun is due to the spinning of the earth."
 7. Wouldn't it help to prove that Copernicus was right.
 8. News of his wonderful invention did not remain at one place.
 9. Wasn't his life more interesting than ever.
- B.
1. My heart was so heavy that I could not speak any words.
 2. The road was so bumpy that one couldn't drive smoothly.
 3. It is very bad to hurt any animal.
 4. The fruit was so sour that one couldn't eat it.
 5. The sun was so bright that one could not look at it.
- C.
1. Having broken the van, we were stranded.
 2. Having the room swept clean, we put the chairs.
 3. Being packed, we could not enter the room.
 4. The train being late, we were forced to wait.
 5. The weather being beautiful, they went for a long walk.

CHAPTER 6 : SIR JAGDISH CHANDRA BOSE

Understanding the text

- A.
1. During the demonstration of Bose' experiment, the plant did not die on being, injected by the poison. At this Bose decided to inject the poison into his body thinking that if the poison did not kill the plant it wouldn't kill him also. When he was about to inject the content of the syringe into his body, a scientist got up and declared that he accepted defeat and apologised as he had replaced the poison with coloured water. He did that to test the authenticity of Bose's claim.
 2. Jagdish Chnadra inherited the quality of being courageous, intelligent and a man of integrity from his father.
 3. Jagdish Chandra's salary was fixed at two-thirds to that of European professor's and was further halved as he was supposed to be officiating only.
So as a protest against this injustice, he refused to take his salary cheque for the next three years in the faculty of Presidency College Calcutta.
 4. The main problem which Jagdish Chandra Bose had to face during his research work in India was that there were neither enough reference books for scientific work, no well-equipped laboratories for research work to the scientists of the Western countries, failing which, Indian scientist's work was not recognised.

5. Resonant and Oscillating recorder are the instruments used to measure the electric response of plants to external stimuli.
 6. The major achievement of Jagdish Chandra Bose in the field of Botany was to demonstrate the similarity of responses to stimuli among the living and non-living as well as the fundamental similarity of responses in plants and animal tissues.
- B. 1. 1858 2. England 3. plants 4. professor 5. electric wires
6. wireless telegraphy 7. probing, analysing 8. reference books , laboratories 9. sensitivity 10. Crescograph 11. 1917, Bose Research Institute 12. Wealth

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (f), 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (g), 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c)
- B. 1. coward 2. foolish 3. lower 4. victory 5. reject 6. justice 7. internal
8. differently
- C. 1. collect 2. gentility 3. unified 4. undisturbed 5. disturbance
6. cause the death 7. infuse 8. troubles
- D. 1. birth 2. refusal 3. decision 4. establishment 5. dedication 6. injection
7. retrospection 8. demonstration
- E. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. The French players were defeated by the English.
2. The player was trained by the coach.
3. The portrait was painted by me.
4. A speech was given by the minister.
5. The bell was rung by the stranger.
- B. 1. Juice : uncountable
2. Gold : uncountable
3. paper : uncountable
4. boxes : countable, wood : uncountable
5. ice : uncountable, refrigerator : countable
6. furniture : uncountable
7. books : countable
8. coffee : uncountable
9. letter : countable
10. friends : countable
- C. 1. Adverb : late
2. Adverb : light
3. Adverb : lightly
4. Adjective : easy
5. Adjective : late

6. Adverb : densely
7. Adjective : last, pleasant
8. Adverb : last
9. Adjective : their
10. Adverb : high
11. Adjective : high
12. Adverb : clearly

CHAPTER 7 : THE TROJAN WAR

Understanding the text

- A. 1. When Evis, Goddess of discord, threw the golden apple bearing the inscription, 'for the fairest' among the guests, the apple was claimed by Athene, Hera and Aphrodite, who then started quarreling over it.
2. Paris was brought up as a shepherd because an oracle had prophesied that he would one day bring ruin to the city.
3. The principal warriors on the Greek side were :
Agamemnon, Ajax, Diomedes, Nector, Odysseus and Achilles.
The Principal warriors on the Trojan side were :
Aeneas, Deiphobus, Glaucus and Sarpedon.
4. Before Achilles was born, the Fates had told his mother that he would die young. After his birth, she bathed him in the river. Styx, whose magic waters gave protection from all wounds and diseases. However, the waters did not touch the heel by which Thetis had held him. So, when Paris shot poisoned arrow at Achilles, the God's guided Paris's arrow to his heel which was the only vulnerable part of his body. Achilles died because of the wound.
5. Trojan Horse was made by the Greeks. They made it very big. It was hollow. The armed men left in the camp climbed onto the horse and the opening was shut.
Sinon, a young Greek told a false story that if the Trojans took the possession of it, then the Greeks would lose war. On hearing that, the Trojans dragged the horse into Troy. They placed it in the main square as of sign of their victory over the Greeks.
When the city was quiet, Sinon let out the armed men who were hidden in the body of the horse. They opened the gates and let in their companions, who returned under cover of darkness. The Greeks set fire to the city and the Trojans died in their beds.
6. Yes, the oracle's prophecy regarding Paris came true. Paris took Helen, the wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta to Troy. The Greeks attacked Troy to get back Helen. Both Greeks and Trojans fought for nine years. After the death of Achilles, Greeks decided to resort a trick. They made Trojan Horse. The Trojans placed the horse in Troy. The armed Greek men hidden in the horse set fire to the city of Troy and the Trojans died.
In this way Paris brought ruin to his city.

- B. 1. Hector was the brother of Paris and the son of Pricem, King of Troy.
 2. He felt a presentiment of danger because he recalled the oracle who prophesied that Paris would bring ruin to the city of Troy.
 3. Yes, his presentiment came true because at the end Greeks set fire in Troy and the Trojans died in their beds. The Greeks did so because Paris had secretly kept Helen, the wife of Menelaus in the Palace in Troy.
- C. Homer; the Greeks and the Trojans; ‘for the fairest’; Athena Hera and Aphrodite; Aphrodite; the most beautiful woman in the world; Helen, the wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta; war; Agamemnon; Commander-in-chief; Paris's; Achilles; a poisoned arrow; huge wooden horse; armed men; Lagoon, the priest of Poseidon; the Trojans went to their homes and fell into their bed; the armed men; victory; Helen; Menelaus; Sparta.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (g), 2. (e), 3. (f) 4. (h), 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (i) 8. (b), 9. (d)
- B. 2. born—borne 3. sail—sale 4. heel—heal 5. peace—piece
 6. sent—scent 7. principal—principle 8. which—witch 9. made—maid
 10. went—vent
- C. 1. accepted 2. late 3. scultered 4. die 5. old 6. joy 7. gain 8. small
 9. solid 10. open
- D. 1. girl 2. mare 3. daughter 4. father 5. heroine 6. God 7. poetess
 8. husband 9. queen 10. man

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. catch up 2. look down 3. turn up 4. give up 5. put off 6. put down
 7. take up 8. turn off 9. catch up 10. put up
- B. 1. has lost 2. has been looking 3. has found
 4. has lived 5. has been talking 6. has been working

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : KAMALA NEHRU

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was suddenly released from mountain jail, of Almora because Kamala Nehru was in a critical condition. He hurried by automobile and train to Allahabad, reaching there the next day, and the same afternoon he started on the air to Europe. The airliner took him to Karachi and Baghdad and Cairo, and from Alexandria, sea plane carried him to Brinidisi. From Brinidisi, he went by train to Basle in Switzerland. He finally reached Badenweiler, five days after he had been released from Almora jail.
2. Kamala Nehru had become too weak and was too much in the grip of pain.
3. Both Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Nehru had brief conversation. Some times he used to read to her what she liked a lot. They used to talk a little

of old times, old memories, of common friends in India. Sometimes they used to talk of the future and what would do then.

4. Old friends of the Nehrus were misled by the bright eyes and smiling face of Kamala Nehru. For them, she looked better than they had imagined. The significance of this line is that it projects a strong character of Kamala Nehru. This tells that Kamala Nehru was a strong lady and had a positive attitude.
 5. Pandit Nehru describes Kamala as a lady with rich and deep personality. She had a unique mental or spiritual make-up. He describes that there was something elusive, about Kamala, something fey-like, real but unsubstantia, difficult to grasp.
 6. When most of the Indian menfolk were in prison, the Indian women came to the front and took charge of the struggle. Women from all walks of life joined the freedom struggle in defiance of government order and police lathis. They showed surprising organising power. Everyone was surprised to see the energy, courage and ability displayed by women all over the country.
 7. Jawaharlal Nehru's father discouraged the aggressive activities of the women all over the country. He disliked, young and old women messing about in streets under the hot sun of summer and coming into conflict with the police. At the same time he was surprised to see the energy, courage and ability displayed by women all over the country. Realising the temper of the people, he did not discourage anyone, not even his wife and daughters and daughters-in-law.
 8. The resolution of remembrance was organised by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's father. It was passed at thousands of public meetings all over India on January 26, 1931 and finally adopted.
 9. The resolution was a long one. But a part of it related to women of India : 'We record our homage and deep admiration for the womanhood of India, who, in the hour of peril for the motherland, forsook the shelter of their homes and, with unfailing courage and endurance, stood shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in the front line of India's national army to share with them the sacrifices and triumphs of the struggle...'
 10. Kamala Nehru was described as 'the Pride of Allahabad' by her husband because Kamala Nehru had played a brave and notable part and on her inexperienced shoulder fell the task of organising their work in the city of Allahabad when every known worker was in prison. She made up for the inexperience by her fire and energy and, within a few months.
- B. 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 2. mountain 3. twenty 4. January 26, 1931
5. brave, notable
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

WORD POWER

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

- B. 1. slavery 2. coward 3. departure 4. ancient 5. humble 6. dull
7. cowardice 8. shallow 9. near 10. preceded
- C. 1. gloomy 2. important 3. courageous
4. victory 5. hostile 6. state of mind
7. dangerous situation 8. excitement 9. respect
10. vanity 11. serious disagreement 12. power of enduring something painful and long lasting
- D. 1. difficult to find 2. an overwhelming amount 3. keep under control
4. abandoned 5. unworldly and vague 6. undeveloped 7. readily showing liking 8. look at with pleasure 9. graceful way of holding the body
10. an act of giving up something one values for the sake of something that is more important

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Simple sentence 2. Compound sentence 3. Compound sentence
4. Complex sentence 5. Complex sentence 6. Simple sentence
- B. 1. dried, had washed 2. arranged, had stapled
3. put, had shut 4. peeled 5. packed, had gone

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : THE DIAMOND NECKLACE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Madam Loisel had to suffer mentally because she was not rich and was living in an apartment with shabby walls, worn chair and other faded stuffs.
2. She didn't like to visit her rich friends because she herself was not rich. This shows that she had an inferiority complex.
3. Madam Loisel was unhappy to receive the invitation because she did not have a suitable costume and jewellery with her.
4. The husband agreed to give her some money because his wife was very upset for she did not have a suitable costume to wear for the party. He was a very loving husband.
5. She went to her friend to ask for any jewel which she could wear for the party. She found a superb necklace of diamond in her friend's jewel case.
6. She was the prettiest of all, refined merciful, smiling and full of grace. All men noticed her, asked her name and wished to waltz with her.
7. She told her friend that she had broken the clasp of the necklace and that she would return after repairing it.
8. Madam Loisel seemed old at the end of ten years. She had become a crude woman of the poor household.

9. When Madam Loisel met her friend, she found that the diamond necklace for which she led a horrible life for ten years was false and was not worth over five hundred francs.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. Madam Forestier, was speaking these words to Madam Loisel.
 2. The speaker was asking to choose any suitable jewellery from her jewel case.
 3. Madam Forestier was speaking these words to Madam Loisel.
 4. A diamond necklace was returned to her.
 5. It was not returned earlier because Madam Loisel had lost a similar necklace.
 6. Madam Loisel and her husband went from jeweller to jeweller seeking a necklace like the lost one. At last they found one, value at forty thousand francs. Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He borrowed the rest.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (g) 3. (f) 4. (h) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c)
- B. 1. riches 2. depreciated 3. smart 4. joy 5. kind 6. important
- C. 1. depressed 2. surprise 3. wrong 4. tired 5. anxiety
 6. worried 7. annoyed 8. enjoyment 9. substitute
- D. 2. happiness 2. sadness 3. richness 5. fineness 6. prettiness

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Unless it rains, the crops won't grow.
 2. How can I attend the party unless I have an invitation.
 3. Unless you go early, you won't be able to get a ticket for the movie.
 4. Unless you work hard you cannot hope to pass.
 5. Hema won't be granted leave unless she does not show a medical certificate
- B. 1. Vijay will eat all the bananas. 2. Rahim will paint the picture.
 3. I have finished the work. 4. It has rained in Delhi.
- C. 1. at, in 2. on 3. into 4. on, on 5. by

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : THE BEGGAR IN THE BLANKET

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Kally, the elder brother was very laborious. He had worked hard all his life and became one of the richest men in the village. Deenu, the younger one was lazy. He worked when he needed something to eat or a new pair of sandals. He was poor.
 2. Kally's wife wasn't happy with Kally's attitude towards his brother. She wanted him to understand the value of a brother.

3. When Kally was away, a beggar came to the door and tried to rob them. His wife chased him with her broom. While running, the beggar stumbled over a stick of wood and fell. He hit his head against the earths and died.
 4. He got horrified hearing the news of the murder. He was most worried thinking about the humiliation before the Mandarin and admitted that his wife had killed a poor old beggar.
 5. No, one of Kally's friend helped him to solve his problem. Deenu, his brother helped him at the end.
 6. Kally's wife invented the story of killing the beggar because she wanted her husband to understand the love of poor brother was more valuable than the love of rich friends.
- B. 1. gentle, thoughtful 2. rapped 3. squirn, grimace 4. obediently, three
5. weeping, trembling 6. forward, bowed 7. glowed 8. murmur
- C. labourious, rich, hardworking, stubborn

WORD POWER

- A. 1. younger 2. poorest 3. active 4. rude 5. day 6. town 7. up 8. young
- B. 1. surprised 2. difficult to change 3. similar 4. crying 5. unpleasant
6. joyful 7. intelligent 8. faithful
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Sieve 2. seize 3. brief 4. believe 5. shave 6. chief 7. deceive
8. career 9. neighbour 10. reign
- E. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Kally retorted that it was a good thing they were not.
2. She sobbed that a terrible thing had happened.
3. She said that she had wrapped him up in that old blanket.
4. The third messenger warned to make haste.
5. The Mandarin commanded to unroll the blanket.
- B. 1. but 2. or 3. yet 4. than 5. than 6. nor
- C. 1. We had been working hard since last year.
2. I had waited at home for her since 10 o'clock
3. She was born in 1984.
4. I had written a letter to her last Sunday.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : NO DEVOTION NO SALVATION

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The writer's friend gave the movie ticket to the writer because his wife's grandma was on the verge of death.
2. The writer's wife told him that she had to attend the Satya Narayan Puja at Haribabu's home so she would not be able to go to the film.

3. The writer first approached Abani, his friend for the movie. Abani's wife was beautiful and his wife cherished a sort of envy towards her, so, the writer planned to take Abani and his wife to the cinema. He also planned to take them in taxi and treat them to ice-creams, potato-chips and other things that contribute to making film enjoyable. He thought that he would narrate to his wife in detail how happily and delightedly Abani's wife ate all those things.
4. Abani told that his son tripped down and got hurt on his shoulders. Hence, he and his wife could not go to the film with the writer.
5. The practice common to all Bengali families is that if the older sister -in-law is engaged in gossiping with the guests, it is the duty of the younger to look after the needs of guests.
6. When the writer reached Kamalaksha's house 'he stumbled against the raised terrace in front of the Kamalaksha's house and hurt his leg.
7. Writer's wife meant that it was in her fate to watch the movie. She said that when she reached Haribabu's house, the new brother-in-law had planned to take all of them to the cinema. He had already bought tickets. So, she could not refuse and went to see the movie.
8. Do it yourself.

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

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (a), 2. (d) 3. (g) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (f)
- B. 1. query 2. bewilder 3. respect 4. grief 5. plentyful 6. expensive
7. fast 8. very kind
- C. 1. doffed 2. war 3. sadness 4. rude 5. happiness 6. hard 7. active 8. die
- D. 1. My grandma is at critical condition and will die soon.
2. I did not like his wife to excessively praise herself.
3. Why should I follow whatever she says.
4. Man can do things which God has arranged for us.
5. My wife didn't like her because she was educated.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. myself — reflexive pronoun
2. itself — emphatic pronoun
3. herself — emphatic pronoun
4. themselves — emphatic pronoun
5. himself — emphatic pronoun
6. yourself — reflexive pronoun
7. yourself — reflexive pronoun
8. yourself — reflexive pronoun
9. myself — reflexive pronoun
- B. 1. at, in 2. on 3. at, on 4. in 5. on, in 6. on, on 7. in 8. in 9. in 10. in, in

CHAPTER 12 : MICHELANGELO—THE GREAT

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo Buonarroti were some of the brilliant artists in Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
2. Michelangelo was born of Lodovico and Francesca Buonarroti. His mother died when he was six. Due to the hard times in fifteenth century, Michelangelo was sent to the family farm at nearby Settignano to be brought up by a nurse. The nurse and her family were stone cutters. So Michelangelo learnt to use a hammer and chisel long before he learnt to read and write.
3. Michelangelo returned to Florence when he was ten. There he enjoyed the company of the young apprentices from the artist's workshop in the city.
4. Frescoes are pictures painted in water-colours on a wall or ceiling before the plaster becomes dry. Domenico Ghirlandaio, a leading Florentine painter taught him to paint frescoes.
5. Michelangelo joined the school of Lorenzo de' Medici which he made in the garden of his house. Lorenzo de' Medici himself was very impressed by Michelangelo's sculpting.
6. Domenico Ghirlandaio, Lorenzo de' Medici were patrons of Michelangelo.
7. In Rome, he sculpted the beautiful Pieta and the most magnificent, the colossal figure of David and became a reputed sculptor.
8. Towards the end of his life Michelangelo did not have physical strength or stamina to sculpt huge statues or paint magnificent frescos. He supervised the building of St. Peter's and sculpted and wrote poetry for his own enjoyment.
- B. 1. (a) Lorenzo de' Medici was the ruler of Florence.
(b) Michelangelo learnt sculpting. He also participated in discussions with leading scholars and poets who visited the house of Lorenzo de' Medici. He also began to put down his thoughts in poetry.
(c) Lorenzo died in 1492.
2. (a) Yes, Michelangelo was reluctant to take such a task because he always considered himself to be a sculptor, not a painter.
(b) He painted the beginning of the world, the creation of sun and moon, the creation of man and woman and the last judgement on the ceiling of Sistine Chapel.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. magistracy 2. brilliant 3. ancestry 4. easy 5. bloody 6. golden
7. comfortable 8. gloomy 9. criminal 10. friendly
- B. 1. apprentices 2. frail 3. fierce 4. magnificent 5. desired 6. genius
7. frescoes 8. sculpture 9. ceiling 10. statues
- C. 1. century 2. autobiography 3. biology 4. calendar 5. biography

- D. 1. substance 2. allowance 3. suspense 4. ignorance 5. clearance
6. nuisance 7. existence 8. interference 9. entrance 10. experience
11. evidence 12. magnificence

STRUCTURE

- A. 2. intense 3. took part 4. changed 5. wished
B. 1. Michelangelo's mother was not ill.
2. He did not enjoy the company of the young apprentices from the artist's workshops in the city.
3. He was not a great patron of art and artists.
4. It wasn't in Rome that he didn't try to establish his fame.
5. He did not work at a frantic pace and did not support his entire family.
c. 1. and 2. of 3. to 4. would 5. to

CHAPTER 13 : A SHADOW

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Sambu was eager to see the film because his father who was no more acted in that film.
2. His mother was disturbed at the screening of the film in theatre close to their house.
3. The ruthless logic which the boy used was that if his mother could see the photo of his father on the wall of their house, why couldn't she go to watch his father's movie.
4. Sambu's friend was not interested in film because he hated Tamil pictures.
5. Sambu's mother felt relieved as long as the slide and trailer pieces lasted. However, Sambu, was eagerly waiting for the film to start.
6. On seeing the scene, the mother remembered how she used to quarrel with her husband on seeing him absorbed in the newspaper. She recalled how she lost her temper on her husband's last day seeing newspaper before him and left his company. When she came later, she found her husband fallen back from his chair with the sheet of newspaper over his face. She could not bear the scene and burst out in pain.
7. He left the hall before the film ended because her mother fainted in the middle of the movie.
He cried because of his mother's break down as well as by the feeling that he was parting from his father as the picture was changing the next day.
- B. 1. Samber said to his mother.
2. Sambu's friend said to Sambu.
3. Sambu asked his mother.
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d) 2. (f) 3. (i) 4. (a) 5. (h) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (g) 9. (e)
B. 1. practical 2. able 3. possible 4. able 5. patience 6. dependent

- C. Do it yourself.
 D. Do it yourself.
 E. 2. nation, fact 3. nut, rest 4. tease, mad
 5. lid, get 6. port, traits

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. He flatters her *whenever he meets her*.
 2. *Before you go* bring me a cup of water.
 3. As soon as she heard the news she began to cry.
 4. I have been ill *since I returned* from Poona.
 5. *When the cat is away*, the mice will play.
 6. *As I come out*, my mother met me.
- B. 1. must 2. used to 3. might 4. will 5. will 6. must 7. should 8. will
 9. will 10. would

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : CAMELS VERSUS TRAINS

Understanding the text

- A. 1. (b)
 2. (a) story of the film
 (b) process of shooting the film
 (d) story of the film
 (e) process of shooting the film.
 3. (i) The train was first cancelled due to the sudden rise in the price of coal.
 (ii) The train finally reached late and the sun was going to set.
 (iii) the driver didn't understand the scene completely and the first attempt to shoot the film failed.
 (iv) there was no smoke from the train the man forgot put enough coal in the boiler.
4. The cameraman had to get into an open topped jeep to shoot the scene of camel versus trains.
 5. The result was that the just attempt to take the shot failed miserably.
 6. No, the train was not only needed for the shooting described in this story.
 7. It was needed for some other part of the film as well.
 8. The last line of the lesson—"We still needed the train later that night at 10 o'clock to shoot another scene showing the railway station at Ramdeora. But that was another story confirms that the train was needed for another scene also.
- B. 1. Jodhpur, Jaisalmer 2. destroyed 3. train 4. diposal 5. mound

WORD POWER

- A. 1. Wet 2. more 3. cry 4. night 5. dead 6. stop
- B. 1. depart 2. soft 3. vanish 4. calm 5. trouble 6. queue
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. experience 2. authorities 3. precious 4. squeal 5. watching 6. exciting
- E. 1. 'Why,' he replied innocently, 'that Babu just waved his hanky at me to stop, didn't he ?'
- 2. I stood on the mound of coal, my elbows pressed against the roof of the engine, for support.
- 3. 'Why did you stop ?' we asked the driver.
- 4. The train squealed to stop once more.

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. would 2. had perished 3. should 4. had seen 5. spoke
- B. 1. How cold it is ! 2. How joyful experience we had last Sunday !
- 3. What a noble creature is a horse ! 4. How sad this news is ! 5. How dark the night is !
- C. 1. The kitten is not more playful than this child.
- 2. No other boy in the class is as strong as Bony.
- 3. Iron is the most useful metal.
- 4. No other painting is as beautiful as this.
- 5. No other kings were as wise as Solomon.

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : A NIGHT TO FORGET

Understanding the text

- A. 1. When Arnold looked at himself in the mirror he thought he was perfectly looking like a police constable. He thought to go out in the street, he could arrest somebody for speeding or some thing.
- 2. Yes, the early parts of the play go well. The audience was thrilled by the performance of the actors and enjoyed the early parts very well.
- 3. He couldn't act because he was feeling nervous by the shocking attack of stage fright.
- 4. This indicates that Angel couldn't learn her dialogues and hence always act as a prompter who read from the open script.
- 5. He was much relaxed and felt himself part of the play. He was surprised because just a moment before he was very nervous.
- 6. The maid had been on and off the stage all evening, living the part.
- 7. They had skipped three pages of script and missed Arnold's part right out.
- 8. No, Arnold did not go on the stage that night because other actors missed his part right out by skipping three pages by mistake.
- B. 1. Arnold 2. Maid 3. Arnold 4. Mrs. Pitt

- C. 1. narrowed, fiercely 2. siezed, stage fright 3. A hollow void of fear
4. Arnold's 5. stupid

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (f) 2. (e) 3. (g) 4. (j) 5. (h) 6. (j) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c)
B. Do it yourself.
C. 1. last 2. all 3. come 4. shallow 5. inside 6. closed 7. sit 8. begin
D. 1. afraid 2. vacant 3. remember 4. less 5. nice 6. all 7. funny 8. different
E. 1. boundary 2. lottery 3. gallery 4. advisory 5. dormitory 6. dictionary
7. greenery 8. surgery 9. sugery 10. lottery

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. at, in, of 2. in, on 3. by, of 4. on 5. at 6. to, of
B. Do it yourself.
C. 1. A tiger can not change his nature.
2. You can not gather grapes from storms.
3. He was a rogue to do such a deed.
4. We can never forget her gratitude to us.
5. We shall never see him like this again.
6. We aren't born simply to eat.
7. No one can become rich by adopting illegal means.
8. You are wasting time in watching television.
D. 1. It would be a bit of a lark to go out in the street.
2. His stomach was empty, a hollow void of fear.
3. The voices of the actors became more distinct.
4. He felt very confident.
5. He caught the tail end in the line he recognised.
E. 1. Their work had been done by them.
2. She will be given a blanket by me.
3. The match will be played by us tomorrow.
4. Flowers are being plucked by the children in the park.
5. America was discovered by whom ?

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : VISHWANATHAN ANAND-THE SPEED KING

Understanding the text

- A. 1. His father's compliment that was not chess but being a nice person untouched by fame that made him great-stays very dear in Vishwanathan Anand's memory.
2. Fame can be exhausting and claustrophobic because it is very challenging to live up to the fame constantly.
3. Anand was introduced to chess when he was eight years old by his

mother who took him to chess tournament in Chennai.

4. In 1992 Anand won the two major international tournaments against leading chess champions like Anatoly Karpov, Gary Kasparov and Timmam.
 5. Anand is popularly called 'Lighting Kid' and 'Speed King'.
 6. Anand is very determined and intelligent. He learns from his mistake and does not give up easily.
- B. 1. e-mail 2. self-centered 3. Lighting Kid, Speed King 4. Deep Blue
5. Arjuna Award, Padma Shri 6. Chess Oscar
- C. Do it yourself.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. fear of anger 2. fear of animals 3. fear of birds
4. fear of water 5. fear of dark 6. fear of computer
7. fear of open space 8. fear of noise 9. fear of insects
10. fear of gathering
- B. 1. capability 2. continue in course of action
inspite of difficulty
3. be very good at something 4. having knowledge of something
5. good 6. fast
7. kindness 8. accomplishment of an aim
9. evidence
10. the faculty by which the mind stores and remember information
- C. 1. disability 2. departing 3. front 4. hate 5. degrade 6. finally
7. questioning 8. for 9. descent 10. less
- D. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. This compliment stays very dear in my memory.
2. This is somehow very reassuring.
3. Fame, to be fair, can be exhaustive and claustrophobic.
4. Back home in Chennai, Anand made steady progress
- B. 1. Mr Mahajan 2. The Earth 3. Independence Day 4. Shikha 5. Cobbler
6. The teacher 7. Anjali 5. Arjun
- C. 1. is n't he ? 2. haven't all ? 3. haven't they ?
4. couldn't they ? 5. didn't he ? 6. didn't he ?
7. mustn't we ? 8. hadn't we ?

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 17 : THE PRICE OF FLOWERS

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The writer first saw Maggie at a restaurant. He observed that Maggie was watching him with surprise. She seemed a girl of thirteen or fourteen. She was looking poor. Her hair were hanging down her neck.

Her eyes were large and had a sad expression.

2. The writer was curious about the girl because she enquired the cashier of the restaurant about her.
3. The girl did not like her work because she was paid less and the work was very mechanical. She wanted to become a secretary.
4. She believed that most Indians were vegetarian.
5. Maggie and her mother thought that India was full of tigers and snakes and fevers.
6. The writer put Maggie and her mother's fear to rest by telling that tiger and snakes live in the jungles and that the fever was not the same everywhere in India.
7. The writer thought that the ring was nothing much, but brass with a piece of ordinary glass stuck on it.
8. Maggi requested the writer to gaze into the crystal and tell something about her brother's well-being, for the sake of her mother.
9. Mrs. Clifford cried in happiness and blessed the writer. She also recovered from her illness.
10. Maggie gave the writer shilling to buy flowers to be laid on her brother's grave.

The writer was not interested to take that shilling thinking she might have earned the shilling with so much toil.

- B. 1. Indian 2. restaurant, Saturday 3. old, brother 4. tigers, snakes, fevers
5. typist 6. yogis 7. kitchen 8. recovered 9. For Monroe
10. Shilling, flowers

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d), 2. (f), 3. (a), 4. (g), 5. (b), 6. (c), 7. (e)
- B. 1. worsened 2. worsened 3. overcame 4. short 5. worried 6. happiness
7. hurting 8. loving
- C. 1. wide 2. sorrowed 3. in front 4. ugly 5. hate 6. expensive 7. nearby
8. loudly 9. dead 10. arrival
- D. 1. carefully 2. noiselessly 3. extremely 4. extremely 5. intensely
6. briskly 7. politely
- E. Returning from a golf outing, my husband was greeted at the door by Sara, our four year old daughter. "Daddy, who won the golf game, you or uncle Hari?"
"Uncle Hari and I don't play golf to win," my husband hedged. "We just play to have fun undaunted."
Sara said, "Okay daddy, who had more fun?"

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. adjective 2. pronoun 3. conjunction 4. pronoun 5. conjunction
6. adjective 7. conjunction 8. adjective

- B. 1. of 2. down 3. over 4. in, of 5. to 6. since 7. into 8. beyond
9. into, to 10. to, of

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 18 : GREEN POWER

Understanding the text

- A. 1. The morning visitor was a clumsy and over-weight man. He wanted to see the area in which the planting was to be done.
2. Bishnois defended their precious trees. That was why they were axed to death by the Jodhpur Maharaja's men who had been ordered to cut down the trees for wood to build a summer palace.
3. The visitor left because Dani said that the women and youth of that village would take care of the afforestation of that area as decided by the Panchayat.
4. Dani was restless and unable to sleep because she was tensed that the visitor was not going to accept the Sarpanch's decision. Also she heard the loud howling of the dogs from the neighbouring village.
Somebody had set fire on trees that night.
5. The fire could not be extinguished with water because there was no water, no running water. By midday the wind had changed, there were still small pockets but the fire having turned on itself had nothing to feed on.
6. The villagers suspected the charcoal makers as having caused the fire. Thakur Pyari Lal was really to blame
7. 'Chipko' means to embrace. During Chipko Movement people embraced the trees to stop people cutting them.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T
- C. 1. Which had spread all over the north and middle regions of India.
2. to death by Jodhpur Maharaja's men who had been ordered to cut down the trees for wood to build summer palace.
3. Bishnois died one after the other, all in defence of their trees.
4. today at the government office.
5. momentum all over India and even in the Brazilian rainforest.
6. guards and have no real interest in the environment.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (f), 2. (e), 3. (g), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (d), 7. (c)
- B. 1. sad 2. miss 3. dishonest 4. effortless (person) 5. knowingly
6. ruin 7. save 8. hard
- C. 1. quietly 2. certainly 3. brightly 4. happily 5. suddenly 6. carefully
7. immediately 8. eagerly
- D. while : vile, cot : caught, week : weak, rite : right, ate : eight, would : wood, need : knead, new : knew

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Seeing is believing ? 2. Giving is better than receiving.
3. Talking uselessly is proving yourself a fool.
4. The old lady began shouting. 5. Monika likes writing poems.
- B. 1. unhappy 2. unexpectedly 3. easily 4. patiently 5. tirelessly
6. successful 7. narrow 8. angry
- C. 1. before 2. until 3. what 4. as 5. unless

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 19 : SNAKE

Understanding the text

- A. 1. People fear and dislike snakes because they are poisonous and creepy.
2. Snakes move with the help of their scales which push against the ground when their bodies twist.
3. The process of shedding of skin periodically by some animals is called moulting.
4. The lower jaw of the snake has two bones which are loosely connected by elastic tissue at the chin. This allows the snake to open its mouth very wide and swallow large animals.
5. The biggest enemy of the snake is man. The other enemies of snake are big birds such as eagles, hawks, owls and peacocks.
6. Man is responsible for there being lesser snakes today due to over hunting and because man has destroyed the places where they live.

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (c), 2. (f), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (e), 6. (d)
- B. 1. like 2. disappear 3. smaller 4. unimportant 6. useless 6. incapable
7. impossible 8. irresponsible
- C. Do it yourself.

STRUCTURE

- A. bravo! - appreciation 2. alas! - grief 3. oh! - surprise 4. fir - contem
6. hush - silent 7. hark! - listen
- B. 1. Sudha said, "She is serving dinner."
2. The doctor said, "He will be fine."
3. The captain said, "The aeroplane is flying low."
4. Rahul said, "He is playing."
5. The driver said, "It is raining."
6. The priest said, "The temple is closed."
7. The teacher said, "Pooja is absent."

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 20 : SOHRAB AND RUSTUM

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Firdausi was a famous Persian poet in Iran. He had written a very interesting story of Sohrab and Rostum.

2. Rustum was a great warrior of Iran.
 3. Sohrab was the son of Rustum and Tahmina.
 4. Tahmina was the beautiful wife of Rustum.
 5. Sohrab challenged a duel to find out his father.
 6. At the end of the duel, Rustum killed Sohrab.
- B. 1. warrior 2. invincible, unique 3. child 4. challenged 5. Rustum, Sohrab
6. supernatural 7. chest, spear

WORD POWER

- A. 2. king 3. butcher 4. inspector 5. woodcutter 6. captain 7. carpenter
8. tailor 9. warrior 10. doctor
- B. intelligent : foolish, disappeared : appeared, discontinue : continue, long : short, pretty : ugly, happy : sad, perfect : imperfect, empty : full, pleased : displeased, possible : impossible, obey : disobey, certain : uncertain, direct : indirect.
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. something causing a feeling of excitement and pleasure
2. a person in command. 3. not guilty of a crime an offence.
4. a plan or suggestion.
5. using the imagination in a creative or inventive way.
6. too powerful to be defeated or overcome.
- E. 1. Chinese 2. Indians 2. Canadians 3. French 5, Japanese 6. Germans
7. Swiss

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. Where was the Book Fair held ?
2. When did we have an exhibition ?
3. How did the minister speak ?
4. Where is the Taj Mahal ?
5. When did your mother leave for Pune ?
6. Why are you going to Ooty ? 7. Why was the teacher angry ?
8. Why did Lily come home. ? 9. How do you go to school ?
- B. 1. an, 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. an 7. an 8. an

COMPOSITION : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 21 : THE TRAPPED BIRD

Understanding the text

- A. 1. Amit loved to hear the birds making twittering sounds. He used to feel happy seeing how the birds fell off the copper wires into space and how their perfect, curved wings lifted them in the air.
2. DANGER was written on the warning plate. There was a sign formed with red skull and cross bones.

3. One swallow couldn't fly away because its one leg was caught in the wire.
4. He was disappointed to find his parents disinterested in saving the swallow.
This shows that Amit is kind to other living beings.
5. Amit tried to make himself busy in building a mud fort to forget about the swallow.
6. Amit was angry with both of his parents because neither of them was bothered to talk about the swallow.
7. Gus Makabeni was a maintenance man of the power station. He allowed Amit to enter the Power Station so that he could talk to their officer for help.
8. It was difficult to cut the power off for a few minutes because the trains would stop, the hospitals would go dark in the middle of emergency and so on.
9. Gus along with the driver positioned the maintenance truck under the tower. Then they adjusted the extension ladder on the pole. Gus locked a chain in his broad belt and puller on his flashlight helmet. He then swung out on the ladder and ran up towards the bird. Finally he picked out the swallow hanging on the dead wire. He leaned over carefully and worked the bird's tiny claw loose from the wire. In this way the swallow was rescued.

- B. 1. Amit's mother said to Amit. 2. Amit's father said to Amit.
3. Gus Makebeni said to Amit 4. Officer said to Amit.
- C. 1. birds 2. skull, crossbones 3. swallow 4. dinner 5. maintenance, power
7. ladder

WORD POWER

- A. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (f), 5. (g), 6. (c), 7. (h), 8. (b)
- B. 1. curved 2. idle 3. far 4. alive 5. awesome 6. dwarf 7. blunt 8. narrow
9. happy 10. more
- C. 1. red 2. cause 3. rent 4. read 5. art 6. light 7. round 8. cold 9. get
10. shed
- D. 1. t 2. gh 3. d 4. g 5. l 6. k

STRUCTURE

- A. 1. himself 2. ourself 3. youself 4. yourselves 5. myself 6. themselves
- B. few, a few, few, a few, the few
- C. 1. for, than 2. before, since 3. by, with 4. to, at 5. by, in 6. in

COMPOSITION

Do it yourself.