



English Buzz

**Help Kit
6-8**



Teacher's Manual

English Bullet (Class-6)

LESSON I : SENSE OF AFFECTION

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. bottle 2. dogs 3. shaggy 4. compound 5. wooden **C.** 1. The baby bear played with the Alsatian dogs and children. 2. The baby bear used to eat porridge, bread and drank milk and tea. 3. A big wooden box was made for Baba to sleep at night on the island. 4. The bear was sent to the forest at an age of two years and three months. 5. Sloth bears are found in the tropical rain forests in India. **D.** 1. Yes, Bruno was a loving and playful pet. He had to be sent away in the free and natural environment of the forest where he can meet other bears and enjoy family life. He was getting too big to keep at home. 2. A bear would not show different behaviour until he has a diet to his full. If he was kept partly hungry, he might not hurt the family but could turn to steal food.

Fun With Words

A. 1. workaholic 2. glutton 3. miser 4. addict 5. liar 6. chatterbox 7. bookworm 8. mimic **B.** 1. contented 2. inspired 3. regret 4. thrilled 5. delighted 6. depressed 7. anxious 8. glum

Spellings Drill

unequal, unhealthy, discomfort, disobey, indirect, disrespect, disagree, incorrect, unhappy; undress, unfit, disallow, incurable, displease, unlock; disorder, incomplete, disunity, discomfort, indiscipline, indecent, discontinue, disbelieve; disclose; invisible, uncertain, undo; disappear, inaccurate, unkind; inefficiency, disability, unfair

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. either, or 2. neither, nor 3. either, or 4. otherwise 5. else 6. otherwise 7. neither, nor 8. either, or 9. neither, nor 10. neither, nor **B.** 1. still 2. yet 3. but 4. yet 5. yet 6. but 7. still

Listrening Well

moot, whether, saved, twinkling, stairs, door, weather, way, phoned, dining

Writing Practice

at a lively resort near the sea; swimming, playing and sunbathing; and drank coconut water; rowing and rafting; I watched the sunset from our balcony; enjoyed the music and dance; ate dinner in the candle light; we went sight-seeing

Understand the Poem

1. A timepiece (watch or clock) can lose time, that is, it runs slowly and shows an earlier time than it should. 2. A cock crows in the early morning. 3. If a baby crows, they make a noise that shows they are happy. 4. Dimples are natural hollows. A small natural hollow place on your skin, especially one on your cheek or chin when you smile is called a dimple. Small natural hollows appearing in a cornfield are also called dimples.

LESSON 2 : MERRY CHRISTMAS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. back 2. wise 3. 'loan' 4. shame 5. pick
C. 1. Old wise (experienced) eyes of David told him that the visitor was not really a shopper. 2. David smiled, pointed to his ears and shook his head from side to side. He wrote on the notepad, "May I help you". 3. The man at the old clock shop said to his friend at the door that the shopkeeper was a deaf person. 4. David lent money to the needy people as he wanted to help them. 5. The unfriendly face of the visitor turned friendly when he got fifty dollars for the watch that was worth less than that. **D.** 1. The watch had great power as it was something to exchange, away out of a bad situation. 2. David noticed a little shame in the eyes of the man. So the man will come back to pick up the watch back.

Fun With Words

1. calm 2. critical 3. insensitive 4. patient 5. witty 6. sociable 7. sensible 8. sympathetic

Pronunciation Drill

sis-ter; suc-cess; vil-lage; po-lice; en-er-gy; pro-mo-tion; par-ty; hol-i-day; af-ter-noon

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. much 2. a lot of 3. much 4. many 5. a lot of 6. much 7. many
B. 1. How many 2. How much 3. How much 4. How many 5. How much 6. How many **C.** 1. a lot of wild animals 2. a lot of fun 3. a lot of books 4. a lot of traffic 5. a lot of tea

Listening Well

1. birds 2. Freeze 3. Taste 4. feel 5. goat 6. thin 7. dirty 8. fourteen 9. hat, head 10. dark, blue

Writing Practice

Required order : 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 8, 3, 7

Understand the Poem

A. 1. The poet shows his deep respect for Abu Ben Adhem by adding words *English Bullet* (6-8)

'may his tribe increase'. 2. The angel was recording the names of those who love the Lord in his book. 3. Abou requested the angel to record him as one that loves his fellow men. 4. On his second visit the angel showed the names whom love of God had blessed, and Ben Adhem's name was on top of the list of names.

LESSON 3 : A SCIENTIFIC GENIUS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. c **B.** 1. atomic 2. regimentation 3. energy 4. hours 5. absolute **C.** 1. Because head of Einstein seemed much too large to his mother. 2. Einstein did not know what to do with other children so his playmates called him Brother Boring. 3. Einstein hated the school's order or discipline taken to an extreme. 4. Einstein was highly gifted in Mathematics. 5. Einstein loved to play violin. **D.** 1. Einstein hated order or discipline of his school because it was taken to an extreme. 2. When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, it seems like two minutes. When you sit on a hot stove for two minutes, it seems like two hours.

Fun With Words

1. responsible 2. rational 3. sensible 4. reasonable 5. mature.

Spellings Drill

1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. g 6. h 7. d 8. f

Focus on Grammar

B. 1. herself 2. himself 3. myself 4. yourself 5. themselves 6. ourselves 7. herself 8. yourself/yourself 9. himself 10. themselves 11. yourself 12. herself

Listening Well

Give number to pictures : 3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4

Writing Practice

sequence of sentences : 4, 3, 1, 9, 7, 5, 6, 8, 2

Understand the Poem

1. The poet has shown seven things against humans. 2. Here the word 'divine' means godly powerful. 3. The humans should march on and on to the goal.

PRACTICE SET-I

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a **B.** 1. compound 2. wise 3. energy **C.** 1. The baby bear used to eat porridge, bread and drank milk and tea. 2. If a baby crows, they make a noise that shows they are happy. 3. David smiled, pointed to his ears and shook his head from side to side. He wrote on the notepad, "May I help you". 4. Abou requested the angel to record him as one that loves his fellow

men. 5. Einstein hated the school's order or discipline taken to an extreme.
D. 1. mimic 2. insensitive 3. responsible **E.** 1. still 2. but **F.** 1. how many 2. how much **G.** 1. resort 2. feathers 3. bee 4. hop 5. talk

LESSON 4 : THE CROCODILE RULER

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. meeting 2. tortoise 3. fruits 4. snakes 5. home
C. 1. Because Crox wanted the forest only for the crocodiles. 2. A strange smell of rot-rotting fruits on the ground, rotting animals in the river began to fill the forest. 3. The Crox thought that the tortoise were slow, stupid and they carry their houses on their backs and they share food, water and space from crocodiles. 4. When the snakes left the forest, the rats took over the forest. They ate up the eggs of the lizards and crocodiles. 5. A strange smell filled the forest, the rats ate up the eggs of the crocodiles, the huge frogs began to eat the baby crocodiles and the insects grew bigger and nastier.
D. 1. It may be difficult some times not to go along with someone who is very strong and powerful. But we should increase our personal strength and take help of others to oppose the wrong things. 2. I would have told Crox that he should consider all the harms caused by sending the tortoises, snakes and lizards out of the forest.

Fun with words

1. tutor 2. teacher 3. lecturer 4. coach 5. instructor

Spellings Drill

seller, speaker, advisor/adviser; mixer, employer, governor; watcher, inventor, examiner; conductor, bowler, creator; ruler, translator, designer

Focus on Grammar

C. 1. My clothes are washed by mother daily. 2. A shawl was bought by her yesterday. 3. The cricket match is seen on T.V. by us often. 4. The thieves were caught by the police last night. 5. The whole house is cleaned by her every day.

Listening Well

1. effect 2. break 3. principal, sober 4. shake 5. site, ghastly 6. host 7. collage

Writing Practice

A. the goddess of mountains every evening; sat to start the worship; asked for something to eat; what was to be offered to; But the little girl could not; served the little girl the sweets; the couple had a dream; A lovely child will be born to you.

Understand the Poem

1. Bees bring nectar of the flowers home. 2. The singing masons build the combs of the hives. 3. The bees teach the rule of the nature-work and act
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of order. 4. The drone is the lazy bee. 5. The queen is the supreme doing no work.

LESSON 5 : THE CAMEL AND THE CONS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b **B.** 1. swift 2. crow 3. ministers 4. leaves 5. paws
C. 1. The lion appointed ministers to manage his affairs. 2. The home minister fox was wise and clever. 3. The defence minister leopard was alert and swift. 4. The ministers helped the lion in hunting. 5. The crow lured the lion to eat the meat of the camel. 6. The fox and crow brought the camel to the king lion by luring him of plenty of grass and tree leaves in the king's forest. 7. The lion returned from the forest on the back of the camel. 8. The three ministers offered their body to the lion to eat. The camel was impressed by their loyalty. He also offered his body to the lion and was eaten up by all of them. **D.** 1. The three cons lured the camel of plenty of leaves in their king's forest. They offered their body to the lion so that the camel would be impressed and would offer his body. 2. In fact, the lion and his three ministers all were cons. In real life too, a lion waits for a prey and mostly attacks it from behind suddenly.

Fun With Words

A. 1. clever 2. smart 3. trap 4. deceive 5. cunning **B.** 1. wrinkled 2. raised 3. nodded 4. clicked 5. stamped 6. shook

Spellings Drill

coming, running, hopping; dining, begging, hiding; forgetting, giving, knitting; living, using, fighting; lying, moving, tying

Focus on Grammar

1. was walking, 2. was jogging 3. were strolling 4. were waiting 5. was raining 6. was feeding 7. were twinkling 8. was exercising 9. were barking 10. was leaping

Listening Well

1. wise, clever 2. eaten, meat 3. burning, back 4. too, hot 5. invite 6. plenty, grass, leaves 7. know, king 8. paws, burn 9. nearly 10. food

Writing Practice

A. the way to the railway station; she thanked me politely; I felt a bit doubtful; my wallet was missing; while we were talking; it was no good.
B. on the sides of its head; by long curly eyelashes; do not allow excessive light in; water to keep them moist; shield the eyes from; can close its nostrils; sandstorms do not bother it.

Understand the Poem

1. The spider praised the fly's wings, robes, crest and eyes. 2. Yes, the flattery

of the spider worked as the little fly came slowly near and nearer to the spider. 3. Your eyes are bright like the diamond but mine are dull as lead. 4. The poet calls the fly "poor foolish thing" because she was thinking only of her brilliant eyes and green and purple colour of her body and her crested head but did not see the danger of death. 5. The flattering words of a con will misguide you so never give heed to them.

LESSON 6 : RACE AND JUMP

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c **C.** 1. P.T. Usha is an athlete who was declared the best female athlete at the 1985 Jakarta Asian Meet. Before and after 1985, she won a number of medals at international level. 2. P.T. Usha was born at her mother's ancestral house in Keothali, Kerala. 3. The teacher found her fast legs when Usha was less than ten years old. 4. Physical Education teacher, Madhavan Nambiar gave Usha systematic training in athletics. He cared her like a father. 5. P.T. Usha took part in the Olympics in 1984 at the age of 20. 6. P.T. Usha was declared the best female athlete at the 1985 Jakarta Asian Meet. 7. At the Asian Games at Seoul in 1986 she won four Golds and one Silver (200 m race, 400 m race, 400 m hurdles race and 4 × 400 m relay race). 8. P.T. Usha won bronze medals in 200 m and 400 m races and two relay medals at Asian Track and Field Championship in Japan in 1998. **D.** 1. The mystery of P.T. Usha's success is practice with all effort, energy and enthusiasm. 2. It was thought long ago that athletics were very much a male preserve. But, given a chance to prove themselves, the women athletics have shown that their achievements worldwide are not less than the males.

Focus on Grammar

1. can 2. could 3. can, cannot 4. can 5. May, cannot 6. could not 7. could 8. May, may 9. could not 10. can 11. cannot 12. could not

Listening Well

1. summer 2. winter 3. spring 4. summer 5. rainy 6. summer 7. winter 8. rainy 9. summer

Writing Practice

Required order of sentences : 4, 1, 6, 2, 3, 7, 5, 9, 8

Understand the Poem

1. The clock says every morning, "Don't forget your exercises." 2. The poet calls the clock a friend because it talks with him as plain as plain can be. 3. Both hands of the body are involved in the exercise told by the clock. 4. The clock does exercise all day. 5. The poet says in the last two lines that he can move each of his arms round too what a clock cannot do. Thus he feels that he does much more than the clock can do.

LESSON 7 : A SMILE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **C.** 1. People look their best when they smile. 2. Nature wants us to smile because we need the use of far fewer facial muscles when we smile than when we frown. 3. When a rude customer is welcome with a big smile he/she forgets to be rude at least for a while. 4. When you smile and do not feel the smile inside, it is a false smile. 5. Really feel better about a person. Only then the smile becomes genuine. 6. We should not smile when others are in a sad or difficult situation. 7. Polite behaviour makes friends multiply. 8. A 'please' makes people impress that you are a good person. And a good person should be helped. So they feel happy to help you. 9. A 'thank you' makes other people feel happy because when someone helps you, he or she would like to know that you noticed and respected the help that was given. 10. It is necessary to say 'sorry' to let the people hurt by you feel that you regret and want to make up for your mistake. It makes both, the person who is hurt and you feel much better. **D.** 1. Yes, several times. We felt hurt and insulted. Then we withdrew and tried to never speak such a person who was cunning in using words. 2. This lesson describes four points— Smile, Please, Thank you and Sorry.

Fun With Words

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

Focus on Grammar

C. 2. I have not got one. 3. There is one at the end of this street. 4. I have just had one. 5. I do not need one.

Listening Well

1. full of energy 2. beautiful, happiness 3. facial, frown 4. feel 5. completely, wears 6. hurting words 7. spoken 8. polite, speech 9. impress

Writing Practice

a ride across the river; to get their attention; a ride to the other side; helped the old man onto the horse; not just across the river; lowering down from the horse; but asked me for a ride; your eyes were full of compassion.

Understand the Poem

1. A smile brings rest to the tired, cheer to the depressed and happiness to the sad. 2. The two words "Thanks" and "Please" can open any door with ease. They work like a charm. 3. Say "thanks" with a great big happy smile. 4. Many folks forget to remember what the people like. 5. The folks do not realise how good they would feel if they did what is right. 6. glum, slum; pay, away; ease, please; do, you; time, smile; like, right.

PRACTICE SET-II

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c B. 1. snakes 2. swift 3. home C. 1. The Crox thought that the tortoise were slow, stupid and they carry their houses on their backs and they share food, water and space from crocodiles. 2. The lion returned from the forest on the back of the camel. 3. At the Asian Games at Seoul in 1986 she won four Golds and one Silver (200 m race, 400 m race, 400 m hurdles race and 4 × 400 m relay race). 4. We should not smile when others are in a sad or difficult situation. D. 1. coach 2. clever 3. grin E. 1. were twinkling 2. was exercising F. 1. could 2. one G. 1. shoot 2. concern 3. coach 4. sides

MODEL TEST PAPER-I

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a B. 1. bottle 2. shame 3. regimentation 4. crow C. 1. On his second visit the angel showed the names whom love of God had blessed, and Ben Adhem's name was on top of the list of names. 2. Einstein was highly gifted in Mathematics. 3. When the snakes left the forest, the rats took over the forest. They ate up the eggs of the lizards and crocodiles. 4. The spider praised the fly's wings, robes, crest and eyes. 5. The folks do not realise how good they would feel if they did what is right. D. 1. contented 2. witty 3. rational E. 1. either 2. much 3. were eaten 4. could not F. 1. sunbathing 2. try 3. whales 4. shield 5. compassion

LESSON 8 : A SINGER WELL-KNOWN

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b B. 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d C. 1. The horse thinks the braying of the donkey as crying. 2. The donkey thinks that his braying is singing. 3. The human musicians recognize the braying of donkey as 'donkey's tone'. 4. In horse's view donkey is a stupid animal because it cannot be trained like horse for special job. 5. People recognize the work of a person saying "he works like a donkey". 6. People measure the power of a machine by 'horse-power'. 7. Zoologists tell that horse and donkey belong to the same family. 8. The horse feels proud for the bravery and faithfulness of the horses in wars and the bridegroom rides a horse only and only horses are used in processions. 9. In donkey's view the horse was trying to push his personality on the donkey by his talks of wisdom. D. 1. A potter or washerman buys a donkey and not a horse because a donkey could carry more load than a horse and they can load it easily being shorter than a horse. 2. In the processions of the Holi festival a person, sometimes rides a donkey, for fun only. 3. Common sense is, at times, referred to as horse sense.

Fun With Words

A. 1. wolf 2. fox 3. lamb 4. kitten 5. mule 6. lion 7. tiger 8. hare 9. sheep

10. bear 11. monkey 12. elephant **B.** 1. cocky 2. ratty 3. dogged 4. mousy

Pronunciation Drill

1. may 2. lap 3. lack 4. tray

Focus on Grammar

1. in 2. on 3. on 4. in 5. at 6. in 7. on

Listening Well

Give number to pictures (left to right) : 2, 4, 1, 5, 6, 3

Writing Practice

very strong animals; carry heavy loads; eat almost anything; patient hard work; Stupid, foolish persons; so much sense as horses

Understand the Poem

1. The donkey is called dumb because it accepts delay, trouble or suffering without getting angry or upset. 2. Large head, unpleasant and loud voice, ears moving in an aimless manner, these are the three characteristics to call the donkey a walking parody of the devil. 3. The donkey is laughed at by humans but not by other animals. 4. The donkey always bears with the starvation, whipping or being laughed at by keeping his patience.

LESSON 9 : THE DOG FAMILY

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c **B.** 1. retractable 2. hoofs 3. company 4. smell 5. half
C. 1. Dogs have a hairy body. Dogs give birth to fully developed young ones. Their females suckle their young on milk produced by their mammary glands through nipples. 2. The herbivores have cutting and grinding teeth but no tearing. 3. Flesh-eating mammals have tearing teeth. 4. The claws of the cats are sharp, curved and capable of drawing back. The claws of the dogs are not sharp and retractable. So they cannot tear flesh of the prey with their claws. 5. We cannot hear the sound of the paws of a running dog because they are not hard enough like hoofs. 6. Many people keep dogs as pets because they are good company for humans and they are also good guards. 7. Parents of a mongrel dog are crossbred (parents of different breeds) or not known. When ancestors of the same breed are recorded for at least three generations, the dog produced is called a pedigree dog. 8. Selective breeding for several generations give rise to a new variety. 9. People or criminals leave a faint smell behind them. The tracker dogs follow the scent of one person and thus catch a criminal. 10. The wolf is the strongest animal of the dog family. Its jaws are so strong that they can crush hard bones easily. A wolf can run with a sheep on its shoulder more fast than a race horse. **D.** 1. Wolves, jackals, foxes and dogs have

many similar qualities like they are flesh-eating mammals having tearing teeth, they do not have sharp retractable claws, their foot pads are not hard enough to produce sound while running, they can run fast and they look similar to some extent. 2. Members of the dog family are dissimilar in some of their habits like wolves depend mainly on hunting, jackals howl; wolves, fox and jackal cannot be kept as pets but the dogs can be kept as pets.

Fun with words

1. odour 2. fragrance 3. stink 4. aroma

Pronunciation Drill

1. brat 2. mass 3. van 4. great

Focus on Grammar

1. talked 2. broke 3. went 4. enjoyed 5. blew 6. saw 7. drank

Listening Well

1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c

Writing Practice

five teeny, tiny dogs; limping and lagging behind; it would always be lame; that I want to buy; I'll just give it to you; rolled up his trousers leg; I don't run so well myself; someone who understands it

Understand the Poem

1. The little girl and the little dog together were out on a walk. 2. Yes; it was a very cold day. 3. The little girl said, "How cold this little dog must be without any clothes like mine". 4. The little dog said, "How cold that nice little girl must be without thick hair like me". 5. "how cold" in the third and sixth line.

LESSON 10 : THE RACKET GAMES

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c **B.** 1 b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c **C.** 1. Each of tennis and badminton can be played by two people (singles) or four people (doubles). It may be played both indoors or outdoors. 2. The player's aim is to hit the ball over the net in such a way that it bounces in the court and beats any attempt by an opponent to return it. 3. The length of the tennis court is 24 m and width 11 m. 4. In tennis a game is made up of points. A side's fourth point wins the game unless the other side then scores a point. Then it is called "deuce" at which two consecutive points are needed to win the game. 5. A 'match' is the best of three or five 'sets'. A 'set' is won by the side who wins six 'games' with a lead of two 'games' over the opponent. If one side wins six 'games' without a two 'games' lead, playing more 'games'

continues until such a lead is obtained. 6. A player can only score points in badminton when he is 'serving'. If the 'server' wins a stroke, he wins a point.

D. 1. The player's aim is to hit the ball or the shuttlecock over the net in such a way that it bounces in the court and beats any attempt by an opponent to return it. In this attempt they have to concentrate on the ball or the shuttlecock. 2. When the both sides win equal 'games', they are equal and neither has won. However, a result is announced by drawing a lottery which is called 'a tie'.

Fun With Words

1. clapped 2. punched 3. pressed 4. waved 5. pointed 5. knocked

Spellings Drill

knitted, died, mopped; dyed, scraped, cried; danced, studied, roared, dropped, played, fired

Focus on Grammar

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

Understand the Poem

1. The player when he plays alone thinks he is the best; 2. When he plays against a better player he gets nervous and makes all the wrong moves. 3. At first the player blames his team-mates : they do not understand. 4. The player finally realizes that the fault was with himself. 5. When the player stops blaming others and leaves his false image of greatness and thinks that he must practise more. The thought improves his performance.

PRACTICE SET-III

A. 1. a 2. a 3. d **B.** 1. People recognize the work of a person saying "he works like a donkey". 2. Parents of a mongrel dog are crossbred (parents of different breeds) or not known. When ancestors of the same breed are recorded for at least three generations, the dog produced is called a pedigree dog. 3. The little girl said, "How cold this little dog must be without any clothes like mine". 4. The player's aim is to hit the ball over the net in such a way that it bounces in the court and beats any attempt by an opponent to return it. 5. The player finally realizes that the fault was with himself. **C.** 1. dogged 2. fragrance 3. punched **D.** 1. at 2. in 3. went 4. blew 5. an 6. a **E.** 1. recreations 2. strong 3. bolt 4. lagging 5. late 6. management

LESSON II : COMPUTERS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. d **B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **C.** 1. Information means facts and their numerical details that tell you about a person, place, situation or

event. 2. Facts, numbers, words, pictures, sounds and other information that has been collected and stored is called data. 3. Computers can calculate far more quickly than any human can manage to do. 4. Computers can process the data or information according to the instructions given to them. 5. Carrying out operations in a computer is known as processing. 6. A set of code instructions that makes it possible for a computer to do a particular job is known as a program. 7. A computer is not aware of itself. A human has a brain so he knows he is here. A computer cannot feel things, Human brain can feel things. It can be happy or sad. 8. Computers can store words, numbers, pictures and sounds in their memory. At a command you can get the information displayed on the screen within seconds and printed on paper. Accounts, telephone numbers, addresses, books, films and music can be stored in a computer. 9. A network of computers can be used for on line reservations for travel and hotels, sales, games, conversations, sending and receiving messages and other online business services. 10. Viruses (instructions secretly put into a computer) destroy the information stored in it. Bug (a small mistake in a computer program) stops it from working properly. Some people may get addicted to surfing the network of computers. **D.** 1. We will connect our computer to Internet. However, we can keep our secret information in separate discs or separate computers. 2. 'Addicted to surfing' means that some people devote too much time in surfing the network of computers for games, music, films, information etc that their eyes are tired and daily routine is disturbed. They cannot leave the surfing just as an addict of a drug cannot leave the drug.

Fun With Words

1. information technology 2. software 3. hard disc, floppy disc 5. hardware

Spellings Drill

dis, de, im; ee, al, age; ure, en, be; ly, ic, re; un, en, fy; in, un, ish

Focus on Grammar

1. soundly 2. fast 3. next week 4. up 5. now 6. daily 7. quietly 8. there

Listening Well

Give number to pictures : 6, 3, 5, 2, 1, 4

Understand the Poem

1. Most people meant imaginary miracle of science by the word 'computer' about sixty years ago. 2. window, ram, meg, application, cursor, key board, memory, CD, log on, cut, paste, web, virus. 3. gig, program, hard drive. 4. **Computers** can calculate far more quickly than any human can manage to do. Computers can process the data or the information according to the instructions given to them. **Program** is a set of code instructions that

makes it possible for a computer to do a particular job. 5. Spider web has a network of threads secreted and woven by the spider. Worldwide web of computers is a network of computers joined through wires or waves. The spider itself moves on the web. The web surfers does not move themselves on the worldwide web but they have a reach to the data or information through wires or waves.

LESSON 12 : PLAYING MUSIC WITHOUT HEARING

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. effortlessly, 2. solo 3. mind 4. heroic 5. get
C. 1. Evelyn went to the Royal Academy of music when she was younger than seventeen years. 2. Evelyn's deafness was first noticed at an age of eight years. It was confirmed at an age of eleven years. 3. Percussionist Ron Forbes helped Evelyn to continue with music. He began by tuning two large drums to different notes. He said, "Don't listen through your ears. Try to sense it some other way". 4. Apart from the regular concerts Evelyn gives free concerts in prisons and hospitals. She also gives high priority to classes for young musicians. 5. Evelyn hears music through her whole body and mind. **D.** 1. First, Evelyn wanted to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music. Second, Forbes, the percussionist who turned two large drums to different notes and asked her not to listen through her ears but to sense sound in some other way. 2. Evelyn discovered that she could sense certain notes in different parts of her body. On a wooden platform she removes her shoes so that the vibrations pass through her bare feet and up her legs.

Fun With Words

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

Focus on Grammar

1. a 2. a 3. x 4. x 5. a 6. a 7. x, x 8. a 9. a 10. x 11. an 12. a

Writing Practice

A. Looking for food; hungry and tired; even a single grain; something white and shiny; picked it up carefully; He threw it away; he cried out in disgust; What will I do with a pearl. **B.** Strong grasses and straw and bits of string; when the wind shakes the tree; soft and warm on the inside; moss and grass keep the eggs warm; one of the birds sits on the eggs; then one day the eggs hatch.

Understand the Poem

1. The beauty of the trees, birds, growing corn and working people or dancing are seen in the day. 2. Beauty of sighing wind, falling rain and chanting of a singer is heard in the night. 3. Beauty of good deeds and happy thoughts is in yourself which repeats in your work, rest and dreams.

LESSON 13 : SPACE EXPLORATION

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. space race 2. Vostoc – 1 3. Salyut – 5 4. coronal 5. manned **C.** 1. Space exploration is the discovery of outer space by means of space flights of humans or robots in a spacecraft. 2. A space station is an orbital station. It is a spacecraft capable of supporting a crew which is designed to remain in space (most commonly in low Earth orbit) for an extended period of time and to which other spacecraft can dock. 3. Space stations are used to study the effects of long-term space flight on the human body as well as to provide platform for greater number and length of scientific studies than available on other space vehicles. 4. Name of the China's space station is Triangong-1. It was launched on 29 September 2011. 5. The first space station of the US was Skylab. The crews were able to confirm the existence of coronal holes in the Sun. The Earth was viewed with sensors that recorded data in the visible, infrared and microwave spectral regions. **D.** 1. The end of cold war led different countries to collaborate and cooperate in the field of space exploration. 2. From the 1990s onwards private interests have begun promoting space tourism which will continue.

Fun with words

1. breeze 2. gale 3. breeze 4. tornado 5. storm

Pronunciation Drill

1 syllable : snow, eye, nice, rhyme, **2 syllables** : kitch-en, prac-tise, chick-en, plan-ning. **3 syllables** : de-vo-tion, sec-re-tary

Focus on Grammar

1. much 2. many 3. a few 4. few 5. much, little 6. much 7. much 8. a little

Listening Well

1. elephant 2. giraffe 3. peacock 4. donkey 5. cat 6. squirrel 7. parrot 8. monkey 9. ape

Writing Practice

A. headache and stomach-ache; the doctor did some tests; to stay in bed for a week; swallow many pills and capsules; a lot of orange juice; I am very bored **B.** 1. langurs 2. youngs 3. tail 4. man 5. grasp 6. apes 7. brown 8. more 9. young 10. clothes

Understand the Poem

1. Columbus sailed across the sea to find new places for trading goods. 2. The Spanish queen helped Columbus for adventure by giving ships to sail. 3. The crew doubted the wits of Columbus. 4. The difficulties Columbus faced were– the sea became rough and working people on the ship refused

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to obey. 5. Columbus sailed across the sea in the year 1492.

PRACTICE SET-IV

A. 1. d 2. d 3. a **B.** 1. blindly 2. solo 3. Vostoc-1 **C.** 1. A set of code instructions that makes it possible for a computer to do a particular job is known as a program. 2. Apart from the regular concerts Evelyn gives free concerts in prisons and hospitals. She also gives high priority to classes for young musicians. 3. Beauty of sighing wind, falling rain and chanting of a singer is heard in the night. 4. A space station is an orbital station. It is a spacecraft capable of supporting a crew which is designed to remain in space (most commonly in low Earth orbit) for an extended period of time and to which other spacecraft can dock. 5. The difficulties Columbus faced were— the sea became rough and working people on the ship refused to obey. **D.** 1. hardware 2. mumble 3. breeze **E.** 1. slow 2. a 3. much **F.** 1. clipping 2. shadow 3. first 4. birds 5. salad

MODEL TEST PAPER-II

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c **B.** 1. The claws of the cats are sharp, curved and capable of drawing back. The claws of the dogs are not sharp and retractable. So they cannot tear flesh of the prey with their claws. 2. The horse thinks the braying of the donkey as crying. 3. When the player stops blaming others and leaves his false image of greatness and thinks that he must practise more. The thought improves his performance. 4. A network of computers can be used for on line reservations for travel and hotels, sales, games, conversations, sending and receiving messages and other online business services. 5. Evelyn hears music through her whole body and mind. **C.** 1. aroma 2. mousy 3. pressed 4. hardware **D.** 1. on 2. the, a 3. a 4. a few **E.** 1. limping 2. shadow 3. carefully 4. meals 5. orange



Teacher's Manual

English Bullet (Class-7)

LESSON 1 : THE FEELING OF LOVE

Objective Type Questions

- A.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. c **B.** 1. contentment 2. care 3. sad 4. good 5. dozed
C. 1. The eagle could not understand what animal was the kitten. 2. The kitten was too innocent to be scared of the eagle. 3. The touch and play of the kitten was a new experience for the eagle. 4. The kitten liked milk and cream. 5. Overall the eagle was happy on his return from the captivity.
D. 1. If the different members of a group care each other, they can live happily together. 2. Different life styles give new experiences in life to make it richer.

Focus on Grammar

- A.** 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d **B.** 2. the train arrived 3. walked on the road 4. when it began to rain 5. I was talking with my friend

Listening Well

1. view 2. coffee 3. free 4. worse 5. boat 6. vest 7. use 8. heart 9. heat 10. earring

Writing Practice

red hairy body and a tail; inside their cheeks, filling up these pouches; chew this food later; from one place to another; branches of trees like hands of man; for walking erect; they are in danger

Understand the Poem

1. The Macavity cat is very tall and thin, his eyes are sunken in, his head is highly domed. 2. The movements of the Macavity cat are like a snake. 3. When you think Macavity is half asleep, he is always wide awake. You cannot find Macavity either in the basement or in the air. 4. Macavity has broken every human law, so he is like a criminal.

LESSON 2 : THE CLEVER YOUNG LADY

Objective Type Questions

- A.** 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. fingerprints 2. hindering 3. firmness 4. frighten 5. jewels **C.** 1. Because James robbed a safe every year. 2. James spent much money for enjoying drink, dance and dinner. 3. James had been looking the house, its electric wiring, its paths and its garden for two weeks. 4. A clever young lady tricked James to make him give the jewels to her from the safe. 5. The lady advised James to know the plant causing him

hay fever and consult a doctor. She was not really interested in his health.

D. 1. Both the lady and James were the culprits of robbery because of their intentions. 2. James got the jewels and it does not matter whether he kept them for himself or give to the lady.

Spellings Drill

suitable, reliable, usable, enjoyable, breakable, comfortable, valuable, desirable, memorable. lovable, resistible, reversible

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. because 2. so 3. but 4. and 5. or 6. but 7. and 8. because **B.** 2. I watched a film on television because I had nothing to do. 3. I went to bed because I was tired. 4. Lisa is hungry because she did not have breakfast. 5. I got up in the middle of the night because I could not sleep.

Listening Well

1. spirit 2. belongs 3. strand 4. survival 5. factor 6. polluted 7. food 8. planters 9. generation 10. nature

Writing Practice

that they almost touch; the rear edge of the front wings; when the sun shines; to carry nectar from the flower; to carry pollen or the flower dust; the pollen sticks to the hair on its body; it moistens it with a speck of honey.

Understand the Poem

1. The children which reach the classroom door are very careful and afraid and not willing to loosen their mother's tight-held hands. 2. When the children see the teacher they feel mixed emotions of joy and fear. 3. The teacher takes the hand of the child calmly in her hand causing to feel less afraid. 4. The journey of change and development of the child begins. 5. The three changing voices of the child in the classroom are — "I can't," "I'll try," and "I did it!". 6. The learned children feel confident of their abilities and ready for their flight into real life.

LESSON 3 : SPIRIT OF SERVICE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. ailing 2. fractured 3. remission 4. poultice 5. flogged **C.** 1. Three incidents of Gandhiji's passion for nursing were Boar War and Zulu Rebellion and plague in gold mines of South Africa. 2. Gandhiji with his corps tended and carried the wounded in Boar War and Zulu Rebellion. 3. A vacant godown was broken open, some beds were installed in it and twenty-three patients were taken there. The municipality supplied Gandhiji with disinfectants. 4. After a white midwife's refusal to attend a coloured woman, Gandhiji learnt midwifery and helped Kasturba

the safe delivery of their last child. 5. "I sprang from Indian earth and so it is Indian earth that crowns me". **D.** (iii) Gandhiji nursed everyone – his family members, persons from any part of India, native South Africans, Dutch and English.

Fun With Words

1. drug 2. injections 3. prescription 4. dose 5. surgery

Pronunciation Drill

1. foot 2. groom 3. soul 4. sown

Focus on Grammar

D. 2. quite a hard worker, rather slow 3. long, quite interesting 4. quite well, rather noisy 5. quite a well-paid, rather hard

Listening Well

1. would 2. time 3. fine 4. feel 5. suit 6. pet 7. connect 8. price 9. support 10. or

Writing Practice

B. His courtiers, noblemen and ladies; we are better up here; she would show the king and his court; among the fighting lions; smiled at him climbed back in a few moments; well and bravely done; such a dangerous thing to do

Understand the Poem

1. We join with the earth and with each other. 2. We celebrate the seas, rejoice the sunlight, and sing the song of the stars. 3. Elements of the earth are land, water and air. 4. Damage caused to earth is killing the animals, cutting the forests, pollution of water and air. 5. One living mystery is supernatural power, all of us – humans, animals, plants, earth, water and air are many and diverse expressions of.

PRACTICE SET-I

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c **B.** 1. The eagle could not understand what animal was the kitten. 2. When you think Macavity is half asleep, he is always wide awake. You cannot find Macavity either in the basement or in the air. 3. James spent much money for enjoying drink, dance and dinner. 4. The three changing voices of the child in the classroom are — "I can't," "I'll try," and "I did it!". 5. Gandhiji with his corps tended and carried the wounded in Boar War and Zulu Rebellion. **C.** 1. streetwise 2. dose **D.** 1. arrived 2. because 3. quite, rather **E.** 1. contrast 2. erect 3. ecological 4. nectar 5. main 6. vanity

LESSON 4 : THE KINGDOM OF ANTS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d **B.** 1. feelers 2. wisest 3. anthills 4. fifteen 5. male
C. 1. The workers and soldiers do their own work, they do not enter in each other's house and they do not harm a grub. So the life of the ant is peaceful. 2. Grubs take about 5 or 6 weeks to become a complete ant. 3. The worker ants carry the grubs about for airing, exercise and sunshine. 4. The new ants are trained for as workers, soldiers, builders, cleaners etc. 5. Other creatures – beetles, lesser breeds of ants and the greenfly also live in the anthills. 6. We can learn hard work, sense of duty and discipline from the ants. These three things are absent in most humans. **D.** 1. The ants will spread in the whole house to find their food. They will enter our clothes smelling our sweat and sting us. 2. Ants tell the fellow ants by their feelers the type of food and direction where it is available.

Fun With Words

1. working 2. dedicated 3. overworked 4. duty 5. working hard

Focus on Grammar

A. 2. If Misha misses the train, she will get the next one. 3. If you come earlier, you will meet my father. 4. If you tease the dog, it will bite you. 5. If it rains, everyone will eat inside. **B.** 1. closed 2. would not get 3. would feel 4. lost 5. borrowed

Writing Practice

Give numbers to the sentences to make the story : 4, 10, 1, 7, 5, 6, 2, 9, 8, 3

Understand the Poem

1. The cricket went to the ant to borrow some grain when the winter came. 2. The ants never borrow and they never lend. 3. The ant asked the cricket what did it lay when the weather was warm. 4. The ant advised the cricket to dance the winter away.

LESSON 5 : THE PEBBLE AND THE DEW DROPS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **C.** 1. The Red Dragon and White Phoenix lived on the two banks of the Holy river in the deep forests of China. 2. A Dragon was a big reptile who breathed out fire. 3. A Phoenix was a bird that burned itself on a funeral pyre and was born again from the ashes. 4. The Dragon and the Phoenix both had fire in them so they both became friends. 5. The Dragon and the Phoenix found the glittering pebble in the perfumed garden of the fairyland. 6. The two monsters carved the

pebble fine and more fine to a finely rounded ball. They washed it with the clear water of the Holy river and Dew drops from the Mountain of Angels. 7. The gem had the magical powers in its rays to spread happiness and prosperity : evergreen trees, flowers of all seasons blooming together and a richer harvest. 8. The Mother Queen of the Seventh Heaven stole the gem. 9. The Mother Queen brought out the gem to show it to all the gods and goddesses. 10. The Red Dragon and White Phoenix fought with the guards of the Mother Queen to get back the gem. **D.** 1. Red Dragon and White Phoenix were not real creatures because there is no scientific basis either for breathing out fire or to be born again from the ashes. 2. Real owner of the gem were the Red Dragon and the White Phoenix because they cut and shaped the pebble into a gem and carved it fine and more fine. Besides they gave it magical powers from the Holy river and Mountain of Angels.

Fun With Words

A. 1. shook 2. clenched 3. raised 4. shrugging 5. wrinkled 6. bit 7. nodded 8. hung 9. clicked 10. drummed 11. stamped 12. scratched

Focus on Grammar

C. 1. have finished 2. has watered 3. have watched 4. has, seen 5. have, moved **B.** 1. I played 2. has written 3. has visited 4. did, go 5. was not 6. has lived

Writing Practice

Once, lived, The, he was, To, he, He, The, She, The, (of the curry. The), (the fox. She), She, The, The, The, The, he was

Understand the Poem

1. When man gets something he wanted to become happy, it does not give him all that much happiness and that annoys him. He does not stop to enjoy it instead he starts longing for more and more things. 2. Happy is one who is satisfied with what he has. 3. *Nirvana* is the state of complete happiness and highest level of mental accomplishment. 4. Happiness is an illusion because when it is shown out by getting a thing, it is not really got.

LESSON 6 : SEPCIAL CURE FOR THE LITTLE DOG

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **C.** 1. The Vet noticed a very fat dog having watery discharge from its nose and eyes, listless and its tongue hanging loosely from its jaws. 2. Miss Madeline carried the dog to a Vet. 3. The Vet advised Mrs Madeline to get the pet dog admitted in his surgery. 4. Tommy lived very comfortably in Mrs Madeline's house eating a rich diet. 5. Mr Justin let the dog eat at its will and play with other dogs. 6. Tommy was being rolled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes.

All day it ran about with the dogs. 7. The Vet and his family enjoyed the eatables and drinks sent by Mrs Madeline for Tommy. 8. When Tommy saw her mistress it took a long jump and sailed into Mrs Madeline's lap. It licked her face and barked. **D.** 1. Mrs Madeline did not understand what Tommy's ailment was. It was given plenty of rich diet without any exercise. 2. The Vet's cure was exercise in the form of running and playing with dogs and no rich food against the rich diet eaten before.

Fun With Words

1. pain 2. ache 3. condition 4. illness 5. infection 6. diseases 7. epidemic
8. nausea

Spellings Drill

sensibly, calmly, wholly, probably, reasonably, slowly, politely, extremely, happily, beautifully

Focus on Grammar

1. We have got no money. 2. There is no tea in the pot. 3. Alice has got no brothers or sisters. 4. There are no buses today. 5. I have got no free time. 6. Joe and George have got no children. 7. It is a nice house but there is no garden.

Listening Well

Give number to the sentences to make the story : 6, 4, 1, 5, 7, 3, 8, 2, 10, 9

Writing Practice

after, caught, pet, tied, rope, home, galloped, looked, female, slowed, eyes, mother, cut, free

Understand the Poem

1. The girl has been compared to a lovelier flower. 2. The girl is sportive and wild with glee. 3. The girl is silent and calm. 4. The nature allows the children to move freely and fearlessly in Nature's charming surroundings and indulge in all kinds of carefree sports to learn about nature.

LESSON 7 : SANTOSH YADAV

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. e **C.** 1. People call Mt. Everest 'the top of the world' because it is the highest mountain peak in the world. 2. To climb the Upper Himalayas is not easy because they are steep and strong winds howl. If one slips, he falls kilometres down to death. 3. Aravalli mountains are situated in parts of Haryana and Rajasthan. 4. Bachhendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest in 1984. 5. Santosh Yadav was the first and only woman in the world to climb Mt.

Everest twice and that too in less than one year. 6. Glimpsing a mountain peak in the distance people experience a change within themselves. By its beauty and the difficulties encountered on the way, the peak majesty attracts people to it. 7. At the last steep heights to reach summit, there are ice falls and winds blowing at a speed of 150 miles an hour. The air is very thin at the high peaks. The climbers strain every nerve as they take every step on the last steep heights. 8. Climbing once taken up cannot be given halfway even when one's life is at stake. The passage back is as difficult as the passage onwards. **D.** 1. People dream of climbing Everest because it has the highest peak in the world. A climb to summit means endurance, persistence and will power. The manifestation of these qualities is no doubt very exciting. 2. Qualities of Santosh Yadav are tolerance, patience, stamina (staying power), will power, courage and confidence.

Spellings Drill

1. appeared 2. agree 3. lock 4. like 5. cover 6. polite 7. patient 8. legible

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. We are allowed to park here. 2. Glass is made from sand. 3. This room is cleaned everyday 4. Paper is made from wood. 5. How is this word pronounced ? 6. These rooms are not used very often. 7. Butter is made from milk. 8. This picture is given by a friend. **B.** 1. The houses were painted last month. 2. My bicycle was repaired a few days ago. 3. Football was played in most countries. 4. She was elected captain of the team. 5. The children were not woken up by the noise. 6. Were you invited to the party last week ? 7. How were these windows broken ? 8. When was this bridge built ? **C.** 1. We are being watched. 2. The door is being painted. 3. My car is being repaired at the garage. 4. The windows are being cleaned. 5. The grass is being cut. 6. No matches are being played on next Saturday.

Understand the Poem

A. 1. The young man tried to ascend Mt. Everest twice. 2. The young man failed in his enterprise. 3. The mountain said that it was alone with eagles and clouds. 4. The young man succeeded to get to the top of Mount Everest. 5. The message of the poem is not to give up even failing twice in your attempts. Try and try again and you will get success in high enterprises of life.

PRACTICE SET-II

A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **B.** 1. The worker ants carry the grubs about for airing, exercise and sunshine. 2. The two monsters carved the pebble fine and more fine to a finely rounded ball. They washed it with the clear water of the Holy river and Dew drops from the Mountain of Angels. 3. Mr Justin let the dog eat at its will and play with other dogs. 4. Santosh Yadav was the

first and only woman in the world to climb Mt. Everest twice and that too in less than one year. **C.** 1. duty 2. shook 3. pain **D.** 1. would 2. played 3. any 4. being repaired **E.** 1. rocks 2. ribbon 3. cheerful 4. stork 5. sad 6. grip

MODEL TEST PAPER-I

A. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. b **B.** 1. James had been looking the house, its electric wiring, its paths and its garden for two weeks. 2. Grubs take about 5 or 6 weeks to become a complete ant. 3. Tommy lived very comfortably in Mrs Madeline's house eating a rich diet. 4. The girl is silent and calm. **C.** 1. surgery 2. hung 3. nausea **D.** 1. punctured 2. but 3. no **E.** 1. cheeks 2. shift out 3. smiled 4. music 5. children 6. alive

LESSON 8 : A LIFE FOR A LIFE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. Lisa, Jonathan 2. Max, Jonathan 3. Jonathan, Max 4. First policeman, second policeman 5. Jonathan, doctor **C.** 1. The young man got injured in a duel with captain Samuel. 2. Lisa asked Jonathan for calling a doctor as the weakness of the young man was increasing. 3. Jonathan welcomes the arrival of Max, he may go for calling a doctor. 4. Policeman shot Max in the arm. 5. The doctor could not get the statement of Jonathan. 6. The doctor felt Max was a gentle man. 7. The young man cut the rope of Max. 8. Max, Jonatahn and doctor believe in the human quality of being kind to people. **D.** 1. Max believed in kindness and help. 2. Max was a highway man who robbed travellers on public roads. But as he showed kindness to the young man, Jonathan did not like him to be punished.

Spellings Drill

receipt, niece, receive, field, believe, conceive, friend, fierce, conceit, deceive, science, neigh

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. Charlie Chaplin is a legend in the history of comedy. He started working on stage at the age of fifteen. He was hard-headed businessman. He used to wear baggy trousers, big shoes and a funny hat and carry a cane. His small moustache made him look older. He used to say, "Work very seriously and everyone will appreciate you enormously." 2. George Washington was a little boy of ten years, His father gave him a small axe as a gift on his birthday. The boy was very happy with the axe. He ran into the garden and in play he cut off the trunk of a small but costly tree. At evening when his father saw the trunk of the tree cut off, he grew red in anger. He asked Washington "Who has cut off the trunk of the tree. I shall give him a harsh punishment." Washington trembled with fear but he was brave. He said, "Father, I have done it with my new axe." His father was very

pleased with his truth in spite of the fear of punishment. He said, "My dear son, I am much pleased that you have spoken the truth. I gladly forgive you this time."

Listening Well

1. increasing 2. weather 3. duel 4. guess 5. fetch 6. Believe 7. slip 8. life 9. good 10. words

Writing Practice

Correct order of sentences to make a story : 3, 1, 2, 7, 5, 9, 12, 4, 11, 8, 6, 10

Understand the Poem

A. 1. The patients were the soldiers wounded during the Crimean War. 2. The hospital was cold with stony floors and very faint and unsteady light. 3. The atmosphere in the hospital was cheerless and saddening. 4. A lady with the lamp, Florence Nightingale moved quickly from room to room. 5. A noble thought and deed make our hearts rise to higher levels out of all selfish concerns.

LESSON 9 : BLINDS CAN READ AND WRITE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a **B.** 1. fast 2. sonography 3. six-dot 4. left to right 5. revolution **C.** 1. Louis Braille got his early education from a village school. 2. Haüy developed books with embossed letters for the blind to read. 3. The church priest helped Braille to enter the Royal Institute for Blind Youth. 4. Louis was not satisfied with the embossed print as it took too long to read and the raised letters were so large that it took bulky volumes to write even a few sentences. 5. Captain Barbier's sonography was based upon punching dots and dashes on thick paper. It was based on the sounds of the words and not on the letters of the alphabet. 6. Braille invented a system in which six raised dots would do all the letters of the alphabet. 7. For each letter Braille used a six-dot cell. Different numbers and positions of the raised dots in a cell represented different letters. 8. The Braille system can be adapted for use in any language. Therefore Braille's alphabet are called International alphabet for the blind. 9. Many specialized text books, literary works and even musical notes have been transcribed into Braille. **D.** 1. The knowledge today is so enormous and spread in a large number of books. Unless a person is able to read and write, they cannot learn well. 2. Some people were jealous of Braille and some thought this system was not good enough.

Fun With Words

1. Listening Well to music 2. dance 3. watching television 4. skating 5. sail

6. flying kites 7. baking 8. gardening

Pronunciation Drill

peace, surprise, noise, space; close, replace, nice, converse; vice, case, grace, silence; course, notice, please, place; police, chase, house, defence; tense, sense, malice, licence (noun), license (verb); distance, expense, entrance, guidance; exercise, residence, attendance, revise

Focus On Grammar

A. 1. have been looking 2. have been writing 3. has been raining 4. has been squatting 5. has been mewing 6. has been missing 7. has been sleeping 8. have been playing **B.** 2. Jill has been cooking for an hour. 3. We have been waiting for the bus for 25 minutes. 4. Peter has been repairing his bike since morning. 5. Ann has been looking for a job for six months. **C.** 2. Have you been sitting in the sun ? 3. How long have you been learning Spanish ? 4. Have you been waiting for long ?

Listening Well

1. finger tips 2. trade 3. remember 4. letters 5. knowledge 6. easier 7. cell 8. raised 9. patterns 10. teens

Writing Practice

Use the given points to write the story.

Understand the Poem

1. When the fountain is in motion, it looks ever the same happy and cheerful and always climbing towards the sky. 2. The fountain is never tired because motion is its rest. 3. The change of weather do not affect the fountain. Because the flow of water is unbroken, the moving stream appears to be steady all the time. 4. The fountain is called glorious because it is very beautiful and impressive. 5. Let me, like the fountain always keep fresh and changing yet steady, and let me be always looking upwards, that is, higher goals.

LESSON 10 : THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b **B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **C.** 1. The fable 'The Ant and the Grasshopper' tells to store for the other day or the next season. 2. Tom announced that he did not like work and he was not suited for marriage. 3. Tom started to blackmail his elder brother when his money was spent. 4. Tom would start serving behind the bar of George's favourable restaurant or waiting on the box-seat of taxi outside George's club. George gave him money to leave such mean jobs humiliating a respectable lawyer like George. 5. Tom had unbelievable charm and cheerfulness. He was a most amusing companion. 6. George had lived a most regular and dutiful

life of hard work. He was saving one third of his income. He saved money to have a house in the country. 7. George disliked his brother, Tom because he was proud of being decent and respectable all his life. But Tom ruined all the family prestige. 8. To ruin family prestige by marrying of Tom to a women old enough to be his mother. 9. A grasshopper is not able to eat an ant's food, mostly the grains as he has no body organs to eat and digest it. **D.** 1. Humans and ants are alike in caring for tomorrow, that is storing. 2. Tom married the older woman only for money, therefore he was wrong.

Pronunciation Drill

1. hard 2. dear 3. career 4. hair 5. flour 6. care

Focus on Grammar

1. Liz said that she wanted to be alone. 2. Galileo said that the Earth moves round the Sun. 3. Andre told me that he had seen Dick the day before at a party. 4. Jim told Judy that he was having a party there. 5. Joe said that she was taking her driving test the next day. 6. Sue told Kathy that she had only had that new computer since the day before. 7. Andy told me that he would see me in the office. 8. Billy said that it was the funniest show she had ever seen.

Listening Well

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T

Writing Practice

for bigger presents; think of what he brought; brought me a big packing; to tear open the wrapping paper; another wrapping inside; and found a small coin; inside her little packet

Understand the Poem

1. The poet is talking of our life routine full of worry, anxiety and hardship. 2. We can enjoy the beauty of different things by staring at them. 3. The poet wants to observe keenly the beauties of the streams, the woods and the humans. 4. Grasshopper knows only to dance after eating green leaves. The poet also wants only to enjoy the beauty of things by staring at them. Both are careless. 5. A person should work enough to earn their living and then enjoy within social measures.

PRACTICE SET-III

A. 1. c 2. c 3. c **B.** 1. The doctor felt Max was a gentle man. 2. A noble thought and deed make our hearts rise to higher levels out of all selfish concerns. 3. Braille invented a system in which six raised dots would do all the letters of the alphabet. 4. Let me, like the fountain always keep fresh and changing yet steady, and let me be always looking upwards, that is, higher goals. 5. Tom had unbelievable charm and cheerfulness. He was a

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most amusing companion. **C.** 1. robbed 2. sail 3. red **D.** 1. fierce 2. waiting
3. I **E.** 1. dislocation 2. sheep 3. bravery 4. high 5. economy 6. hastily

LESSON II : THE CREATOR, HORSE AND MAN

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. soild 2. fancy 3. capture 4. intervals 5. worthy
C. 1. The creator reduced the amount of solid materials. He gave it neither horns, nor claws. He gave it teeth to chew but they were neither long nor pointed to tear other animals. He gave it enough vigour. 2. The excess of wind and sky elements made the horse dashing and freedom loving. 3. The man thought of capturing the horse to ride on it and carry his burden on its back. 4. The men caught the horse using a big net. 5. The man kept the horse hungry and thirsty for one or two days and then tied one rope around neck and another with a curb in its mouth. 6. The horse kicked at the walls of the prison to break its walls. 7. Finally the man tamed the horse by beating it at intervals and its diet was reduced further. 8. The creator saw the horse missing when he woke up from his meditation. 9. The man tied the front legs, of the horse with a rope together. So it could not walk or run properly. 10. From heaven the creator could see the horse, but not the rope. He saw that the horse could not walk or run properly. So he thought it was a mistake. **D.** 1. Man is of a greedy, selfish and deceiving nature. So he called the effort of the horse to become free as lack of thankfulness as against the little food he gave to it. 2. The horse was not a burden for man. Instead he used it to carry his burden. But the cunning man deceived the creator by saying that it was a burden on him.

Spellings Drill

matches, buses, boxes, tomatoes, families, knives, day, dishes, cities

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. that 2. That 3. Those 4. These 5. This 6. Those 7. Those 8. That 9. This
10. That **B.** 1. This 2. That 3. These 4. Those 5. These

Listening Well

1. vigour 2. elements 3. dashing 4. pounce 5. race 6. kindness 7. saddle
8. neighing 9. stable 10. cunning

Writing Practice

through their mouths; through bundles of tiny tubes; spreads to each and every part; a hard little helmet at its point; towards wet earth; dry and stony ground; in which to breathe and grow; it soaks up water and swells.

Understand the Poem

1. The nightingale cheered the village with his song. 2. The nightingale

spotted the worm in the darkness by its shining. 3. It expected that the nightingale leave it to shine. 4. The same Power Divine has taught nightingale to sing and glowworm to shine. 5. The music and light are the divine gifts with which the nightingale and the glowworm beautify and cheer the night.

LESSON 12 : THE YOUNG SPIRITED DANCER

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c **C.** 1. The bus in which Sudha was sitting behind the driver collided head-on with another bus. 2. Sudha's father helped her to regain confidence in herself. 3. Sudha was saved by amputating her right leg from about eight centimetres below her knee. 4. Dr Sethi held a meeting with Sudha's dance teacher. He tried out different options by observing her dance movements. 5. Sudha had the key role in the film Mayuri as it was made on her life. 6. Sudha's father advised her, "Use the crutches not to walk but to hit Mr Fate in the face." 7. The audience approved and praised her by long clapping after her first public performance in Mumbai. **D.** 1. Sudha acted in many films and achieved what very few could have hoped for. 2. Sudha was determined to pursue her career as a performing artiste in spite of her amputated leg doing vigorous practice.

Spellings Drill

limitation, resignation, alteration, combination, explanation, exploration

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. has to get 2. had to walk 3. has to wear 4. have to go 5. had to answer
B. 2. the children have to be in bed? 3. does Nick have to keep under control? 4. do the pupils have to listen? 5. did we have to walk home? 6. did Sue have to wait? **C.** 2. don't have to work so hard. 3. does not have to wait. 4. does not have to go out 5. did not have to get up early 6. did not have to walk home last night. **D.** 1. must 2. have to 3. have to 4. must 5. must 6. have to

Listening Well

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

Understand the Poem

1. Life has struggle and difficulties, that is why it is compared to the battlefield. 2. We should not be like dumb cattle driven by circumstances but act and become a hero in the struggle (battle) of life. 3. The aim of our life should be continuous progress. 4. We should learn to labour and be patient for the results.

LESSON 13 : CARTOON CHARACTERS

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b **B.** 1. kind 2. gloves 3. clumsy 4. irritates 5. 22nd **C.** 1. Mickey Mouse wears red shorts, large yellow shoes and white gloves. 2. Popeye the sailor is portrayed with bulging forearms, staccato chuckle and squint eyes. 3. Donald Duck is famous for his explosive anger and his speaking with a lisp that is often difficult to understand and his mischievous and irritable personality. 4. Fred Flintstone is an average caveman and a husband with a bad temper and not enough brains for his schemes yet having a beautiful wife. 5. Because Tom and Jerry supported comic violence as their fights included activities like slicing each other in pieces or burning or using weapons. **D.** 1. A comic is a series of motionless pictures. A cartoon film is made by photographing a series of pictures or models and animating them. 2. We see cartoon films to laugh at their funny activities. We also love the mishaps of the cartoon characters. We like to see various emotions of the cartoon characters but not their revenge actions or violence.

Fun With Words

1. kind 2. cheerful 3. optimistic 4. witty 5. helpful

Spellings Drill

illegal, unable, untidy; unhappy, incorrect, dishonest, impatient, unemployed, invisible; illegible, irregular, impossible; unpack, unlock, dislike

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. in 2. into 3. on 4. upon 5. over **B.** 1. away from, towards 2. on, upon 3. past, at 4. over, under **C.** I like to travel by train because it is more comfortable than bus. The bus is cheaper and sometimes faster but it is less safer than the train. The plane, of course, is the fastest. Some people say that planes are the safest form of transport but I'm not sure. In all forms of transport I think trains are the best.

Listening Well

1. fit 2. pair 3. piece 4. found 5. bill 6. covering 7. left 8. slack 9. name 10. wait

Understand the Poem

1. Vampire is a dead person supposed to leave the grave at night to drink the blood of the living people. It moves up and down or from side to side. It has teeth as sharp as hooks. 2. Teeth of the vampire are as sharp as hooks to enable him drink the blood of living people. 3. A vampire enters a house throw the window. 4. One may see a ghost in the floating cloak and

a monster in a street, But a spirit is seen in its action only, for example, salt added into someone's cup of tea.

LESSON 14 : THE BEAUTY OF STATUES

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d **B.** 1. beauty 2. marble 3. 175 4. monolith 5. contemplating **C.** 1. A statue is an image of a person or animal in three dimensions that is made in solid material such as stone or metal and is usually large. 2. In die casting, the metal is melted and poured in hollow containers with a particular shape and then allowing it to become hard. 3. The statue of the Lion Man was created almost 32,000 years ago. 4. The Great Sphinx was built by the Pharaoh Khafre, the supposed builder of the second pyramid of Giza. 5. Michelangelo sculpted David from 1501 to 1504. **D.** 1. The people of France gifted the statue of Liberty to the people of US to celebrate the centennial of the signing of the United States. Such gifts encourage universal brotherhood and awakens people about the value of freedom. 2. Statue of Liberty shows a woman wearing a stola, a radiant crown and sandals tramping a broken chain and carrying a torch in her raised hand. The broken chain symbolises liberty and the light of the torch symbolises knowledge and awakening.

Focus on Grammar

2. I don't mind playing chess but I detest losing at. 3. I do not like playing cricket but I like watching it. 4. I don't mind getting greeting cards but I detest sending them. 5. I don't mind shopping but I detest walking in bad weather. 6. I don't mind watching a film but I detest paying for it. 8. No, but I hear her closing gate. 9. No, but I heard his shoes squeaking. 10. No, but I heard her dog barking.

Listening Well

1. wheel 2. move 3. pair 4. Two 5. heavy 6. roads 7. speed 8. rails 9. tyres 10. road

Writing Practice

pictures of flowers and fruits; in the book for a long time; a decent garden; see them clearly; to look for her glasses; dreaming and half asleep; at this time of night; to look at them with glasses on

Understand the Poem

A. 1. Flowers enjoy the air they breathe in spring. 2. The birds enjoy a thrill of pleasure. 3. The budding twigs spread out their fan to catch the breezy air. **B.** measure, breathes, can, air, bower, made

PRACTICE SET-IV

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. a **B.** 1. The horse kicked at the walls of the prison to break its walls. 2. The same Power Divine has taught nightingale to sing and glowworm to shine. 3. Sudha's father advised her, "Use the crutches not to walk but to hit Mr Fate in the face." 4. Donald Duck is famous for his explosive anger and his speaking with a lisp that is often difficult to understand and his mischievous and irritable personality. 5. Michelangelo sculpted David from 1501 to 1504. **C.** 1. burrow 2. ballet 3. cheerful 4. mosaic **D.** 1. That 2. had to 3. to **E.** 1. natural 2. traditional 3. constant 4. long

MODEL TEST PAPER-II

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b **B.** 1. To ruin family prestige by marrying of Tom to a women old enough to be his mother. 2. Finally the man tamed the horse by beating it at intervals and its diet was reduced further. 3. . Mickey Mouse wears red shorts, large yellow shoes and white gloves. 4. Flowers enjoy the air they breathe in spring. **C.** 1. disco 2. witty 3. portrait **D.** 1. looking 2. This 3. upon **E.** 1. howl 2. little 3. habit 4. triumph 5. illegibly



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LESSON 1 : THE LAZY CAMEL

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a **B.** 1. desert 2. prickles 3. double 4. Monday 5. eating **C.** 1. The camel lived in the desert because he did not want to work. 2. Because they were asked by men to work double time to complete the work which should have been don't by the camel. 3. Because the Djinn was the in charge of all desert so he knew about the only lazy animal camel living in the desert. 4. Saying "humph" repeatedly caused the back of the camel puffed up. 5. The camel could work for three days without eating using the food from his hump. **D.** 1. The dog carried sticks in his mouth for the man. The ox ploughed the field for man. 2. Doing nothing and seeing his own reflection in the water shows the idleness and selfishness of the camel.

Pronunciation Drill

1. circle 2. curtain 3. coat 4. city

Focus on Grammar

D. 1. need 2. is 3. is 4. come 5. starts 6. is 7. needs 8. is 9. tastes 10. buy

Listening Well

1. expelled 2. chop 3. wood 4. silent 5. effect 6. cleaner 7. fancy 8. right 9. pit 10. cook

Understand the Poem

1. The very latest things a butterfly has, are the shining coloured circles on its wings. 2. The finest thing a butterfly has, is its tongue, so long and curled, to sip the nectar from flowers. 3. A poor caterpillar cannot enjoy sipping nectar from flowers. 4. The caterpillar rudely replied the butterfly, "Don't pity me! I am better off than you!" 5. The caterpillar likes to creep and crawl. 6. The caterpillar eats, sits and stares all day. 7. The caterpillar would hate to be a butterfly.

LESSON 2 : STRANGE STRANDS OF HAIR

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b **B.** 1. fortune 2. flapping 3. deeply 4. strange 5. ring **C.** 1. The widow asked her son to sell the cows because they had no fodder to feed them. 2. Sam felt convinced that he could earn some pennies by showing the dance of the goats. 3. Because Sam had begun to like the daughter of the landlord. 4. The landlord announced that he shall

marry his daughter to the youngman whoever could name the colour of the three strands of hair hidden among her black silken tresses. 5. Sam knew the different colours of the three strands of hair hidden among black silken tresses of the landlord's daughter – pure white, red and green.

D. 1. Sam was not much but enough clever to get the ring and secret of the hidden strands of hair of landlord's daughter from her. 2. Because the landlord's daughter gave her ring to Sam and told him the secret of the hidden strands of hair. It was right thing to do according to the landlord's announcement.

Spellings Drill

B. unpopular, intolerance, disadvantage, disappoint, unload, irrelevant, unpleasant, inexperience, irresponsible; inequality, insoluble, impossible, immodest, irregular, discharge, unbearable

Focus on Grammar

B. 1. has turned 2. planted 3. stopped 4. finished 5. has died 6. has, gone

Writing Practice

half of the bear population has disappeared; while teaching it little tricks; what the trainers want; frightened with fire; too hot for the furry animal; the bear stands up and moves around; inform the police and the forest department; it is illegal to exploit poor bears; do not take pity on them; the bear's painful labour.

Understand the Poem

1. The merchants of richly wares sold turbans, tunics, mirrors and daggers.
2. The goldsmiths made wristlet, anklet, ring, bells, girdles, and scabbards.
3. The pedlars sold chessmen and ivory dice by calling out. 4. The maidens grinded sandal wood, henna and spice.

LESSON 3 : FIGHT AND FRIENDSHIP

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. clean 2. frenzied 3. surrendered 4. swim 5. teach **C.** 1. Tom found difficult to conceal the fact that he had been in an unusually violent fight. His torn clothes, bruises and scratches told everything. 2. If Tom surrendered now, he would be beaten for all time but to fight and be beaten left him free to fight again. 3. Tom was the better swimmer as he could dive and swim under water. 4. The warrior was surprised to see Tom diving and swimming under water. 5. The two boys recognized each other's powers well so they realised to learn new skills from each other rather waste time and energy in fighting.

D. 1. The other boy was trying to start a quarrel over using the pool while the

pool belonged to the public and anyone could use its water for swimming. 2. The other boy realised Tom's extra abilities of diving and swimming under water. Tom also found his wrestling abilities. So they became friends to learn them and united to show their possession to the pool to any new comer.

Pronunciation Drill

1. rude 2. rule 3. Sue 4. push

Focus on Grammar

B. 1. eat enough 2. enough fruits 3. warm enough 4. enough money 5. go out enough 6. sharp enough

Listening Well

1. huge 2. states 3. human 4. equal 5. families 6. States 7. stop 8. sustain 9. African 10. fear

Writing Practice

was the greatest of the Mauryan rulers; fought only one major war; Millions of people were killed in this war; millions were taken prisoner; by the sufferings of the people; great grief and remorse; to be the foremost victory; in favour of a policy of cultural conquest

Understand the Poem

1. The whole humanity must come together to help hungry and diseased. 2. The greatest gift of all is life. 3. All human beings together are God's great big family. 4. We should help the hungry and diseased. 5. No, we should not expect others to take responsibility but we ourselves should take responsibility. 6. Yes, love can change the world because world is made by loving human beings together. 7. Yes, they can. They can help the hungry, diseased and uneducated themselves and motivate others to join. 8. Ours. It is the responsibility of us, all human beings together to make the world a better place.

LESSON 4 : THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a **B.** 1. Nick to Linda 2. Nadia to Linda 3. Linda to Nadia 4. Linda to Nadia 5. Milli to Linda **C.** 1. Milli was playing 'schools' with her dolls. She was scolding them, making gestures with her hands because they were 'not attending'. 2. Milli's mother felt a little disappointed about her child because she was deaf and dumb and when she saw Milli's drooping shoulders expressing a despair while returning home from school. 3. Milli's mother liked the girl next door because her voice was clear and without hesitation. Linda looked too sad and tired of talking after she told Nadia about Milli. 4. Milli was afraid of playing with other children, thinking

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she could not play their games properly and feared their laughing at her and she did not understand their rustic jokes. 5. Milli asked her mother whether she rather had Nadia than her because Milli saw her mother talking with Nadia for some time and then looked too sad. **D.** 1. Milli was Linda's love, her lamb her darling after all. 2. When Linda saw Milli fear other children laughing at her, when she saw Milli's drooping shoulders expressing a despair while returning from school.

Fun With Words

B. 1. looked through 2. looked at 3. looked after 4. looked for 5. looked into

Pronunciation Drill

A. 1. watch 2. far 3. said 4. please 5. heat 6. salt 7. want 8. care **B. long vowel sound of 'i'** : 1. why, fight 2. bike 4. liked, bike 5. like 6. bike 7. smile **short vowel sound of 'i'** : 1. did, Milli, Janice 2. Milli 3. Janice, silver, ring 4. Janice 5. Milli, did, ring 6. Milli, Janice, sit 7. Janice, big

Focus on Grammar

B. 1. I have just checked the answer. 2. I have just rung him 3. I have just eaten it. 4. She has just tidied it. **C.** 1. has already gone 2. has already started. 3. has already arrived. 4. have already seen it.

Understand the Poem

1. The trees neither remember their day of happiness nor they frown for the bad time. 2. The north wind can carry rain and snow through the bare branches of the tree but it cannot undo the former greenery. 3. The extreme cold cannot prevent the branches from budding at the prime. 4. In the cold December the bubblings do not remember the Sun's bright sunshine of the summer. 5. Frozen time means that period of winter when the water of the brook freezes. 6. The bubblings never get about the frozen time.

PRACTICE SET-I

A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b **B.** 1. Saying "humph" repeatedly caused the back of the camel puffed up. 2. Because Sam had begun to like the daughter of the landlord. 3. Yes, they can. They can help the hungry, diseased and uneducated themselves and motivate others to join. 4. Milli was afraid of playing with other children, thinking she could not play their games properly and feared their laughing at her and she did not understand their rustic jokes. **C.** 1. inactive 2. glamorous 3. river 4. smart **D.** 1. tastes 2. planted 3. sharp enough 4. rung **E.** 1. cheer 2. petals 3. suffering 4. worthy

LESSON 5 : TAKING LOAN TO PAY LOAN

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. Aunt Judy to Jim and Lucy 2. Lucy to Aunt Judy 3. Aunt Judy to Jim 4. Jim to Aunt Judy 5. Jim to Lucy **C.** 1.

Aunt Judy comments, "What a beautiful and comfortable room! Little but having all type of pretty furniture." 2. Aunt Judy says "Wonderful, you have everything" on seeing Jim and Lucy's house as a whole. 3. Car, fridge, piano, TV, DVD player and furniture. 4. Jim has bought his house in quarterly instalments. 5. Jim earns one hundred and thirty dollars per week. He pays one hundred and forty seven dollars for his instalments. 6. Jim takes further loan to pay instalments for the things he had bought. 7. Aunt Judy refuses to go home in Jim's car that really is not his. 8. Jim and Lucy buy coats for themselves. 9. Aunt Judy calls the chain of instalments for instalments as 'a vicious circle'. 10. First time Lucy asks Aunt Judy for coffee as a welcome of the guest. Second time she wants to escape from Aunt Judy's queries.

D. 1. Instalments plan is good when we have a steady income enough to run the household and pay the instalments. 2. It is better to save money for future needs and luxuries because when we buy something cash down, then it is really ours.

Spellings Drill

2. Jeep is a powerful vehicle. 3. Hotel has comfortable beds. 4. Injections are painful. 5. Suggestions are acceptable to me. 6. High fever is miserable at night.

Focus on Grammar

E. 1. are having 2. I am not going 3. begins 4. are coming 5. arrives

Listening Well

1. extra 2. cheque 3. high 4. motoring 5. rest 6. part 7. total 8. bit 9. vicious 10. least

Understand the Poem

1. It is necessary to put ideas or dreams into practice to achieve success. Without achieving success the ideas are waste of time. 2. One can be impressed by bad people, especially a crowd and lose their virtue. 3. Triumph and disaster both make a person to leave their way to success therefore they are called imposters or cheats. 4. You will only repent if you don't make the fullest and the best use of your time. 5. One should treat alike pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat. In other words we should have balance of mind, patience, a strong will power, lovable nature and selfless attitude. Over and above all, we should make the fullest and the best use of our time.

LESSON 6 : THE VICTIMS OF WAR

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. husband (tiny man) to wife (bulky woman) 2. husband to another passenger 3. fat red faced man to other passengers

4. bulky woman to red-faced man 5. red-faced man to other passengers
- C.** 1. Her only son, a boy of twenty, 'was due to leave in three days' time to the war front. 2. Paternal love cannot be broken into pieces and split among the children in equal shares. If a father is suffering for his two sons, he is not suffering half for each of them but double. 3. Because the people in the compartment had also their sons at the war front, fighting or dead. 4. According to the passenger with two sons at the front he would suffer twice as much as the father with one son. 5. The red-faced man's son died satisfied at having ended his life in the best way he could have wished. 6. The fat man told the other travellers to stop crying and to laugh as he did. 7. The bulky woman had not dreamed of such a type of world where a brave father can speak of his child's death without showing feelings.
- D.** 1. The woman asked the man, "Then..... Is your son really dead?" The question was unexpected to the listeners so it could be called incongruous but it was not unsuitable for the situation— the plight of the old persons losing their sons at war— so the question was not incongruous.

Pronunciation Drill

- A.** 1. most 2. cow 3. rose 4. soup 5. cloth 6. come 7. love 8. word **B.** 1. move 2. rude 3. does 4. south 5. blood 6. book 7. rule 8. group

Focus on Grammar

- B.** 1. boring 2. glazed 3. running 4. broken 5. fascinating 6. scorching 7. fallen 8. closed

Listening Well

1. only 2. front 3. spoil 4. double 5. belong 6. feelings 7. old 8. laugh 9. share 10. failed

Understand the Poem

1. All people on earth are alike because their bodies breathe alike, they have eyes alike, they have strength alike, they have life alike, they are aware of sun, air and water alike and they labour alike. 2. War is called long winter because as no crops are produced in winter in the cold countries, the war produces nothing. 3. Strength can be won by love. 4. Whenever we hate our brothers, we shall dispossess ourselves.

LESSON 7 : THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Objective Type Questions

- A.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **C.** 1. The Ancient Olympic Games were dedicated to Zeus, the supreme god of the Greeks and his temple was made in the Olympian plains. 2. The first recorded Ancient Olympic Games took place at Olympia in 776 B.C. 3. The Ancient Olympic Games were abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I in 394 A.D. 4. The 'sacred truce' beginning the first known Olympic games read, "May

the world be delivered from crime and killing and freed from the clash of arms." 5. A French man called Baron Pierre De Coubertin revived the Modern Olympic Games. 6. The events in pentathlon are running, wrestling long jump, throwing the discus and hurling the javelin. 7. The purpose of the Modern Olympic Games were to promote the development of fine physical and moral qualities. Sports possess power to help mankind by encouraging brotherhood and spreading peace among the nations of the world. 8. The Olympic Epigram says, "The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well". It means the importance of the Olympics is not in winning but taking part in it. The Olympic Motto is *Citius, Altius Fortius*. It means 'Faster, Higher and Stronger'. 9. The representative of the organising country of the last summer Olympic games hands over the Olympic Flag with Five Rings to the new organisers. After lighting the Olympic Flame in the Olympic temple of Zeus, it is brought to the main stadium by a relay of runners. Then the participating countries take part in the ceremonial procession. 10. The distance of the marathon race is 26 miles and 385 yards.

D. 1. Olympic games were initially started to free the world from killing and clash of arms for winning. That is why the importance of Olympics is not in winning but taking part in it. 2. As the name of the games is given Olympic related to Olympia where the Ancient Olympic Games started, the flame is related to the temple in Olympia. This is historical and tells the origin of the games and its traditions.

Spellings Drill

indecent, subdivide, misuse, mistake, incharge, disconnect, display, inefficient, indeed, discover, subdue, incorrect, reassure, dissatisfy, misplace, submerge, disadvantage, reassemble

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. get, pullover 2. get the job 3. get, letter 4. get her 5. got train
B. 1. got lost 2. getting cold 3. get better 4. got married 5. getting dark

Listening Well

A. 1. statues 2. crime 3. power 4. Medals 5. summer 6. fighting 7. host
8. flame 9. runner 10. skill

Writing Practice

B. 1. in prayer and worship; began to come to visit; a good crowd of people; crowd began to hinder him; to get over this difficulty; from the rich visitors; stopped visiting him; to give him money; to return his money

Understand the Poem

1. The poet advises the batsman to stand firm and just watch what the bowler is trying to do and not to hit a ball very hard but without skill. 2. A fielder should stand on his toes, that is, ready to deal with the unexpected

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and putting enough care, attention and energy into catching a ball. 3. Yes, the advice of the poet applies in real life too. One must watch the events and opportunities with care and attention and catch them. 4. While defeated one should take it easy and try again. 5. To get success one should wait and watch actively and go on taking the right kind of action steadily. If you lose, take it easy and try again, to remain happy.

PRACTICE SET-II

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b **B.** 1. Aunt Judy refuses to go home in Jim's car that really is not his. 2. The red-faced man's son died satisfied at having ended his life in the best way he could have wished. 3. War is called long winter because as no crops are produced in winter in the cold countries, the war produces nothing. 4. The purpose of the Modern Olympic Games were to promote the development of fine physical and moral qualities. Sports possess power to help mankind by encouraging brotherhood and spreading peace among the nations of the world. 5. To get success one should wait and watch actively and go on taking the right kind of action steadily. If you lose, take it easy and try again, to remain happy. **C.** 1. beam 2. blues 3. grabbed 4. smart **D.** 1. are coming 2. arrives 3. glazed 4. got dressed **E.** 1. repeated 2. planet 3. poor 4. regular

MODEL TEST PAPER-I

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b **B.** 1. Because they were asked by men to work double time to complete the work which should have been don't by the camel. 2. Milli was afraid of playing with other children, thinking she could not play their games properly and feared their laughing at her and she did not understand their rustic jokes. 3. Jim has bought his house in quarterly instalments. 4. You will only repent if you don't make the fullest and the best use of your time. **C.** 1. passive 2. brook 3. glare 4. clasp **D.** 1. is 2. finished 3. begins 4. scorching **E.** 1. rebuilding 2. fire 3. themes 4. advertisements 5. hinder

LESSON 8 : REFLECTIONS OF A TIGER

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. d **B.** 1. a teacher to crowd 2. tiger's master to the teacher 3. a senior teacher to tiger's master 4. tiger's master to chairman 5. chairman to tiger's master **C.** 1. The tiger thought the humans were strong, fearless and peaceful when he cowered before the ring master's whip. 2. The tiger found the human running from him like a herd of deer although he had no intention of attacking them. 3. A tiger usually won't attack until he is hungry. While human beings slaughter one another without hunger or proper reason. 4. The tiger's master was not allowed to enter the tiger's room because he was without arms or protection. 5.

The chairman asked the tiger's master to sign an affidavit absolving the chairman and other persons from all responsibility for his life or death. 6. The tiger wished to go back to the world of bamboo shade, stream beside the cave and monkeys and jackals. **D.** 1. The tiger mostly attacks when he is hungry, though sometimes he may attack for mis-understanding of being attacked. There are many humans who kill other humans without proper reason in quarrel, loot or war. 2. It is not expected from humans to use animals for entertainment in circus or otherwise as they also have right to live peacefully rather being tortured to learn tricks that amuse humans.

Spellings Drill

realize, simplify, blacken, economize, civilize, shorten, thicken, specialize, criticize, hasten, sweeten, lengthen, patronize, classify

Focus on Grammar

D. 1. As he was driving down the street, a cat dashed across the road. 2. Do you know where Benny is ? 3. My goodness ! what has happened to your face ? 4. She writes very neatly, quickly and correctly. 5. Yesterday, I lost my earrings; I found them today.

Listening Well

1. had 2. thought 3. running, deer 4. rested, glass 5. break, eat 6. reason 7. lay 8. hear, hushed 9. bounded 10. hall

Writing Practice

he did very badly at school; quarrelled with his teachers; the only person who believed in him; science fascinated him; He promised to make her proud; his famous theory of relativity; They always thought he was stupid; why light travels so fast.

Understand the Poem

1. The king was not sick because his cheek was red, his eyes were clear bright and he ate and drank with interest and pleasure and he slept peacefully at night. 2. The king cut off the heads of the doctors who could not cure him. 3. The quack prescribed to wear the shirt of a Happy Man for the king and sleep one night in it. 4. The beggar was asked to loan his shirt for one night. 5. The beggar could not loan his shirt because he had not any.

LESSON 9 : A DIFFERENTLY ABLED ORATOR

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c **C.** 1. Helen Keller was a blind woman who became a celebrity. 2. At the age of a year and

a half Helen Keller was struck with a severe disease (brain fever). It left her deaf, dumb and blind at the age of nineteen months. 3. Often Helen found it difficult to communicate. Then she would throw things away. 4. Helen repeated the motions of her fingers in different positions as the teacher made different signs or letters. 5. Annie Sullivan was an Irish woman who had herself been blind for a time and partly recovered her eyesight. She was appointed as Helen's teacher. 6. Helen learnt finger alphabet and then Braille system of reading and writing for the blind. She soon learnt languages, arithmetic, science and geography. She also learnt swimming and horse-riding. 7. After about nine years she regained her power of speech. 8. Different positions of the fingers of one hand on the other hand represented different letters of the alphabet. 9. Helen described Annie as 'the sunshine of her life' in her book 'Teacher'. 10. Annie's mission of life was to make Helen self-sufficient by teaching her all types of things in life— language, arithmetic, sciences, geography, swimming, horse-riding, knitting and playing games. She succeeded in her mission. **D.** 1. In spring, Helen touched the branches of trees in search for a bud. She placed her hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. She could also feel the delicate symmetry of a leaf. 2. Annie Sullivan remained the guide of Helen's life for more than forty years. That is why she eagerly wanted to tell about the love and guidance Annie provided to her.

Spellings Drill

1. anxious 2. glorious 3. mischievous 4. famous 5. humorous

Focus on Grammar

B. 2. Would you like to go to the concert this evening ? 3. Would you like to go for jogging ? 4. Would you like to watch a film on television ? 5. Would you like to borrow an umbrella ? 6. Would you like to see some wedding photographs ? **C.** 1. would 2. Do 3. Do 4. Would 5. would

Writing Practice

wearing a brace all the time; jumping up and down; she had competed in; to think of some encouraging words; could get a word out; I had an advantage; I did not get a head start.

Understand the Poem

1. The water of stream sparkles because of the reflection of sunbeam. 2. When the water flows on and around the small pebbles, it produces a light sound of striking with them called 'murmur'. 3. In stony ways the water strikes the stones and produces the sound notes higher in tone and pitch, it is called a 'chatter'. 4. When the water flows over gravels the reflection of sunlight make them look golden and foamy flake look silvery in colour.

While passing through the gravels, at places, a very short pause of time when water stops before starting again at the foamy flakes is called silvery waterbreak. 5. The word 'movements' indicates free flow of life. The word 'sound' indicates struggle or conflict in life. Free flow and struggle are always changing and varying.

LESSON 10 : THE SONG OF THE FREE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. a **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **C.** 1. The little princess burst into a flood of tears and nothing that her maids could say comforted her. 2. The song and talk of the little brown bird pulled the little princess out of her gloom. 3. The parrots said, "God save the king," and "Pretty Polly." 4. The sisters advised the little princess to put the bird in a cage. 5. The little princess put the little bird in cage to ensure its safety. But the bird was very sad in it. 6. The bird said, "The rice-fields and the lake and the willow trees look quite different when you see them through the bars of a cage." 7. The bird said, "I could not sing unless I'm free and if I cannot sing, I die." Understanding these words the princess gave the bird its freedom. 8. The bird said, "I will come because I love you, little princess. And I shall sing you the loveliest song, I know". **D.** The sisters of the little princess were unkind and cruel. We can read their words—"Pop it into the cage and keep it there." "If it is obstinate and dies it'll serve it right and you'll be well rid of it."

Fun With Words

1. crooned 2. whistling 3. belt, out 4. burst into song 5. singing

Pronunciation

A. 1. mate 2. lap 3. pad 4. lack **B.** 1. fed 2. be 3. tread 4. peace 5. wealthy 6. fed

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. Is there, there is 2. Are there 3. are there 4. There is 5. are there 6. There are not 7. Is there 8. Is there **C.** 1. It is 2. It is 3. is it 4. is it, it is 5. It is 6. It is

Listening Well

1. hop 2. goldfish 3. end 4. different 5. raised 6. cage 7. singing 8. fly 9. different 10. myself

Writing Practice

when I was a little girl; full of colourful flowers; shone so brightly in the clear nights; wind was perfect for kite flying; used to cook our food in the

open; have dinner on the cool sand; in winter, the waves in the sea

Understand the Poem

1. The colours of the bird's wings were golden, silver and bright red.
2. The four types of the birds' sound were clang, tinkle, ring and whistle.
3. The four words used by the poet for the movement of bird are wheeled, flashed, darted and mounting.
4. The poet had not seen these birds nearby. They come and go in the sky. They sing heavenly song which no man on earth can compose or repeat. Therefore he has called these birds as 'Birds of Paradise'.

LESSON II : TO PACK FOR A TRIP

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c **B.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b **C.** 1. The author volunteered to do the packing because he intended to guide Ben and Sue in packing and supervise their work. 2. Ben and Sue left the packing all on the author : As the author wanted to guide and supervise them he did not like their this type of reaction. 3. The real intention of the author was to guide and supervise Ben and Sue's work. 4. Jerome, the author opened the packing and turned every thing out but could not find his tooth brush. Then he put the thing back one by one and held everything up and shook it. Then he unwrapped the shirts and pants. And then he found it in the wrapping of a pant. 5. Ben and Sue offered to pack so that the packing should be finished in time as it was late and they have to start in the early morning. 6. Ben trod on the butter. He, anyhow, got it off his slipper. Then they tried to put it in the kettle. But it would not go in and what was in, would not come out. They did scrape it out and put it down on a chair. After packing one or two things Sue sat on it and got it stuck to her. They could not find it. At last Ben noticed it and got it off and packed it in the teapot. 7. The small dog, Jackey put its nose into everything. It sat down on things when they were wanted for packing. It played with the thing Ben and Sue were trying to pack. 8. Sue sat on the packed hamper and said she hoped nothing would be found broken. **D.** She was sitting lazily on the sofa. So she might have later seen the author's boots in a corner of the room.

Fun With Words

B. 1. packed 2. dumped 3. shove 4. slammed down 5. stacking

Pronunciation Drill

1. hit 2. bite 3. guild 4. height 5. dig 6. guilt

Focus on Grammar

D. 1. Affirmative 2. Exclamatory 3. Imperative 4. Yes/No Interrogative
5. Exclamatory 6. Negative 7. Wh-Interrogative

Listening Well

1. ride 2. stay 3. packing 4. laughs 5. squashed 6. come 7. carry 8. tea-pot
9. things 10. teaspoons

Writing Practice

cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana; when they would do anything; without medical reason; manner in which the drug is taken; to be the worst killer; to have some pleasure or exciting feelings; their friends and peer groups; overcome boredom; depression and fatigue

Understand the Poem

1. Because she was bored living in the unpleasant pond and she longed to go out in the world beyond. 2. The duck promised the kangaroo that she would sit quite still and say nothing but 'Quack'. 3. The kangaroo said that the duck's feet were unpleasantly wet and cold and would probably give it rheumatism. 4. The duck said that she would wear worsted socks in its feet and wear a cloak to keep out the cold. 5. The kangaroo directed the duck to sit quite at the end of its tail to balance it well and sit steady.

PRACTICE SET-III

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b **B.** 1. The tiger found the human running from him like a herd of deer although he had no intention of attacking them. 2. Helen repeated the motions of her fingers in different positions as the teacher made different signs or letters. 3. The bird said, "The rice-fields and the lake and the willow trees look quite different when you see them through the bars of a cage." 4. Ben and Sue offered to pack so that the packing should be finished in time as it was late and they have to start in the early morning. **C.** 1. crammed 2. rubbing 3. patted 4. crooned 5. stacking **D.** 1. do 2. would 3. is it 4. is **E.** 1. curious 2. advantage 3. light 4. addicts

LESSON 12 : A JOURNEY WITH A KILLER !

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d **B.** 1. Lopez to Jim 2. Jim to Lopez 3. Jim to Lopez 4. Lopez to Jim 5. Policemen to Inspector **C.** 1. Lopez saw the stranger first in the morning newspaper. 2. The dark heavy man entered the carriage after the departure of the train. 3. The man peeled an apple and sharpened pencil with the knife. 4. Lopez was frightened because she thought about the killer while watching each action of the dark heavy man. 5. Lopez did not pull the alarm chain because she was not sure that the dark heavy man was a killer. Secondly if she pulled the chain and the man is a killer what would he do. 6. Lopez saw two policemen on the platform waiting for the dark heavy man. 7. The newspaper described the man as Inspector Edmund of Scotland Yard in charge of the case. **D.** 1. Lopez watched every natural
English Bullet (6-8)

action of the dark heavy man and took him as a killer in his mind. Thus fear is mental in many cases but not always. It might be outside and we must be careful. 2. The copassenger read the newspaper. It was natural. He peeled the apple and sharpened the pencil. It was natural. He took out an apple. It was natural. He did not take out a hanky as Lopez thought. He did no threatening movement with the knife. Thus the copassenger behaved in a natural manner.

Focus on Grammar

I. 1. can I ? 2. does not it ? 3. did not they ? 4. won't they ? 5. are not they ? 6. did not you ? 7. will he ? 8. have you ? 9. shall we ? 10. are not I ? 11. do you ? 12. could you ? 13. had he ? 14. will he ? 15. won't she ?

Writing Practice

his imagination had no limits; the world would not change; it too seemed immovable; last desperate attempt; those close to him; he had only changed himself first; have been able to better his country.

Understand the Poem

1. The royal brides travelled in palanquins in India in ancient days. 2. The panaquin-bearers carry the bride swiftly and effortlessly. In order to beguile the fatigue of their effort, they used to sing. 3. The bride sways (moves from side to side) with the palanquin as if a flower moves side to side in the wind. 4. While moving in a palanquin the bride appears as if she floats like a laugh floats on the lips. 5. The laugh floats from the lips while tear falls from the eyes.

LESSON 13 : THE SPIDER AND THE FLY

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. d **B.** 1. curious 2. bed 3. stair 4. looking glass 5. silly **C.** 1. The spider said first that he had many curious things to show to the fly. 2. The fly turned down the first invitation because she had heard that who goes up the spider's winding stair, could never come down again. 3. The spider, to prove his affection for the fly, said her to rest in his bed and eat from his pantry. 4. The fly said that she had heard that who slept on the spider's bed never woke up again and that she did not wish to see his pantry. 5. At last the spider said to the fly that her wings were silken, her eyes were brilliant, there was a crest upon her head. **D.** 1. The fly was foolish because she thought only of her brilliant eyes, hue and crested head only and did not think of the danger ahead. 2. They either want to con you or need some thing urgently from you (to con is to swindle after gaining one's trust).

Spellings Drill

1. unaware 2. unwell 3. unable 4. unacceptable 5. unpleasant

Focus on Grammar

A. 1. We had already had our soup. 2. I had seen the film. 3. The programme had ended. 4. I had finished my homework. 5. I had left my wallet at home.

B. 2. I had not seen her for ten years. 3. She had arranged to do something else. 4. She had gone out. 5. The film had already begun.

Listening Well

1. dared 2. Marco Polo, governor 3. crossed 4. devoted 5. Fifteen 6. set 7. delayed 8. reached 9. died 10. friends

Understand the Poem

1. Mercy blesses twice— the giver and the receiver. The mercy is the mightiest in the mightiest. Mercy is enthroned in the hearts of kings Mercy is an attribute to God himself. 2. Mercy is twice blessed because it blesses him that gives and him that takes. 3. Temporal power is the power related to or limited by time. Sceptre is a ceremonial rod carried by a king representing his power. Awe is admiring someone and having great respect for them and sometimes a slight fear of them. 4. When mercy guides justice, the earthly power becomes God-like.

LESSON 14 : ANTARCTICA AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Objective Type Questions

A. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a **B.** 1. carbon 2. Phytoplankton 3. debate 4. simple 5. blanket **C.** 1. The southern land mass of the globe including India, Australia, Antarctica etc is called Gondwana. 2. Unmitigated burning of fossil fuels has now created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world, which is slowly but surely increasing the average global temperature. 3. Phytoplankton synthesise organic compounds from carbon dioxide. 4. Antarctica has a simple eco-system and lack of biodiversity. 5. Antarctica has 90 per cent of the total ice on earth. **D.** 1. When we can visibly see glaciers retreating and ice-shelves collapsing, we begin to realize that the threat of global warming is very real which in future will increase the melting of glaciers. 2. The ice-cores of Antarctica hold half-million-year old carbon records trapped in its layers of ice. We can study the earth's past, present and future from them.

Fun With Words

1. hails 2. frost 3. snowing 4. snow 5. sleet

Spellings Drill

A. residence, popularity, arrangement, business, difference, appointment, ability, gentleness, occurrence, equality, entertainment, heaviness, purity, agreement

Focus on Grammar

C. 1. The door is being painted. 2. Keys have been lost by Lucy. 3. My bicycle is repaired by this mechanic. 4. This letter was written in haste by me. 5. Sylvia's car was not borrowed by Tom. 6. Has the dinner been cooked by you ? 7. A beautiful portrait has been drawn by Annie. 8. The telephone was invented by Graham Bell. 9. Soccer game was being watched in the stadium by a huge crowd.

Writing Practice

A. all narrowness of outlook; toil and new values for old ones; discharge our new responsibilities; should now be our watchword; service is happiness; greatest crime is idleness; will gradually disappear; the welfare of the country.
B. the number of honest men; a big charity feast; pour it into an urn; in a small room; into the urn; went to see the urn; Not even one person.

Understand the Poem

1. The poet saw the golden daffodils beside the lake and beneath the trees. 2. The poet compares himself to a lonely floating cloud. 3. The flowers were moving lightly like the wings of the birds and dancing in the breeze. 4. The stars are continuous in the milky way. The daffodils are also continuously stretched along the edge of a bay. 5. The company of the flowered plants is lively because they are lively and full of energy.

PRACTICE SET-IV

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c B. 1. Lopez did not pull the alarm chain because she was not sure that the dark heavy man was a killer. Secondly if she pulled the chain and the man is a killer what would he do. 2. At last the spider said to the fly that her wings were silken, her eyes were brilliant, there was a crest upon her head. 3. Phytoplankton synthesise organic compounds from carbon dioxide. 4. The company of the flowered plants is lively because they are lively and full of energy. C. 1. noticed 2. smart 3. sleet D. 1. shall 2. made 3. been drawn E. 1. imagination 2. technology 3. freedom

MODEL TEST PAPER-II

A. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. a B. 1. Often Helen found it difficult to communicate. Then she would throw things away. 2. The small dog, Jackey put its nose into everything. It sat down on things when they were wanted for packing. It played with the thing Ben and Sue were trying to pack. 3. The spider, to prove his affection for the fly, said her to rest in his bed and eat from his pantry. 4. Mercy is twice blessed because it blesses him that gives and him that takes. C. 1. packed 2. whistling 3. shove 4. spot D. 1. do 2. would 3. is it 4. cleaned E. 1. relativity 2. sharp 3. rinse 4. himself 5. aeroplane.

