

Grade-7 Easy English

(Masterclass)

Chapter 1 – *The Last Leaf*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. **What did the doctor tell Sue?**

The doctor told Sue that Johnsy had lost the will to live and medicines would not help her unless she wanted to get well.

2. **How did Sue try to keep Johnsy cheerful?**

Sue talked about clothes and fashions, painted in Johnsy's room, and whistled while working to cheer her up.

3. **Why did Johnsy keep looking out of the window?**

Johnsy kept looking out of the window to count the falling ivy leaves.

4. **Who was Behrman and what was his dream?**

Behrman was an old painter who lived downstairs. His dream was to paint a masterpiece.

5. **What saved Johnsy's life?**

The last painted leaf on the creeper saved Johnsy's life by giving her hope and courage to live.

6. **How did Johnsy realise her mistake?**

Johnsy realised her mistake when the last leaf did not fall even during the storm. She understood that it was wrong to lose hope and wish to die.

7. **What was Behrman's masterpiece?**

Behrman's masterpiece was the last leaf he painted on the wall.

B. Think over and answer:

1. **What kind of a friend was Sue to Johnsy?**

Sue was a caring, loving, and supportive friend. She stayed with Johnsy, encouraged her, and looked after her like a true friend.

2. **Discuss: the desire of the patient to get well is more important than medicine.**

A positive attitude and the desire to get well help a patient recover faster. Medicines work better when the patient has hope and confidence. Johnsy began recovering only after she decided to live.

Vocabulary Enrichment

A. Match the verbal expressions with their meanings:

1. shout loudly — **(ii) cry**
2. speaking very quietly with breath for telling a message — **(iv) whisper**
3. say something like greetings clearly — **(i) utter**
4. speaking quiet and unclear for saying an apology — **(v) mumble**
5. speak with difficulty because you cannot stop yourself repeating the first sound in some words — **(iii) stammer**

Build Your Grammar

Put in a/an where necessary otherwise put a cross (X):

- a) a
- b) a
- c) a
- d) X
- e) a
- f) a
- g) X, X
- h) a
- i) a
- j) X
- k) an
- l) a

Hear to Learn

- a) 13
- b) 18
- c) 1916
- d) 50
- e) 70
- f) 40th
- g) phoned
- h) town
- i) toy
- j) Goodbye!

Writing Skill

A. Complete the story with the given phrases:

Answers in order:

1. looking for food
2. hungry and tired
3. even a single grain
4. something white and shiny
5. picked it up carefully
6. He cried out in disgust
7. He threw it away
8. what will I do with a pearl

Completed Story:

A cock was walking up and down in a farmyard **looking for food**. He was **hungry and tired** as he had not got **even a single grain** since morning. Suddenly he came across **something white and shiny** in the hay. He ran towards it eagerly and **picked it up carefully**. He found it was a pearl. **He cried out in disgust**, "Oh, it is not grain." **He threw it away**. "I need food," he said, "**what will I do with a pearl?**"

B. Complete the description with the given phrases:

1. strong grasses and straw and bits of string
2. when the wind shakes the tree
3. the nest strong on the outside but soft and warm on the inside
4. eggs
5. one of the birds sits on the eggs
6. then one day the eggs hatch

Completed Passage:

Most birds build their nests on trees. They are clever builders. They use **strong grasses and straw and bits of string** to tie the nests to the branches of the tree. For the nest must not fall **when the wind shakes the tree**. The bird makes **the nest strong on the outside but soft and warm on the inside** with moss and cotton, grass and leaves. Because the nest is where birds lay their eggs and she sits on the **eggs**. All day and night **one of the birds sits on the eggs** while the other flies out to bring food. For days, the bird sits on the eggs and **then one day the eggs hatch** and the baby birds come out.

Chapter 2 – Most Important Things

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. **What were the three most important things the king thought over?**

The king thought over:

- the most important time to do a work,
- the most important person,
- and the most important work to do.

2. **Why did the king want to know answers to the three questions?**

The king wanted to know the answers so that he would never fail in life.

3. **Some courtiers said that the king should go to magicians. Why?**

They said so because only magicians could look into the future and tell the right time for doing work.

4. **In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king?**

People said the advice of soldiers, councillors, priests, and doctors would be important to the king.

5. **What suggestions were made to answer to the third question?**

Some people said science was the most important work, others said fighting, while some chose religious rituals.

6. **How did the king help the hermit?**

The king helped the hermit by digging the beds for him when the hermit was tired and weak.

7. **How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?**

They washed and dressed his wound, carried him into the hut, and gave him food and care.

8. **Who was the bearded man? Why did he ask for the king's forgiveness?**

The bearded man was the king's enemy. He asked for forgiveness because the king had saved his life by dressing his wounds.

9. **What did the king do to show his forgiveness?**

The king forgave him, promised to return his property, and sent his doctor and servants to take care of him.

B. Think over and answer:

1. **Why did the hermit keep mum even after asked twice by the king?**

The hermit wanted the king to learn the answers through experience and actions instead of direct words.

2. **How do the hermits acquire their wisdom?**

Hermits acquire wisdom through simple living, deep thinking, patience, and understanding life closely.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the most suitable word:

- a) responsible
- b) rational
- c) sensible

- d) reasonable
- e) mature

Language Enrichment

Match each pair with its use:

- a) a pair of scissors — **(iii) to cut paper or cloth**
- b) a pair of pincers — **(v) to pull nails out of wood**
- c) a pair of shorts — **(i) to wear while jogging**
- d) a pair of pyjamas — **(ii) to wear while sleeping**
- e) a pair of tights — **(vii) to wear instead of stockings**
- f) a pair of spectacles — **(viii) to see things clearly**
- g) a pair of sunglasses — **(iv) safety from the bright sun**
- h) a pair of binoculars — **(vi) to see things at a long distance**

Build Your Grammar

Fill in the blanks using reflexive pronouns:

- a) herself
- b) himself
- c) myself
- d) yourself
- e) themselves
- f) ourselves
- g) herself
- h) yourself
- i) himself
- j) themselves
- k) yourself
- l) herself

Writing Skill

Suitable sequence of the sentences:

Correct order:

(d) → (c) → (g) → (i) → (a) → (e) → (f) → (h) → (b)

Complete Paragraph:

Dolphins are small-toothed whales. Dolphins live in family groups called herds. Baby dolphins often stay with their mothers for many years. They learn quickly and seem to talk to one another. Each of them whistles and clicks. They learn how to catch fish, signal to each other and escape from sharks by copying other members of their herd. Some people think that these slim smooth-skinned mammals are as intelligent as we are. Since ancient times, there has been special friendship between humans and these playful animals. There are many stories of dolphins saving drowning sailors.

Chapter 3 – Making a Lifeboat

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who were abandoning the ship in the night?

The captain and the crew were abandoning the ship in the night.

2. Why did Mr Robinson shout and wave his arms?

Mr Robinson shouted and waved his arms to signal the lifeboat to return for his family.

3. What was the condition of the masts and sails of the ship?

The masts had been split by lightning and the sails were ripped by the howling wind.

4. How did Mr Robinson get the idea of sailing in the casks?

Mr Robinson got the idea from Jack, who suggested floating in a big tub like they did back home.

5. How did Mr Robinson turn the casks into a sailing boat?

He cut the casks into halves, joined them together with planks, tied them with ropes, and balanced them with empty jugs.

6. What supplies did the Robinson family get from the ship?

They collected canvas, carpenter's tools, rifles, pistols, knives, fishing rods, an iron pot, plant seeds, dried soup, and biscuits.

7. What thing did they get from the ship just at departure?

They got hens and roosters from the ship just before departure.

8. Where were the Robinsons planning to go?

The Robinsons were planning to go to the island nearby.

B. Think over and answer:

- 1. How did the Robinsons feel when the captain and the crew abandoned the ship?**

The Robinsons felt frightened, helpless, and worried, but they stayed brave and hopeful.

- 2. If you were in Mr Robinson's place, what minimum supplies would you have taken from the ship's hold and why?**

I would have taken food, water, medicines, tools, blankets, and seeds because these things are necessary for survival and safety.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks with the 'wind' words:

- breeze
- hurricane / typhoon
- breeze
- tornado
- thunderstorm

Language Enrichment

Split these words into syllables:

- sister — sis-ter
- police — po-lice
- party — par-ty
- success — suc-cess
- energy — en-er-gy
- holiday — hol-i-day
- village — vil-lage
- promotion — pro-mo-tion
- afternoon — af-ter-noon

Build Your Grammar

Fill in the blanks with 'few', 'a few', 'many', 'little', 'a little' or 'much':

- a) little
- b) many
- c) many
- d) few
- e) much, little
- f) much
- g) much
- h) a little

Hear to Learn

- a) Elephant
- b) Giraffe
- c) Peacock
- d) Donkey
- e) Cat
- f) Squirrel
- g) Parrot
- h) Monkey
- i) Ape

Writing Skill

Complete the letter:

Dear Arun,

I hope you are enjoying the Winter holidays. But I had high temperature, **headache and stomach-ache**. I vomited too much. So I was taken to Tarun Nursing Home where **the doctor did some tests**. She told me **to stay in bed for a week**. The doctor gave me some medicines. I have to **swallow many pills and capsules** every day. She told me that I must drink **a lot of orange juice**. Now I feel a little better but **I am very bored**. I wish if you were here. Please write a few words.

Love,
Anita

Poetry Pulse – *To the Seas Again*

Appreciate the Poem

(a) What are the dangers on the seas?

The dangers on the seas are storms, strong winds, huge waves, and mist.

(b) What are the attractions on the seas?

The attractions on the seas are the tall ship, white sails, running tides, flying clouds, and crying seagulls.

(c) Where does the poet feel he has to go? Why?

The poet feels he has to go to the seas again because he loves the sea and feels attracted by its beauty and adventure.

Chapter 4 – *The Voice of God*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. **What did Jumman's aunt demand?**

Jumman's aunt demanded a monthly allowance to set up a separate kitchen.

2. **What was the villagers' reaction when the aunt explained her case to them?**

Some villagers laughed at her, some sympathised with her, and a few advised her to compromise with Jumman and his wife.

3. **Why was Jumman happy over Algu's nomination as head Panch?**

Jumman was happy because Algu was his close friend and he thought Algu would support him.

4. **What was Algu's verdict as head Panch? How did Jumman take it?**

Algu decided that Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance or return her property. Jumman took it as a betrayal by his friend.

5. **What was Algu's problem?**

Algu's bullock died after he sold it to Samjhu Sahu, but Sahu refused to pay him for the bullock.

6. **Why was Algu upset over Jumman's nomination as head Panch?**

Algu was upset because he thought Jumman might take revenge on him.

7. What was Jumman’s verdict as head Panch?

Jumman declared that Samjhu Sahu must pay Algu the price of the bullock because it was healthy when sold.

B. Think over and answer:

1. What do you mean by “The voice of the Panch is the voice of God.”

It means that a Panch should give a fair and truthful judgement without favour or hatred.

2. What do you mean by “I also know that you will not kill your conscience for the sake of friendship.”

It means Algu would not support a wrong decision just because Jumman was his friend.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word:

- a) calm
- b) insensitive
- c) sympathetic
- d) patient
- e) witty
- f) sociable
- g) sensible
- h) sympathetic

Language Enrichment

Write these words in the correct column:

1 syllable

- snow
- eye
- rice
- rhyme

2 syllables

- kitchen

- practice
- chicken
- planning

3 syllables

- devotion
- secretary

Build Your Grammar

A. Fill in the correct word:

1. much
2. a lot of
3. much
4. many
5. a lot of
6. much
7. many

B. Use 'How much' or 'How many':

1. How many
2. How much
3. How much
4. How many
5. How much
6. How many

C. Complete the sentences with 'a lot of' + one of these words:

1. wild animals
2. fun
3. books
4. traffic

5. tea

Writing Skill

Correct sequence of the story:

d → b → e → a → f → h → c → g

Appreciate the Poem – *That Loves His Fellow Men*

(a) How does the poet show his deep respect for Abou Ben Adhem?

The poet prays that Abou Ben Adhem's tribe may increase.

(b) What was the angel recording in his book?

The angel was writing the names of those who loved the Lord.

(c) What did Abou request the angel to record about him?

Abou requested the angel to write him as one who loved his fellow men.

(d) What news did the angel bring on his second visit?

The angel brought the names of those blessed by the love of God, and Abou Ben Adhem's name was first on the list.

Chapter 5 – *Smile Please!*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. **How do people look when they smile?**

People look more beautiful and happy when they smile.

2. **How does nature want us to smile?**

Nature wants us to smile more and frown less because smiling uses fewer facial muscles.

3. **What happens when a rude customer is welcomed with a big smile?**

The rude customer forgets to be rude for some time.

4. **When is a smile called false smile?**

A smile is called false when a person smiles only with the mouth and not from the heart.

5. When will a smile become genuine?

A smile becomes genuine when it comes from inside and reaches the eyes.

6. When should we not smile?

We should not smile when others are sad or in a difficult situation.

7. How does polite behaviour pay?

Polite behaviour makes people like, respect and help us.

8. What does a 'please' make other people feel?

A 'please' makes other people feel that we are good and polite persons.

9. What does a 'thank you' make other people feel?

A 'thank you' makes other people feel happy and appreciated.

10. Why is it necessary to say 'sorry' when you do something wrong?

It is necessary because it shows regret and helps to make the other person feel better.

B. Think over and answer:

1. Have you come across a smile with hurting words? How did you feel then?

Yes, I have. I felt sad and hurt because the smile did not seem genuine.

2. Can you find out four points this lesson describes?

- Always smile genuinely.
- Speak politely.
- Use magic words like "Please", "Thank you" and "Sorry".
- Never hurt others with rude words.

Vocabulary Enrichment

B. Match the expressions on the face with their meanings:

1. sulk
2. pout
3. grin
4. frown

5. blush
6. grimace

Build Your Grammar

Use the information given in the box to write answers:

(b)

I'm sorry, **I have not got one.**

(c)

Yes, **there is one at the end of this street.**

(d)

No, thank you, **I have just had one.**

(e)

No, **I do not need one.**

Hear to Learn

(a)

When we smile we feel bright and **full of energy.**

(b)

A smile makes a person more **beautiful** as it radiates **happiness** and harmony.

(c)

We need the use of far fewer **facial** muscles when we smile than when we **frown.**

(d)

Really **feel** better about a person.

(e)

One is not **completely** dressed until one **wears** a smile.

(f)

A smile with **hurting words** is a nuisance.

(g)

Words once **spoken** can never be taken back.

(h)

There is nothing more charming than **polite** and modest **speech**.

(i)

To request with a 'please' makes people **impress** that you are a good person.

Writing Skill

Complete the story with the given phrases:

It was a bitter, cold evening. An old man waited for **a ride across the river**. Anxiously, he watched as several horsemen passed. He let them pass by without an effort **to get their attention**. At last, the old man caught one rider's eye and said, "Sir, would you give an old man and **a ride to the other side**?" The horseman dismounted and **helped the old man onto the horse**. He took the old man **not just across the river**, but to his destination, a few miles away. As he helped the old man **lowering down from the horse**, asked him, "You let other riders pass by **but asked me for a ride**." The old man replied, "I looked into their eyes to find no concern for my situation. But **your eyes were full of compassion**."

Appreciate the Poem

(a) What do folks not realise?

Folks do not realise how good they would feel if they did what is right.

(b) What do many folks forget?

Many folks forget to remember what people like.

(c) Note down the rhyming words.

- ease — please
- do — you
- butter — utter
- time — smile

- forget — right

(d) What is the magic of ‘Please’ and ‘Thanks’?

These words open doors easily and make people happy.

(e) What other thing should accompany a ‘thanks’?

A great big sunny smile should accompany a ‘thanks’.

(f) What does a smile bring to the tired, depressed and sad?

A smile brings rest, cheer and sunshine to them.

Chapter 6 – P.T. Usha

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is P.T. Usha?

P.T. Usha is a famous Indian athlete and runner.

2. Where was P.T. Usha born?

She was born in Keothali, Kerala.

3. When did her teacher find her fast legs?

Her teacher found her fast legs when she was less than ten years old and playing ‘blind man’s buff’.

4. Who helped P.T. Usha most in training her for athletics?

Her Physical Education teacher Madhavan Nambiar helped her most in training for athletics.

5. At which age P.T. Usha took part in the Olympics?

P.T. Usha took part in the Olympics in 1984 at the age of 20.

6. When was P.T. Usha declared the best female athlete?

She was declared the best female athlete in 1985 at the Jakarta Asian Meet.

7. What was the achievement of P.T. Usha at the Asian Games at Seoul?

At the Seoul Asian Games in 1986, she won four gold medals and one silver medal.

8. Which medals did P.T. Usha win at Asian Track and Field Championships in Japan in 1998?

She won bronze medals in 200 m and 400 m races and two relay medals.

B. Think over and answer:

1. What is the mystery of P.T. Usha's success?

The mystery of P.T. Usha's success is her hard work, dedication, regular practice and strong determination.

2. "Athletics are very much a male preserve." What are your views about this statement?

I do not agree with this statement. Girls and boys are equally talented in athletics. With hard work and opportunity, women can also achieve great success.

Build Your Grammar

Fill in 'can/could/can't/couldn't/may/may not':

- (a) Milli **can** play the piano.
- (b) When I was young I **could** run very fast.
- (c) He **can** drive a scooter but he **can't** drive a car.
- (d) **May** I have some biscuits, Mom?
- (e) **May** I come in, Sir? "No, you **may not**."
- (f) I was tired but I **couldn't** sleep.
- (g) She **could** swim when she was only eight.
- (h) **May** I see your father? "Yes, you **may**."
- (i) I **couldn't** run a race yesterday.
- (j) The principal **may** fine you.
- (k) The sum is difficult. You **can** solve it.
- (l) You were sick. So you **couldn't** work hard.

Hear to Learn

- (a) summer
- (b) winter
- (c) spring
- (d) summer
- (e) rainy
- (f) summer
- (g) winter
- (h) autumn
- (i) rainy

Writing Skill

Correct order of the story:

1. (d) Some young children were trying to shoot egg-shells floating in the river.
2. (f) The children could not hit the bobbing egg-shells and missed the mark many times.
3. (a) An elder man was watching them intently.
4. (c) The children mockingly asked him if he could do better.
5. (g) Saying that he had never practised before but he would try.
6. (e) The elder man fired twelve times, hitting an egg-shell each time!
7. (i) The children asked him how he could be so good at it without practice.
8. (b) “If you are shooting, keep your mind only on the target.”
9. (h) “Think of nothing else. Your aim will not fail.”

Appreciate the Poem – *I Exercise All Day*

(a) What does the clock say each morning?

The clock says, “Now, don’t forget your exercises!”

(b) Why does the poet call the clock a friend?

The poet calls the clock a friend because it reminds him daily to do exercise and stay healthy.

Chapter 7 – *The Horse and the Donkey*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1. What does the horse think about the braying of the donkey?**
The horse thinks that the donkey's braying is unpleasant noise and crying.
- 2. What does the donkey think about his braying?**
The donkey thinks that his braying is singing and music.
- 3. How do human musicians recognize the braying of donkeys?**
Human musicians recognize it as "donkey's tone".
- 4. Why is donkey called a stupid in horse's view?**
The horse thinks the donkey is stupid because it cannot be trained for special jobs like a horse.
- 5. How do people recognize the work of a person?**
People say that a person "works like a donkey" when he works very hard.
- 6. How do people measure the power of a machine?**
People measure the power of a machine in horse-power.
- 7. How do the horse and donkey belong to the same family?**
They belong to the same animal family and both have manes.
- 8. How does a horse feel proud?**
The horse feels proud because soldiers, policemen and warriors ride horses and horses are praised for bravery and strength.
- 9. In donkey's view, the horse was trying to push his personality on him. How did he feel so?**
The donkey felt so because the horse kept praising himself and insulting the donkey's qualities and habits.

B. Think over and answer:

- 1. Why does a potter or washerman buy a donkey and not a horse?**

A potter or washerman buys a donkey because it can carry heavy loads and work hard for long hours.

2. Do you know the name of the procession in which a person sits on the back of a donkey?

It is called a donkey procession.

3. What is horse sense?

Horse sense means practical wisdom or common sense.

Vocabulary Enrichment

A. Complete the following comparisons:

1. as greedy as a **wolf**
2. as cunning as a **fox**
3. as gentle as a **lamb**
4. as playful as a **monkey**
5. as obstinate as a **mule**
6. as brave as a **lion**
7. as fierce as a **tiger**
8. as timid as a **hare**
9. as silly as a **goose**
10. as clumsy as a **bear**
11. as agile as a **kitten**
12. as heavy as an **elephant**

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mike is **cocky** in describing himself.
2. The **ratty** boss abused the workers.
3. He is **dogged** to complete his whim.
4. That **mousy** girl! She can't talk to anyone.

Language Enrichment

Read the words and underline the word with a different vowel sound:

- (a) may
- (b) lap
- (c) lack
- (d) tray

Build Your Grammar

Fill in the blanks with at/on/in:

- (a) My sister is **in** the kitchen doing dishes.
- (b) Go and take rest for some time **on** your bed.
- (c) Two boys are standing **on** the hill.
- (d) He is plucking flowers **in** the garden.
- (e) We shall meet you **at** the gate.
- (f) My books are **in** my bag.
- (g) The picture is hanging **on** the wall.

Writing Skill

Complete the description with the given phrases:

Donkeys are **very strong animals**. They **carry heavy loads** long distances. They will **eat almost anything**, sparse grass on roadside, peels of vegetables, etc. In spite of their usefulness and their **patient hard work**, donkeys are badly treated. **Stupid, foolish persons** are sometimes called donkeys or asses. This is very unfair to donkeys because they have **so much sense as horses**.

Chapter 8 – Computers

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is information?

Information means facts and their numerical details about a person, place, situation or event.

2. What is data?

Facts, numbers, words, pictures and sounds collected and stored are called data.

3. What does a computer do?

A computer processes data, performs calculations and stores information.

4. How does a computer follow instructions?

A computer follows instructions blindly and exactly as they are given.

5. What is processing on a computer?

Carrying out operations in a computer is known as processing.

6. What is a computer program?

A set of coded instructions that makes a computer do a particular job is called a computer program.

7. Write two differences between a computer and human brain.

- A computer cannot think or feel like a human brain.
- A computer follows instructions blindly, but the human brain can make judgments.

8. What type of services can a computer provide?

A computer provides online services, e-mail, word processing, storing information and communication services.

9. What for can we use the Internet?

We can use the Internet for sending messages, searching information, games, reservations and communication.

10. Write three difficulties with the computers.

- Computers can get viruses.
- Computers may have bugs.
- Computers may crash and lose work.

B. Think over and answer:

1. The cons steal the data of other people from the Internet. Then will you not like to connect your computer to Internet?

No, I would still use the Internet carefully with proper safety measures like antivirus software and strong passwords.

2. What does 'addicted to surfing' mean?

It means spending too much time on the Internet and becoming habitual of it.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks:

(a) **Information technology** has made a revolution in the field of storing, processing, accessing and sending information.

(b) Many **softwares** have been developed for games, dictionaries, word processing, accounts and designing.

(c) You can store your information on a **hard disc** or **floppy disc**.

(d) Study of **hardware** helps to assemble and repair a computer.

Language Enrichment

Write the prefixes or suffixes in the following words:

- dislike → **dis**
- devalue → **de**
- impure → **im**
- payee → **ee**
- darkival → **al**
- breakage → **age**
- pleasure → **ure**
- enjoy → **en**
- befool → **be**
- friendly → **ly**
- heroic → **ic**

- recall → **re**
- unfold → **un**
- darken → **en**
- beautify → **fy**
- inactive → **in**
- unhappy → **un**
- childish → **ish**

Build Your Grammar

Fill in the correct adverb:

- (a) Appu sleeps **soundly**.
- (b) He runs **fast**.
- (c) He is to be married **next week**.
- (d) Aman looked **up**.
- (e) You may go **there**.
- (f) She drinks milk **daily**.
- (g) She speaks very **quietly**.
- (h) Rani is sleeping **now**.

Writing Skill

Story Writing

A man hired a donkey to carry his goods across the desert. The owner said that it would cost five dinars. While travelling in the hot sun, they stopped to rest. The traveller sat in the donkey's shadow. The owner asked for five more dinars for using the shadow of the donkey. The traveller refused to pay extra money. Soon they started quarrelling loudly. Taking advantage of their fight, the donkey ran away with the goods. Both men were left helpless.

Moral:

When two people fight foolishly, both suffer loss.

Chapter 9 – *The Dog Family*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1. How does dogs show the characteristics of the class mammalia?**
Dogs have hairy bodies, give birth to young ones and feed them with milk. So, they show the characteristics of mammalia.
- 2. What type of teeth do herbivores have?**
Herbivores have cutting and grinding teeth but no tearing teeth.
- 3. What type of teeth do flesh-eating mammals have?**
Flesh-eating mammals have teeth modified for tearing flesh.
- 4. What is the difference between the claws of the cats and dogs?**
Cats have sharp retractable curved claws, while dogs do not have retractable claws.
- 5. Can you hear the sound of the paws of a running dog?**
No, the paws of a running dog do not make much sound.
- 6. Why do people keep dogs as pets?**
People keep dogs as pets because they are good companions and good guards.
- 7. How are mongrel and pedigree dogs different?**
Mongrel dogs are of mixed breeds, while pedigree dogs belong to the same breed for many generations.
- 8. How do variety of dogs differ?**
Varieties of dogs differ in size, colour, ears, tails and body shape.
- 9. How can dogs catch a criminal?**
Dogs can catch criminals by following their scent with their strong sense of smell.
- 10. Who is the strongest animal of the dog family? Why?**
The wolf is the strongest animal of the dog family because its jaws are very strong and can crush bones easily.

B. Think over and answer:

1. Why do you put wolves, jackals and foxes in the dog family?

Because they have similar features, habits and body structure like dogs.

2. What qualities are dissimilar in the members of the dog family?

Their size, colour, strength, tail shape, ears and habits are dissimilar.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) A strong **odour** of sweat filled the air.
- (b) The rose has a delicate **fragrance**.
- (c) The **stink** from the drains is almost unbearable in summer.
- (d) Each brand of coffee has its own flavour and **aroma**.

Language Enrichment

Read the words and underline the words with a different vowel sound:

- (a) eight, great, brat, freight → **brat**
- (b) break, feint, mass, obey → **mass**
- (c) rein, van, veil, they → **van**
- (d) cat, mat, great, brat → **great**

Build Your Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the past simple form of the given verbs:

- (a) The boy **talked** on the phone for hours.
- (b) Jyoti **broke** the blue vase last night.
- (c) They **went** to the theatre on Saturday.
- (d) We **enjoyed** the party last night.
- (e) Last winter the wind **blew** very hard.
- (f) I **saw** a blue bird on the tree.

(g) The baby **drank** milk with a spoon.

Writing Skill

Complete the story with the given phrases:

A little boy went to buy a little dog. The store owner showed him **five teeny, tiny dogs**. One puppy was **limping and lagging behind**. The owner explained that it had no hip socket, **it would always be lame**. The little boy became excited, “That is the little puppy **that I want to buy**.” The store owner said, “If you really want it, **I’ll just give it to you**.” “But it is never going to be able to run and jump and play with you like the other puppies.” The little boy **rolled up his trousers leg** to reveal a crippled left leg supported by a big metal brace. He looked up at the store owner and softly replied, “Well, **I don’t run so well myself**, and the little puppy will need **someone who understands it**.”

Appreciate the Poem

Answer the following questions:

(a) **Was it a very cold day?**

Yes, it was a very cold day.

(b) **How did the little girl worry about the dog?**

She worried that the dog had no clothes and must be feeling cold.

(c) **How did the little dog worry about the girl?**

The dog worried that the girl had no thick hair and must be feeling cold.

(d) **Which words show that it was a very cold day?**

The words “How cold” show that it was a very cold day.

(e) **What were the little girl and the little dog doing?**

They were out on a walk together.

Chapter 10 – *The Craze for Repairing*

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. **Did the front wheel really wobble?**

No, the front wheel did not really wobble.

2. In what condition did the writer find the bicycle when he returned from the tool shed?

The writer found the bicycle partly dismantled, with the front wheel removed and the machine lying on the gravel path.

3. What happened to the ball-bearings?

The ball-bearings rolled all over the path after the friend unscrewed something.

4. What special treatment did the chain receive?

The friend first tightened the chain too much and then loosened it till it became twice as loose as before.

5. How did the writer oppose the shaking of the bicycle violently?

The writer told his friend not to shake the bicycle because it would hurt it.

6. What did the writer tell his friend about taking off the gear-case?

He told his friend that if anything went wrong with the gear-case, it was cheaper to sell the machine and buy a new one.

7. How did the writer encourage his friend to refix the gear-case?

The writer praised his friend's confidence, hopefulness and skill, which encouraged him to refix the gear-case.

8. Describe the fight between the man and the machine.

The man lost his temper and struggled roughly with the bicycle. Sometimes he was on top of the bicycle and sometimes the bicycle was on top of him.

B. Think over and answer:

1. "Nothing is easier than taking off the gear-case." Comment on this sentence in the light of what actually happens.

Though the friend said taking off the gear-case was easy, he created great confusion. Screws disappeared, the bicycle got damaged and he struggled for a long time to fix it again.

2. How can we call the writer's friend crazy for repairing?

The writer's friend unnecessarily opened and damaged parts of the bicycle even when nothing was wrong. His overconfidence and careless repairing made him seem crazy for repairing.

Vocabulary Enrichment

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Jessie works till late every day. She is a **workaholic**.
2. Brenda is a **glutton**. She ate many plates of food at the buffet yesterday.
3. Minti is a **miser**. He hardly spends a cent.
4. Mark watches television for hours. He is an **addict**.
5. You can't trust anything that a **liar** says.
6. Janet is a **chatterbox**. She talks on the telephone for hours.
7. Joseph is a **bookworm**. He is always reading books.
8. John is a very good **mimic**. He imitates the voice of others.

B. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word:

1. Kate was **contented** in what she had.
2. The poet was **inspired** by the waving trees.
3. If he does not work hard now, he will **regret** later.
4. Amanda was **thrilled** when the film star kissed her.
5. She was **delighted** when she won the game.
6. Tony looks so **glum**! What is the matter with him?
7. The servant was **anxious** about the visit of the master.
8. Carol was **depressed** as she was turned out of her job.

Language Enrichment

Add the prefix in-, un- or dis- to form opposites:

- equal → **unequal**
- obey → **disobey**
- agree → **disagree**
- dress → **undress**

- curable → **incurable**
- order → **disorder**
- comfort → **discomfort**
- continue → **discontinue**
- visible → **invisible**
- appear → **disappear**
- efficiency → **inefficiency**
- healthy → **unhealthy**
- direct → **indirect**
- correct → **incorrect**
- fit → **unfit**
- please → **displease**
- complete → **incomplete**
- discipline → **indiscipline**
- believe → **disbelieve**
- certain → **uncertain**
- accurate → **inaccurate**
- ability → **inability**
- comfort → **discomfort**
- respect → **disrespect**
- happy → **unhappy**
- allow → **disallow**
- lock → **unlock**
- unity → **disunity**
- decent → **indecent**
- close → **disclose**
- do → **undo**

- kind → **unkind**
- fair → **unfair**

Build Your Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with alternative conjunctions:

- (a) Come to me **either** on Sunday **or** on Monday.
- (b) He **neither** came **nor** sent any message.
- (c) You can take **either** a pen **or** a pencil.
- (d) Work hard **otherwise** you will fail.
- (e) Hurry up, **else** you will get late.
- (f) Be well behaved **otherwise** you will suffer.
- (g) Mariya could **neither** sing **nor** dance.
- (h) I left the pen **either** on the table **or** in the drawer.
- (i) This mango is **neither** ripe **nor** sweet.
- (j) Seema wants **neither** the yellow coat **nor** the black coat. She likes the blue one.

B. Fill in the blanks with but, yet or still:

- (a) Manju was ill **yet** she went to school.
- (b) He is intelligent **but** is not practical.
- (c) They are poor **still** satisfied.
- (d) She was in time **yet** she was not allowed to enter.
- (e) John is very rich **but** he is not happy.
- (f) Jane trained hard all the year **yet** she failed to win the competition.
- (g) We have no money, **still** we will try to help you.

Hear to Learn

Correct words:

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

Writing Skill

Complete the paragraph “Holiday in Goa”:

I spent my previous holiday in Goa. We stayed **at a lively resort near the sea** in the shadow of coconut trees. We passed the whole day **swimming, playing and sunbathing**. We ate delicacies **and drank coconut water**. I’m fond of **rowing and rafting** but it was not allowed for children there. In the evening **I watched the sunset from our balcony**. It was so beautiful. At night we **ate dinner in the candle light**. Night life is good in Goa and we **enjoyed the music and dance**. Next day we **went sight-seeing**.

Chapter 11 – Tennis and Badminton

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Tennis and badminton are similar because:
 - Both can be played as singles or doubles.
 - Both are played on courts divided by a net.

2. In tennis, a player aims to hit the ball over the net so that it bounces in a way the opponent cannot return it.
3. The tennis court is 24 m long and 11 m wide.
4. A 'deuce' is when both sides reach 40-all, and two consecutive points are needed to win.
5. A 'match' in tennis is the best of three or five sets.
6. In badminton, a player scores a point only when he is serving and wins a stroke.

B. Think over and answer:

1. Tennis and badminton help develop concentration because players must stay alert, focus on the shuttlecock or ball, and anticipate the opponent's moves.
2. A 'tie' means both sides win an equal number of games, so the result is undecided.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks

- (a) The children **clapped** at the joker's activities.
- (b) Someone **punched** him in the face.
- (c) The police **pressed** the button of the door bell.
- (d) Bertha **waved** goodbye after boarding the bus.
- (e) Victor **pointed** at the toys on the table.
- (f) She **knocked** at the door, but no reply.

Add -ed :

knit → knitted

- die → died
- mop → mopped
- dye → dyed
- scrape → scraped
- cry → cried
- dance → danced
- study → studied

- roar → roared
- drop → dropped
- play → played
- fire → fired

Build Your Grammar

Put in 'a/an' or 'the':

- (a) Jane borrowed **a** book from **the** library.
 (b) We live in **an** old house near **the** station.
 (c) Can I have **an** apple, please?
 (d) Lisa missed **the** bus, so she took **a** taxi.
 (e) Amanda bought **a** box of chocolates from **the** supermarket.
 (f) To make **a** noise in **the** class is bad.
 (g) It is **a** nice morning. Let us go for **a** walk.
 (h) Mary has two children, **a** boy and **a** girl.
The boy is five years old and **the** girl is two.
 (i) Shall we go out for **a** walk this evening.
 Yes, that is **a** good idea.
 (j) Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to **the** city centre?

Writing Skill

Letter Writing (based on clues):

(Sample Answer)

Dear Cousin,

Television is a boon of science and a means of recreation and education. It provides information and live telecasts, making it a window to the world. However, addiction to television destroys creativity, imagination, and reading habits. It also strains the eyes and gives no physical exercise, making one lazy and dull.

You should follow a routine, fix time for programmes, and be selective. Proper time management will lead to happiness.

Yours lovingly,
 [Your Name]

Chapter 12 – Love For Education

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. The writer overheard miners talking about Hampton Institute while working in a coal mine.
2. He firmly decided to go to Hampton in the fall of 1872.
3. The writer was sad leaving his mother because she was weak and ill, and he feared he might never see her again.
4. He reached Richmond after walking, begging rides in wagons and cars, late at night, tired and hungry.
5. To save money, he slept under the sidewalk while unloading the ship.
6. The sight of the large three-storey brick school building gave him new life.
7. The head teacher asked him to sweep the adjoining recitation room.
8. He was delighted because he saw it as his chance to prove his worthiness.
9. He swept the room three times, dusted it four times, cleaned all furniture, closets, and corners thoroughly.
10. He carried out the work with great care and perfection, leaving no dirt or dust.

B. Think over and answer:

1. Hampton appeared to be the greatest place on earth because it represented hope, education, and opportunity for the writer.
2. The lesson produces an impression of determination, perseverance, and the value of hard work in achieving education.

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) When Mary was ill, she studied at home with a private **tutor**.
(b) She is a **teacher** in the school.
(c) My brother is a **lecturer** at D.N. College, Meerut.
(d) He is a successful football **coach**.
(e) We need a good driving **instructor**.

Language Enrichment

Form nouns with suffixes -er/-or:

- sell → **seller**
- mix → **mixer**
- watch → **watcher**
- conduct → **conductor**
- rule → **ruler**
- speak → **speaker**
- employ → **employer**
- invent → **inventor**
- bowl → **bowler**
- translate → **translator**
- advise → **adviser**
- govern → **governor**
- examine → **examiner**
- create → **creator**
- design → **designer**

Build Your Grammar

Change into Passive Voice:

- (a) Mother washes my clothes daily. → My clothes are washed daily by mother.
(b) She bought a shawl yesterday. → A shawl was bought yesterday by her.
(c) We see the cricket match on T.V. often. → The cricket match is often seen on T.V. by us.

- (d) The police caught the thieves last night. → The thieves were caught last night by the police.
- (e) She cleans the whole house every day. → The whole house is cleaned every day by her.

Hear to Learn

Circle the correct words

- (a) effect
- (b) break
- (c) principal, sombre
- (d) shake
- (e) site, ghastly
- (f) host
- (g) collage

Writing Skill

Picture Description – Sea Beach Scene (Sample Answer):

At the sea beach, there are ships and boats sailing. Some people are enjoying **windsurfing, rowing, and rafting**. Children are building **sand-castles** with moats filled with water. **Sea gulls** fly over the horizon, and coconut trees provide shade. People drink **coconut water, soft drinks, and eat ice-cream**. Fishermen's huts and washermen's lines can be seen nearby. A horse rider moves along the sand, while others swim and collect shells. The scene is lively, full of fun and recreation.

Chapter 13 – Two Idiots

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. In the kingdom of the common delta of two rivers, the soil was fertile, people were rich, but there were no wise men or teachers.
2. The king and minister changed things by ordering people to work at night and sleep during the day.

3. The guru wanted to leave quickly because he realized the people were fools and danger could come anytime.
4. The disciple wanted to stay because food was cheap and plentiful.
5. People questioned during the trial: merchant, bricklayer, dancing girl, goldsmith.
6. Finally, the merchant was blamed because the king decided he had inherited his father's sins along with his riches.
7. The disciple was chosen for execution because he had grown fat from eating cheap food, and the stake required a fat man.
8. The guru saved the disciple by tricking the king into believing that dying on the stake would make one reborn as king and minister, so the king and minister took their place and were executed.

B. Think over and answer:

1. Three types of foolishness in the story:
 - Running of things in the kingdom (changing day into night).
 - Type of arguments (blaming one person after another).
 - Religious foolishness (believing in rebirth through execution stake).
2. (Reflective answer – students may write personally.) Example: *Yes, sometimes we see foolishness around us when people follow strange rules blindly or argue without logic.*

Vocabulary Enrichment

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- (a) They were **startled** by a sudden flash in the sky.
- (b) When I asked her to marry me, she looked rather **taken aback**.
- (c) We were **astonished** to see Sarah looking so well, so soon after her operation.
- (d) John looked **surprised**, "I didn't expect to see you here."
- (e) When I told him I was mother of two children, he was totally **speechless**.

Language Enrichment

Underline the word with a different vowel sound:

- (a) bar, heart, beard, card → **beard**
- (b) care, lair, hear, wear → **hear**
- (c) seer, heart, dear, steer → **heart**
- (d) hair, pair, lair, hear → **hear**

Complete the sentences with an infinitive

- (a) We need some money **to buy** food.
- (b) They are going to Mumbai **to see** their friends.
- (c) I have not got time **to watch** television.
- (d) I like **to learn** a new language.
- (e) Alice went to the station **to catch** a train.
- (f) He went for a walk by the river **to have** some fresh air.
- (g) She got up late this morning. She didn't have time **to wash** dinner.
- (h) We went to a restaurant **to get** dinner.

Hear to learn

- Oral answers:**
- (a) We get our food from **plants**.
 - (b) Most animals get their food from **plants**.
 - (c) We use **wood** from plants to make furniture.
 - (d) We use **cotton and flax fibre** to make clothes.
 - (e) We make bread from **grains**.
 - (f) We make ropes and paper from **fibre**.

Writing Skill

Story Completion

Once there lived a childless couple in the mountains. They used to worship **the goddess of mountains every evening**. One day, the house lady made special sweets to offer to the **goddess**. The couple **sat to start the worship**. Just then a little girl entered the house. The girl told them that she was very hungry and **asked for something to eat**. That day, there was nothing in the house except **what was to be offered to the goddess**. She asked the girl to **wait till the offerings were over. But the little girl could not**. So, the couple lovingly **served the little girl the sweets**. When the girl finished eating, she smiled and went away. That night **the couple had a dream**. The little girl appeared in their

dream and said, “I am the goddess of mountains. **A lovely child will be born to you.**”

Fun Time Riddles

1. Footprints.
2. Fleeces.
3. Its shadow.
4. “Byte!”
5. A glove.
6. Time.
7. Rain.
8. Day.
9. To learn how to drill.
10. Pop-corn.