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# English

- Reading
- Listening
- Speaking
- Comprehension
- Grammar Skills

**Teacher's  
Manual**

**Class  
6 to 8**

A New Beginning Programme for Kids by **MASTERMIND**.

# Teacher's Manual

## (NB) English (Class-6)

### LESSON I : LOVE FOR EDUCATION

#### Think and Answer

- The writer was at work in the coal mine when he heard others talking about a great school.
  - In the fall of 1872, the writer firmly decided to go to the great school in Hampton.
  - The writer was sad on leaving his mother because he hardly expected to see her again.
  - By walking, begging rides both in wagons and in the cars after a number of days the writer reached Richmond at night.
  - The writer continued to sleep under the sidewalk to save money.
  - The sight of the school building seemed to give the writer a new life.
  - The head teacher asked the writer to sweep the recitation room.
  - The writer came to think that it was a chance to show what was in him so he was delighted.
  - The writer swept the recitation room three times and dusted all the wood work four times.
  - The writer carried out the work in a spirit of duty as he knew his future depended upon the impression he made upon the teacher in the cleaning of the recitation room.
- There were hardly any school for the coloured people in America those days. If he would not go to that school in Hampton, he would have to work in the coal mine for whole of his life. Therefore the great school at Hampton appeared to the writer to be the greatest place on earth.
  - The writer was asked to sweep the recitation room. He could do it once but he did it three times. He was not asked for it and dusting the furniture nor given a dusting cloth but he arranged for it and dusted the furniture four times. It shows that in order to progress and exceed one must have the spirit of work doing it best.

#### Fun With Words

- (a) tutor (b) teacher (c) lecturer (d) coach (e) instructor

## Learn Learn Spellings

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

## Essential Grammar

- (a) My clothes are washed by mother daily.
- (b) A shawl was bought by her yesterday.
- (c) The cricket match is seen on T.V. by us often.
- (d) The thieves were caught by the police last night.
- (e) The whole house is cleaned by her every day.

## Understand the Poem

- (a) The poet's brothers and playmates keep planning what they will do when they are big and strong and educated too. They plan to be engineer, lawyer, writer, cop, cook, shopkeeper etc.
- (b) The President of United States of America lives in Washington.
- (c) Mere planning does not lead to a goal. One have to do regular hard work to succeed.

## LESSON 2 : THE CRAZY FOR REPAIRING

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The front wheel did not really wobble.
- (b) When the writer returned from the tin shed, his friend was sitting on the ground with the front wheel between his legs. He was playing with it turning it round between his fingers; the remaining part of the machine was lying on the gravel path beside him.
- (c) The friend told the writer that the ball bearings were all wrong. Before the writer could stop him he had unscrewed something somewhere and out rolled all over the path some dozen or so little balls.
- (d) The writer's friend tightened the chain till it would not move; next he loosened it until it was twice as loose as it was before.
- (e) When his friend shook the bicycle violently, the writer said, "Don't do that; you'll hurt it."
- (f) The writer told his friend, "If anything goes wrong with your gear case, sell the machine and buy a new one; it comes cheaper."
- (g) The writer said, "Watching you do this is of real use to me. It is not only your skill that draws me, it is your cheery confidence in yourself, your unexplainable hopefulness, that does me good."

- (h) One moment the bicycle would be on the gravel path, and the writer's friend on top of it; the next, the position would be reversed—he on the gravel path, the bicycle on him.
2. (a) In less than five minutes the writer's friend had the gear-case in two pieces, lying on the path, and was grovelling for screws.
- (b) The writer told his friend not to shake the bicycle violently, put back the front wheel, not trouble about the ball-bearings, not open the gear case but his friend did not heed his words. Therefore we call the writer's friend as 'crazy for repairing the bicycle.'

### Fun With Words

1. (a) workaholic (b) glutton (c) miser (d) addict (e) liar (f) chatterbox (g) bookworm (h) mimic
2. (a) contented (b) inspired (c) regret (d) thrilled (e) delighted (f) depressed (g) anxious (h) glum

### Learn Learn Spellings

unequal, unhealthy, discomfort; disobey, indirect, disrespect; disagree, incorrect, unhappy: undress, unfit, disallow; incurable, displeas, unlock; disorder, incomplete, disunity; discomfort, indiscipline, indecent: discontinue, disbelieve: disclose; invisible; undo

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) either, or (b) neither, nor (c) either, or (d) otherwise (e) else (f) otherwise (g) neither, nor (h) either, or (i) neither, nor (j) neither, nor
2. (a) still (b) yet (c) but (d) yet (e) yet (f) but (g) still

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) A timepiece (watch or clock) can lose time, that is, it runs slowly and shows an earlier time than it should.
- (b) A cock crows in the early morning.
- (c) If a baby crows, they make a noise that shows they are happy.
- (d) 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 3 : TENNIS AND BADMINTON

### Think and Answer

- (a) Each of tennis and badminton can be played by two people (singles) or four people (doubles). It may be played both indoors or outdoors.

(b) 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.

(c) The length of the tennis court is 24 m and width 11m.

(d) In tennis a game is made up of points. A side's fourth point wins the game unless the other side then score a point. Then it is called "deuce" at which two consecutive points are needed to win the game.

(e) 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 'game' lead, playing more 'games' continues until such a lead is obtained.

(f) A player can only score points in badminton when he is 'serving'. If the 'server' wins a stroke, he wins a point.
- (a) 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.

(b) 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

(a) clapped (b) punched (c) pressed (d) waved (e) pointed (f) knocked

### Learn Spelling

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) a, the (b) an, the (c) an (d) the, a (e) a, the (f) a, the (g) a, a (h) a, a, the, the (i) a, a (j) the

### Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

## Understand the Poem

- (a) The player when he plays alone thinks he is the best.
- (b) When he plays against a better player he gets nervous and makes all the wrong moves.
- (c) At first the player blames his team-mates : they do not understand
- (d) The player finally realizes that the fault was with himself.
- (e) 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.

## LESSON 4 : TWO IDIOTS

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) In the kingdom of the common delta of two rivers the people were fools and the king and minister were idiots.
  - (b) The king and minister ordered that everyone should be awake at night, till their fields and run their business after dark, and go to bed as soon as the sun came up.
  - (c) The guru wanted to leave the kingdom because all people were fools. One could not tell what they would do to someone next.
  - (d) The disciple wanted to stay on in the kingdom of fools because all the food they wanted was very cheap.
  - (e) The people questioned during the course of trial were—the merchant (owner of the house), the bricklayer, the dancing girl (then an old woman), the goldsmith and again the same merchant.
  - (f) The merchant was blamed for the crime finally because the king found him twice in the cycle of questioning.
  - (g) The merchant was too thin to be properly executed on the new stake. So a man fat enough to fit the stake was searched. And the royal servants found the disciple who had fattened himself for months on bananas and rice and wheat and ghee.
  - (h) The guru whispered something to the disciple. Then each of the guru and the disciple began to demand loudly put to death first. When the king enquired, the guru told that the first and second person put to death on the new stake will be reborn as the king and minister of this very kingdom respectively. The king and minister freed the guru and disciple both and got themselves executed.

2. (a) The foolishness about the running of things in the kingdom : doing all work in the night and sleep in the day, every food item sold at the same rate. The foolishness in arguments : the burglar was not blamed in the first place but everyone blaming the other; if a person is too thin to be executed on the stake, any innocent fat person is executed. The religious foolishness: The person put to death first and second on the new stake will become the king and minister of the very kingdom; the holyman does not lie.

(b) Do it Yourself

### Fun With Words

(a) startled (b) taken aback (c) astonished (d) surprised (e) speechless

### Learn Learn Pronunciation

(a) beard (b) hear (c) heart (d) hear

### Essential Grammar

(a) to buy (b) to see (c) to watch (d) to learn (e) to catch (f) to get (g) to wash (h) to have

### Listening Time

(a) We get our food from plants. (b) Most animals get their food from plants. (c) We use wood to make furniture. (d) We use cotton and flax fibre to make clothes. (e) We make bread from grains. (f) We make ropes and papers from fibres.

### Learn to Write

the goddess of mountains every evening; sat to start the worship; asked for something to eat; what was to be offered to the goddess; 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

- (a) A child is the speaker in the poem.  
(b) He/She is afraid and curious both.  
(c) He/She is planning soon to (i) open the creaking door of the window (ii) to peep through the broken window (iii) to take a peek of the floorboards of the shed.

## LESSON 5 : THE CUNNING MINISTERS

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The lion appointed ministers to manage his affairs.  
 (b) The home minister fox was wise and clever.  
 (c) The defence minister leopard was alert and swift.  
 (d) The ministers helped the lion in hunting.  
 (e) The crow lured the lion to eat the meat of the camel.  
 (f) 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.  
 (g) The lion returned from the forest on the back of the camel.  
 (h) 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.
2. (a) 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.  
 (b) 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

1. (a) clever (b) smart (c) trap (d) deceive (e) cunning
2. (a) wrinkled (b) raised (c) nodded (d) clicked (e) stamped (f) shook

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) was walking (b) was jogging (e) were strolling (d) were waiting (e) was raining (f) was feeding (g) were twinkling (h) was exercising (i) were barking (j) was leaping

### Listening Time

(a) wise, clever (b) eaten, meat (c) burning, back (d) too, hot (e) invite (f) plenty, grass, leaves (g) know, king (h) paws, burn (i) nearly (j) food

## LESSON 6 : THE LAST LEAF

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The doctor told Sue that Johnsy had I made up her mind that she is not going to get well. If she did not want to live, medicines would not help her.



- (b) Sue brought her drawing board into Johnsy's room and started painting. To take Johnsy's mind off her illness she whistled while working.
- (c) Johnsy kept looking out of the window as she thought when the last leaf falls, she will die.
- (d) Behrman was a sixty year old painter. His lifelong dream was to paint a masterpiece.
- (e) There was still one leaf on the creeper. It looked quite green and healthy. In spite of the storm and the fierce winds it did not fall. Then Johnsy's mind changed.
- (f) Johnsy realised that Sue had looked after her so lovingly and she was behaving in a wrong way. It was a sin to want to die.
- (g) Behrman's masterpiece was that single leaf he painted in the stormy night on the wall adjacent to the creeper when the last leaf fell.
2. (a) Sue was fast friend of Johnsy. She took care of Johnsy in every way, called the doctor, gave her medicine and soup, tried to take her mind off her illness and told Behrman about her.
- (b) The desire of the patient to get well keeps her/his body ready to fight the disease. Desire to get well increases the resistance to/ immunity for the disease. The medicine is secondary and supplementary which works on the base of the immunity.

### Fun With Words

1. (a) ii (b) iv (c) i (d) v (e) ii

### Essential Grammar

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

### Learn to Write

- 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.
- 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

- (a) The beauty of the trees, birds, growing corn and working people

- or dancing are seen in the day.
- (b) Beauty of sighing wind., falling rain and chanting of a singer is heard in the night.
  - (c) Beauty of good deeds and happy thoughts is in yourself which repeats in your work, rest and dreams.

## LESSON 7 : THE DOG FAMILY

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) Dogs have a hairy body. Dogs give birth to fully developed young ones. Their females suckle their youngs on milk produced by their mammary glands through nipples.
  - (b) The herbivores have cutting and grinding teeth but no tearing
  - (c) Flesh-eating mammals have tearing teeth.
  - (d) 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.
  - (e) We cannot hear the sound of the paws of a running dog because they are not hard enough like hoofs.
  - (f) Many people keep dogs as pets because they are good company for humans and they are also good guards.
  - (g) 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.
  - (h) Selective breeding for several generations give rise to a new variety.
  - (i) People or criminals leave a faint smell behind them. The tracker dogs follow the scent of one person and thus catch a criminal.
  - (j) 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.
2.
  - (a) 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.
  - (b) 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

(a) odour (b) fragrance (c) stink (d) aroma

### Learn Learn Pronunciation

(a) brat (b) mass (c) van (d) great

### Essential Grammar

(a) talked (b) broke (c) went (d) enjoyed (e) blew (f) saw (g) drank

### Listening Time

(a) iv (b) i (c)ii (d) v (c) iii

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) The little girl and the little dog together were Out on a walk.
- (b) Yes; it was a very cold day.
- (c) The little girl said, "How cold this little dog must be without any clothes like mine".
- (d) The little dog said," How cold that nice little girl must be without thick hair like me."
- (e) "how cold" in the third and sixth line.

## LESSON 8 : P. T. USHA

### Think and Answer

1. (a) 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.
- (b) P.T. Usha was born at her mother's ancestral house in Keothali, Kerala.
- (c) The teacher found her fast legs when Usha was less than ten years old.

- (d) Physical Education teacher, Madhavan Nambiar gave Usha systematic training in athletics. He cared her like a father.
  - (e) P.T. Usha took part in the Olympics in 1984 at the age of 20.
  - (f) P.T. Usha was declared the best female athlete at the 1985 Jakarta Asian Meet.
  - (g) 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 400 m relay race).
  - (h) 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.
2. (a) The mystery of P.T. Usha's success is practice with all effort, energy and enthusiasm.
- (b) 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.

### Essential Grammar

(a) can (b) could (c) can, cannot (d) can (e) May, cannot (f) could not (g) could (h) May, may (i) could not (i) can (k) cannot (l) could not

### Listening Time

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

### Learn to Write

Required order of sentences : (d), (f), (a), (c), (g), (e), (i), (b), (h)

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The clock says every morning, "Don't forget your exercises."
- (b) The poet calls the clock a friend because it talks with him as plain as plain can be.
- (c) Both hands of the body are involved in the exercise told by the clock.
- (d) The clock does exercise all day.
- (e) 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 9 : MOST IMPORTANT THINGS

## Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The three most important things the king thought over were : most important time for certain work, most important persons and most important work.
  - (b) The king wanted to know answers to the three questions so that he would never fail.
  - (c) In order to decide the right time for doing certain work, it was necessary to look into the future. And only magicians could do that. The king, therefore, would have to go to magicians.
  - (d) In answer to the second question the king was told that most important persons were his soldiers, councillors, priests or doctors.
  - (e) The most important work suggested to do was science, fighting and religious rituals.
  - (f) The king dug beds (to sow the seeds) for the hermit.
  - (g) The king washed the wound and dressed and re-dressed the wound. The king and hermit carried the man into the hut and laid him on the bed. The hermit gave him soup to drink.
  - (h) The bearded man was king's enemy who wanted to kill the king. But the king saved his life so he asked for the king's forgiveness
  - (i) The king said he would send his own doctor and servants to look after the man. He also promised to give back the man his property.
  - (j) The most important time is 'Now' because it is the only time we have any power to act. The most important person is the person you are with at a particular moment. The most important work is to do that person good.
2.
  - (a) The hermit wanted the king to be answered by the natural course of events.
  - (b) The hermits learn from more wise men, watch the natural events, social and political events, their causes and effects. They lead a simple life to enable them learn peacefully and they have no friend or foe.

## Fun With Words

(a) responsible (b) rational (c) sensible (d) reasonable (e) mature.

## Learn Learn Spellings

(a) iii (b) v (c) i (d) ii (e) vii (f) viii (g) iv (h) vi

## Essential Grammar

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

## Listening Time

number of pictures : 3, 2, 1, 6, 5,4

## Learn to Write

sequence of sentences : (d), (c), (a), (i), (g), (e), (f), (h), (b)

## Understand the Poem

- (a) The poet has shown seven things against humans.
- (b) Here the word 'divine' means godly powerful.
- (c) The humans should march on and on to the goal.

## LESSON 10 : MAKING A LIFEBOAT

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The captain and crew were abandoning the ship.
  - (b) Mr Robinson shouted after them and waved his arms to signal them to return for his family.
  - (c) The masts had been split by lightning and the sails ripped by howling wind.
  - (d) Mr Robinson got the idea of sailing in casks from the suggestion of his third son Jack.
  - (e) Mr Robinson turned the casks on their sides and sawed each one in half. Then he placed them close together in a single row. He nailed a long plank to the bottoms of the eight halves. Two other planks were nailed to their sides.
  - (f) The Robinson family collected canvas to make a tent, a chest of carpenter's tools, rifles, pistols, knives, fishing rods, an iron pot, plant seeds and two cases of dried soup and biscuits from the ship.
  - (g) They got hens and roosters just at departure.
  - (h) The Robinsons were planning to go to the island about three miles away.
2.
  - (a) When the captain and the crew abandoned the ship, the Robinsons felt very frightened. They did not know whether they would survive or not,
  - (b) We would have taken the essential things for survival and safety–

food items, canvas, tools, knives, metal pots.

### Fun With Words

(a) breeze (b) gale (c) breeze (d) tornado (e) storm

### Learn Learn Pronunciation

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

### Essential Grammar

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

### Listening Time

(a) elephant (b) giraffe (c) peacock (d) donkey (e) cat (f) squirrel (g) parrot (h) monkey (i) ape

### Learn to Write

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

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The poet feels he has to go to the seas again because the call of the running tide is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied.
- (b) The attractions on the sea are the wind's song, the white sails's shaking, a grey mist and a grey dawn and the water drops thrown up in the form of spray, blown foam and crying seagulls.
- (c) The dangers on the sea are mist, storm, rocks and sea animals.

## LESSON II : THE VOICE OF GOD

### Think and Answer

1. (a) Jumman's aunt demanded a monthly allowance to set up separate kitchen.
- (b) Some villagers laughed at her, some sympathized only and a few others advised her to come to an agreement with her nephew and his wife.
- (c) Jumman was happy because he thought that Algu will decide in his favour.
- (d) Algu, as head Panch declared that Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance, or else the property goes back to her. Jumman took this verdict as betrayal by his friend.

- (e) Algu sold a bullock to Sahu who would pay the price within a month, But the bullock died within a month and Sahu refused to pay the price.
  - (f) Algu was upset because he feared that Jumman may decide against him.
  - (g) Jumman, as head Panch declared that Sahu should pay Algu the price of the bullock. When Sahu bought the bullock, it suffered from no disability or disease.
2. (a) The Panch does not favour either side, Therefore it is thought that God lives in the heart of the Panch. So his voice is the voice of God.
- (b) Conscience is the part of mind that tells someone whether what they are doing is morally right or wrong. The old aunt believed that in the seat of a Panch, a person will favour only the night and he/she will not favour his/her friend.

### Fun With Words

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

### Learn Learn Pronunciation

1 Syllables : snow, eye, nice, rhyme,

2 Syllables : kitch-en, prac-tise, chick-en, plan-ning.

3 Syllables : de-vo-tion, sec-re-tary

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) much (b) a lot of (c) much (d) many (e) a lot of (f) much (g) many
2. (a) How many (b) How much (c) How much (d) How many (e) How much (f) How many
3. (a) a lot of wild animals (b) a lot of fun (c) a lot of books (d) a lot of traffic (e) a lot of tea

### Listening Time

(a) birds (b) Freeze (c) Taste (d) feel (e) goat (f) thin (g) dirty (h) fourteen (i) hat, head (i) dark, blue

### Learn to Write

Required order: (d), (b), (e), (a), (i), (h), (c), (g)

## LESSON 12 : SMILE PLEASE !

### Think and Answer



1. (a) People look their best when they smile.  
 (b) Nature wants us to Smile because we need the use of far fewer facial muscles when we smile than when we frown.  
 (c) When a rude customer is welcome with a big smile he/she forgets to be rude at least for a while.  
 (d) When you smile and do not feel the smile inside, it is a false smile  
 (e) Really feel better about a person. Only then the smile becomes genuine.  
 (f) We should not smile when others are in a sad or difficult situation  
 (g) Polite behaviour makes friends multiply.  
 (h) A 'please' makes people think that you are a good person. And a good person should be helped. So they feel happy to help you.  
 (i) 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.  
 (j) It is necessary to say 'sorry' to let the people hurt by you that you regret and want to make up for your mistake. It makes both, the person who is hurt and you feel much better.
2. (a) 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.  
 (b) This lesson describes four points Smile, Please, Thank you and Sorry.

### Fun With Words

2. (a) ii (b) i (c) v (d) i(e) vi (f) iv

### Essential Grammar

- (b) I have not got one. (c) There is one at the end of this street.  
 (d) I have just had one. (e) I do not need one,

### Listening Time

- (a) full of energy. (b) beautiful, happiness (c) facial, frown (d) feel (e) completely, wears (f) hurting words (g) spoken (h) polite, speech (i) impress

### Learn to Write

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

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

### LESSON 13 : THE HORSE AND THE DONKEY

#### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The horse thinks the braying of the donkey as crying.
  - (b) The donkey thinks that his braying is singing.
  - (c) The human musicians recognize the braying of donkey as 'donkey's tone'.
  - (d) In horse's view donkey is a stupid animal because it cannot be trained like horse for special job.
  - (e) People recognize the work of a person saying "he works like a donkey.
  - (f) People measure the power of a machine by 'horse-power'.
  - (g) Zoologists tell that horse and donkey belong to the same family
  - (h) 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.
  - (i) In donkey's view the horse was trying to push his personality on the donkey by his talks of wisdom.
2.
  - (a) 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.
  - (b) In n the processions of the Holi festival a person, sometimes rides a donkey, for fun only.
  - (c) Common sense is, at times, referred to as horse sense.

#### Fun With Words

1. (a) wolf (b) fox (c) lamb (d) kitten (e) mule (f) lion (g) tiger (h) hare (i) sheep (j) bear (k) monkey (l) elephant
2. (a) cocky (b) ratty (c) dogged (d) mousy

### Learn Learn Pronunciation

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) in (b) on (c) on (d) in (e) at (f) in (g) on

### Listening Time

Required order of pictures: 2, 4, 1, 5, 6, 3

### Learn to Write

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

### Understand the Poem

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

## LESSON 14 : COMPUTERS

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) Information means facts and their numerical details that tell you about a person, place, situation or event.
  - (b) Facts, numbers, words, pictures, sounds and other information that has been collected and stored is called data.
  - (c) Computers can calculate far more quickly than any human can manage to do. Computers can process the data or information according to the instructions given to them.
  - (d) Computer manage the data to follow instructions.
  - (e) Carrying out operations in a computer is known as processing.
  - (f) A set of code instructions that makes it possible for a computer to do a particular job is known as a program.
  - (g) 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.
  - (h) 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.

- (i) 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.
  - (j) 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.
2. (a) We will connect our computer to Internet. However, we can keep our secret information in separate discs or separate computers
- (b) '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 drugs cannot leave the drug.

### Fun With Words

(a) information technology (b) software (c) hard disc, floppy disc (c) hardware

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) soundly (b) fast (c) next week (d) up (e) now (f) daily (g) quietly (h) there

### Learn to Write

Required order of pictures : 6, 3, 5, 2, 1,4

### Understand the Poem

- (a) Most people meant imaginary miracle of science by the word 'computer' about sixty years ago.
- (b) Window, ram, meg, application, cursor, key board, memory, CD, log on, cut, paste, web, virus.
- (c) Gig, program, hard drive.
- (d) 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.

- (e) 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.

# Teacher's Manual

## (NB) English (Class-7)

### LESSON I : TO PUT OUT A FIRE

#### Think and Answer

- (a) Fire is burning of a fuel – solid, liquid or gas.

(b) Early man discovered sparks and fire by striking two pieces of stones to make weapons.

(c) Some common uses of fire are to cook our food, warm our homes in winter and to generate electricity.

(d) Fuel, oxygen and heat are three things that start and maintain a fire.

(e) Every fuel has a particular temperature at which it begins to burn. This temperature is called the flash point of that fuel.

(f) To put out or control a fire, we have to take away one of the three things needed for burning fuel, oxygen and heat.

(g) By blowing on a burning candle, we remove the hot air around the flame and thus bring down its temperature.

(h) If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float to the top of the water and continue to burn. Water can flow quickly carrying the burning oil with it and thus spreading the fire. A person spraying or pouring water on electric fire will receive an electric shock and will be dead.

(i) The first concern of the fire-fighters is to keep the flames from spreading and rescue the people who may be trapped inside the building.

(j) The fire fighters first of all cut-off electricity supply. Then they direct the stream of water or foam through long pipes on the fire until it is out. They sometime open or break windows to let out the smoke, heat and gases.
- We should keep fuel like wood, coal, petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas and papers and cloth at a safe distance from the fire. We should put-off a lighted match at once after burning a candle or stove. Matches should be out of reach of children. Electric gadgets should not be short-circuit or un-earthed.

#### Learn Pronunciation

- (a) foot (b) groom (c) soul (d) sown

## Essential Grammar

(a) quite a hard worker, rather slow (c) rather long, quite interesting (d) quite well, rather noisy (c) quite a well-paid, rather hard

## Learn to Write

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

- (a) A child sees every event with a surprise. They ask questions out of curiosity, having a strong desire to know.
- (b) The boy is asking why boys cannot fly. It seems he has a hidden desire to fly.
- (c) Yes, coal has carbon and hydrogen which when heated, combine with the oxygen in the air. Stone does not have carbon.
- (d) When water is heated to boiling, it turns to steam.

## LESSON 2 : SANTOSH YADAV

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) People call Mt Everest 'the top of the world' because it is the highest mountain peak in the world.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Aravalli mountains are situated in parts of Haryana and Rajasthan
  - (d) Bachhendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Mt Everest in 1984.
  - (e) Santosh Yadav was the first and only woman in the world to climb Mt Everest twice and that too in less than one year.
  - (f) 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.
  - (g) At the last steep heights to reach a 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.
  - (h) Climbing once taken up cannot be given up halfway even when

one's life is at stake. The passage back is as difficult as the passage onwards.

- (a) People dream of climbing Everest because it has the highest peak in the world. A climb to a summit means endurance, persistence and will power. The manifestation of these qualities is no doubt very exciting.

(b) Qualities of Santosh Yadav are tolerance, patience, stamina (staying power), will power, courage and confidence.

### Learn Learn Spellings

(a) appeared (b) agree (c) lock (d) like (e) cover (f) polite (g) patient (h) legible

### Essential Grammar

- (b) Glass is made from sand. (c) This room is cleaned everyday. (d) Paper is made from wood. (e) How is this word pronounced ? (f) These rooms are not used very often. (g) Butter is made from milk (h) This picture is given by a friend.
- (a) The houses were painted last month (b) My bicycle was repaired a few days ago. (c) Football was played in most countries. (d) She was elected captain of the team. (e) The children were not woken up by the noise. (f) Were you invited to the party last week? (g) How were these windows broken? (h) When was this bridge built?
- (a) We are being watched. (b) The door is being painted. (c) My car is being repaired at the garage. (d) The windows are being cleaned. (e) The grass is being cut. (f) No matches are being played on next Saturday.

## LESSON 3 : A LIFE FOR A LIFE

### Think and Answer

- (a) The young man got injured in a duel with captain Samuel.

(b) Lisa asked Jonathan for calling a surgeon as the weakness of the young man increasing.

(c) Jonathan welcomes the arrival of Max, he may go for calling a doctor.

(d) Policemen shot Max in the arm.

(e) The doctor could not get the statement of Jonathan.

(f) The doctor felt Max was a gentle man.

(g) The young man cut the rope of Max.

(h) Max, Jonathan and doctor believe in the human quality of being kind to people and animals.
- (a) Max believed in kindness and help.



- (b) 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.

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

1. Charlie, Chaplin is a legend in the history of comedy. He started working on stage at the age of fifteen. He was a 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 Time

(a) increasing (b) weather (c) duel (d) guess (e) fetch (f) Believe (g) slip (h) life (i) good (j) words

### Learn to Write

correct order of sentences to make a story: (c) (a) (b) (g) (e) (i) (l) (d) (k) (h) (f) (j)

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The patients were the soldiers wounded during the Crimean War
- (b) The hospital was cold with stony floors and very faint and unsteady light.
- (c) The atmosphere in the hospital was cheerless and saddening.
- (d) A lady with the lamp. Florence Nightingale moved quickly from room to room.
- (e) A noble thought and deed make our hearts rise to higher level out of all selfish concerns.

## LESSON 4 : HOW BLINDS READ AND WRITE

### Think and Answer

- Louis Braille got his early education from a village school.
  - Hauy developed books with embossed letters for the blind to read
  - The church priest helped Braille to enter the Royal Institute for Blind Youth.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Braille invented a system in which six raised dots would do all the letters of the alphabet.
  - For each letter Braille used a six-dot cell. Different numbers and positions of the raised dots in a cell represented different letters,
  - The Braille system can be adapted for use in any language. Therefore Braille's alphabet are called International alphabet for the blind.
  - Many specialized text books, literary works and even musical notes have been transcribed into Braille.
- 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.
  - Some people were jealous of Braille and some thought this system was not good enough.

### Fun With Words

(a) listening to music (b) dance (c) watching television (d) skating (e) sail (f) flying kites (g) baking (h) gardening

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

- have been looking (b) have been writing (c) has been raining (d) has been squatting (e) has been mewing (f) has been missing (g) has been sleeping (h) have been playing

- (b) Jill has been cooking for an hour. (c) We have been waiting for the bus for 25 minutes. (d) Peter has been repairing his bike since morning. (e) Ann has been looking for a job for six months.
- (b) Have you been sitting in the sun? (c) How long have you been learning Spanish? (d) Have you been waiting for long?

### Listening Time

(a) finger tips (b) trade (c) remember (d) letters (e) knowledge (f) easier (g) cell (h) raised (i) patterns (j) teens

### Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

### Understand the Poem

- When the fountain is in motion, it looks ever the same happy and cheerful and always climbing towards the sky.
- The fountain is never tired because motion is its rest.
- 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.
- The fountain is called glorious because it is very beautiful and impressive.
- Let me, like the fountain always keep fresh and changing and yet steady, and let me be always looking upwards, that is, higher things.

## LESSON 5 : TELESCOPES

### Think and Answer

- The sun is our nearest star.
  - Stars are bright balls of fire like our sun. Thus stars have their own light but the planets do not.
  - Astronomers are people who look at far away objects in the sky and study them.
  - A telescope uses lenses or curved mirrors to bend light rays to form images of far away objects.
  - Galileo found that the planet Jupiter had many moons that revolve round it.
  - Binoculars are very useful for the sailors, army officers and adventurers to see distant things in a wide arena.
  - Special telescopes are those which work through electromagnetic

waves of very small wavelength. They are called radio (microwave) telescopes. Radar at the airports is one kind of such telescopes

- (h) Space probes are sent in the outer space to know possible existence of water or life on the other planets of our own solar system and the possibility of communication with any life forms if they exist there.
2. (a) The sun is our nearest star. So it looks blazing. Other stars appear so faint because they are very far away.
- (b) Human eye has its limitations. So an electronic eye (device) looks through the modern telescopes.

### Fun With Words

.....

(a) planets (b) satellite (c) star (d) Sun (e) Milky Way (f) galaxy (g) moon (h) asteroids

### Essential Grammar

.....

1. (b) If Misha misses the train she will get the next one. (c) If you come earlier, you will meet my father. (d) If you tease the dog, it will bite you. (e) If it rains, everyone will eat inside.
2. (a) closed (b) would not get (c) would feel (d) lost (e) borrowed

## LESSON 6 : DIFFERENT SORTS OF FATHERS

### Think and Answer

.....

1. (a) There were Irene's mother, Granny and father in Irene's family.
- (b) Irene feared his father because he was so big – his hands and his neck and his mouth.
- (c) Irene's grandmother sent her down to the drawing room on Sunday afternoons to have a nice talk with Papa and Mom.
- (d) Mr Richmond used to play with his sons and daughters in the evening, all shaking with laughter.
- (e) Mr Richmond was playful while Irene's father was serious.
- (f) Irene was afraid of the bad dream – a man with a knife, who came nearer and nearer, with dreadful burning eyes.
- (g) When Irene cried after the bad dream her father caught up her in his arms, carried to the big bedroom and put her to bed near him, and covered up nicely.

- (h) When Irene put her head under his father's arm she saw him tired out. She thought his father had to work everyday and could not be playful as Mr Richmond.
2. (a) List of the events that caused emotions of fear in Irene –her stuttering before her father in the evening, her meeting with her father on Sunday afternoons and bad dreams.
- (b) There are many fathers, mothers and grandmothers like the ones portrayed in the story in our own country, particularly in the big cities.

### Fun With Words

(a) grandfather (b) aunt (c) cousin (d) nephew (e) niece

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) We have got no money. (b) There is no tea in the pot. (c) Alice has got no brothers or sisters. (d) There are no buses today. (e) I have got no free time. (f) Joe and George have got no children. (g) It is a nice house but there is no garden.

### Listening Time

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

### Learn to Write

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

### Understand the Poem

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

## LESSON 7 : TAKEN FOR A RIDE

### Think and Answer

- (a) The writer got a job to serve summons after graduation in law. He did not like his work.

(b) The writer went to Topeka to serve summons on a man called Samuel Carter, as a witness in a law case.

(c) The streets of Topeka were rivers of mud with row of wooden shops, mostly bare of any paint at all.

(d) The hack driver told the writer that Samuel Carter was a hard fellow to catch through-always up to something or other.

(e) The hack driver and the writer visited Brad's shop, Eric's barber shop, pool room and the house of Samuel's mother.

(f) The hack driver told the writer that Samuel's mother was nine feet tall and four feet thick and quick as a cat.

(g) Samuel's mother ran after the writer with an iron rod from the stove in her hand to burn him.

(h) The writer came back to the city thinking that the residents of Topeka lived an honest and happy life. There he could have been a real lawyer right away.

(i) The people at the office were all upset to find the writer's failure to serve summons to Samuel. The chief ordered him to go back to Topeka with a man who had worked with Samuel.

(j) The hack driver was Samuel Carter himself. What really hurt the feelings of the writer was that Samuel laughed at him as though he was a bright boy of seven.
- After the second visit the honest image of the people of Topeka disappeared from the writer's mind. He was rather confused in his thoughts of leaving the city.

### Essential Grammar

(b) I don't mind playing chess but I detest losing at. (c) I do not like playing cricket but I like watching it. (d) I don't mind getting greeting cards but I detest sending them (e) I don't mind shopping but I detest walking in bad weather. (f) I don't mind watching a film but I detest paying for it. (h) No, but I hear her closing gate. (i) No, but I heard his shoes. squeaking. (j) No, but I heard her dog barking.

### Listening Time

(a) wheel (b) move (c) pair (d) Two (e) heavy (f) roads (g) speed (h) rails (i) tyres (j) road

English (6-8)

## Learn to Write

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) Flowers enjoy the air they breathe in spring.
- (b) The birds enjoy a thrill of pleasure.
- (c) The budding twigs spread out their fans to catch the breezy air.
- (d) measure, breathes, can, air, bower, made.

## LESSON 8 : QUALITY

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The boots made by Mr Gessler never failed to fit. To make boots – such boots as he made- seemed to the author mysterious and wonderful.
  - (b) Mr Gessler made shoes of 'quality', in shape and fit, in finish and quality of leather. He treated his profession as it was an art.
  - (c) The author did not visit Mr Gessler's shop very often because his boots lasted for long time.
  - (d) Mr Gessler told the author to send back the shoes, he would look at them; if he could do nothing with them he would take them off the author's bill.
  - (e) Mr Gessler said that the big firms had no respect, they got business by advertisement, not by work.
  - (f) The author ordered many pairs of boots because of the impression of the face and voice of Mr Gessler. He did not need them immediately.
  - (g) Mr Gessler sat Over for work for long hours. Neither he had time to eat, nor sufficient money. All he earned went in rent of the shop and leather.
  - (h) The title of the story is 'quality' because Mr Gessler believed that bootmaking was an art and he gave quality of the material (leather) as well as making of boots from it.
2.
  - (a) Mr. Gessler was not a failure as a hootmaker, Not a man in London made a better boot. But he was a failure as a competitive businessman as he did not gave inferior quality, he did not advertise, he did not employ another person to help make boot

and deliver in short time.

- (b) "Id gomes and never sdobs. Does id bodder me ? Nod ad all. Asg my brudder, blease".

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) in (h) into (c) on (d) upon (e) over
2. (a) away from, towards (b) on, upon (c) past, at (d) over, under
3. I like to travel by train because it is more comfortable than bus. The bus is cheaper and sometimes faster but it is less faster 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 Time

(a) fit (b) pair (c) piece (d) found (e) bill (f) covering (g) left (h) slack (i) name (j) wait

### Understand the Poem

- (a) 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.
- (b) Happy is one who is satisfied with what he has.
- (c) Nirvana is the state of complete happiness and highest level of mental accomplishment.
- (d) Happiness is an illusion because when it is shown out by getting a thing, it is not really got.

## LESSON 9 : THE TEMPEST-I

### Think and Answer

1. (a) Prospero first used magical powers on the island to set the noble spirits free.  
(b) Because Caliban was too obstinate to learn any other thing good or useful.  
(c) Prospero's brother Antonio carried him on board a ship and when they were some miles out at sea, he forced Prospero and his infant daughter into a small boat, without oars or sails or ropes



- (d) Prospero raised the storm to cast ashore Antonio and the king of Naples.
  - (e) Ariel told Prospero that Ferdinand, the son of the king of Naples was the first to leap into the sea, But he was safe in a corner of the island.
  - (f) Prospero could command the wind and the waves of the sea with the help of the spirits.
  - (g) Ariel left the king of Naples and. Prospero's brother searching for Ferdinand.
  - (h) Prospero asked Ariel to lead Ferdinand where Miranda was so that they could see each other.
  - (i) When Miranda saw Ferdinand first she said that he was surely a spirit.
2. Prospero used magic to good use as he set the noble sprits free. He caused storm to make Miranda the queen of Naples, it was selfish but could not be said bad because Antonio and king of Naples left him and Miranda to die in the sea.

### Fun With Word

- (a) Sea Ocean (b) lake (c) peninsula (d) pond (e) lake

### Learn Pronunciaton

- (a) had (b) is (c) us (d) had (e) would

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) Which (b) Who (c) What (d) Which (e) Whose (f) Who (g) What (h) Whom
2. (a) Which bag is yours ? (b) Whose are these books (c) Who is she? (d) What did you have for breakfast? (e) Who gave you this box of chocolates?

### Learn to Write

The number of honest men; a big charity feast; pour it into an urn; in a small room; into the un; went to see the urn; Not even one person.

### Understand the Poem

- (a) 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.
- (b) Teeth of the vampire are as sharp as hooks to enable him drink the blood of living people.

- (c) An empire enters a house through the window.
- (d) One may see a ghost in the floating cloak and a monster in a street, but a spirit is seen in its actions, for example, salt added into someone's cup of tea.

## LESSON 10 : THE TEMPEST-II

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) Miranda thought all men had grave faces and grey beards like her father. She was delighted to see Ferdinand because he did not have a grave face or beard. He was a handsome young prince,
  - (b) When Ferdinand saw Miranda first, he thought she was the goddess of that place.
  - (c) Prospero called Ferdinand a spy to test his faithfulness in love for Miranda. Prospero said that he would tie neck and feet of Ferdinand together and make him drink sea-water and eat dead roots.
  - (d) Ferdinand found himself powerless to fight because of the effect of Prospero's magic.
  - (e) Prospero's real intention in treating Ferdinand the way he did was to test his faithfulness in love for Miranda.
  - (f) Prospero wanted to overhear Miranda and Ferdinand to know the situation whether his daughter would be the queen of Naples
  - (g) Ariel suddenly set before them a delightful feast. And then appeared before them in the shape of a monster and spoke and made them remember their bad behaviour in the past.
  - (h) Prospero showed the king of Naples, his son Ferdinand whom the king had seen leaping in the sea and was searching for.
2. Prospero wanted Antonio and the king of Naples to be brought before him to complete his plan to make Miranda the queen of Naples.

### Fun With Word

(a) shook (b) clenched (c) raised (d) shrugging (e) wrinkled (f) bit (g) nodded (h) hung (i) clicked (j) drummed (k) stamped (l) scratched.

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) that (b) That (c) Those (d) These (e) This (f) Those (g) Those (h) That (i) This (j) That

2. (a) This (b) That (c) These (d) Those (e) These

### Listening Time

(a) handsome (b) admired (c) second, true (d) dying (e) while (f) exactly (g) weary (h) followed (i) chess (j) harbour

### Learn to Write

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 breath and grow; it soaks up water and swells.

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The poor ones laugh and the rich ones coldly frown.
- (b) The poor men's hearts are always light and their wives do hum joyfully while working hard.
- (c) The rich need to give up their pride to understand the poor.
- (d) When the poet had money, many people pretended to be his friends and he is not happy because of their deceit.
- (e) The poet is right in his views to some extent.

## LESSON II : THE SECRET AGENTS

### Think and Answer

1. (a) Simon went to meet Keesing in search of mystery, instead he found a simple man living in a simple hotel.
- (b) A quite important paper was expected to be brought to Keesing
- (c) Another secret agent, Charlie was in Keesing's room having a pistol in his hand.
- (d) Charlie entered Keesing's room using a passkey. He was there to grab report concerning some new missiles.
- (e) When they heard the knock at the door Keesing told Charlie that it was police called by him.
- (f) Keesing knew that it was the waiter who had knocked because he himself had ordered the drink.
- (g) Keesing told a lie to Charlie that there was balcony under his room's window. When Charlie jumped to the make-believe balcony he fell down from six floors height and died.
- (h) Simon find this episode thrilling because there was a mystery about the report concerning a new missile, he another secret agent pointing a gun at them, two lies by Keesing and the change

of events quickly leading to Charlie's death.

- In the moment of high danger Keesing interpreted every event in his own way to other secret agent, Charlie to make him believe. It was his intelligence and presence of mind.

### Word With Words

(a) in private (b) secret (c) confidential (d) in secret (e) under cover

### Essential Grammar

- (a) ii (h)i (c) v (d) iii (e) iv
- (b) the train arrived (c) walked on the road (d) when it began to rain (e) I was talking with my friend

### Listening Time

(a) view (b) coffee (c) free (d) worse (e) boat (f) vest (g) use (h) heart (i) heat (j) earring

### Learn to Write

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

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

## LESSON 12 : SUFFERINGS OF WAR

### Think and Answer

- Cellar was the only place of refuge for the family.
  - The girl could not concentrate on her home work because she heard the gun fire from the hills. She could feel that some thing very bad was coming.
  - The people and children leaving the capital city were not guilty of anything.
  - The girl put her fingers in her ears to block out the terrible sounds.
  - The girl's Mummy was shaking and crying when she reached home after running across the bridge.

- (f) There was no electricity to cook in the electrical appliances. So Daddy found an old wood-burning stove in the attick, They were cooking on this wood-burning stove in the yard to keep the smoke away from the living rooms.
  - (g) The girl's Mummy has to run across the bridge so that the snipers-people shooting from a hidden place-may miss their target.
  - (h) There was no water in the water supply pipes.
2. (a) The real sufferings are experienced by persons themselves. Imaginary sufferings are those that they imagine with the help of news papers, magazines; books or talks.
  - (b) The cellar was the only place of refuge to the family because first effect of the pounding bombs was on the buildings above while cellar is the room under the floor.

### Fun With Words

(a) iii (b) i (c) v (d) ii (e) vi (f) iv

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) have finished (b) has watered (c) have watched (d) has, seen (e) have, moved
2. (a) played (b) have written (c) has visited (d) did, go (e) was not (f) has lived

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) Cities were found near rivers to get steady supply of water for household and industries.
- (b) The valleys are almost plain to walk on and we can grow crops there so they are populated.
- (c) It is easy to understand about men that land and water attracted them because they needed them for living and growing crops.
- (d) It is difficult to understand about men why they hate each other, build walls across cities and kill one another from dropping bombs from a great height.

## LESSON 13 : SPIRITED ENCOUNTER WITH FATE

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The bus in which Sudha was sitting behind the driver collided

head-on with another bus.

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

### Fun With Words

.....  
limitation, resignation, alteration, combination, explanation, exploration

### Essential Grammar

- .....
1. (a) has to get (b) had to walk (c) has to wear (d) have to go (e) had to answer
2. (b) the children have to be in bed (c) does Nick have to keep under control (d) do the pupils have to listen (e) did we have to walk home (f) did Sue have to wait.
3. (b) don't have to work so hard (c) does not have to wait (d) does not have to go out (e) did not have to get up early (f) did not have to walk home last night.
4. (a) must (b) have to (c) have to (d) must (e) must (f) have to

### Listening Time

.....  
(a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T (f) T (g) F (h) T (i) T (j) F

### Understand the Poem

- .....
- (a) Life has struggle and difficulties, that is why it is compared to the battlefield.
  - (b) We should not be like dumb cattle driven by circumstances but act and become a hero in the struggle (battle) of life.
  - (c) The aim of our life should be continuous progress.

- (d) We should learn to labour and be patient for the results.

## LESSON 14 : SURVIVAL OF HUMANS

### Think and Answer

- (a) Our forests, fisheries and the diversity of living species are close to collapsing under the pressure of human consumption and destruction.

(b) The plants are our sisters, the animals (the deer, the horse, the great eagle) are our brothers.

(c) If all the beasts are killed or die, man would die from a great loneliness of spirit.

(d) All things are connected like blood which unites one family.

(e) Man did not weave the web of life : he is merely a strand in it.

(f) The three bases of life are air, water and soil.

(g) We shall not like breathe the air full of smoke, to drink water polluted with hazardous chemicals and to eat grains and vegetables grown in the polluted soil.

(h) We should encourage environment friendly practices.

(i) human beings are very much dependent on others in nature. For example, they depend on forests, birds and animals. Forests bring rains. Without rains we will all die. Animals provide carbon dioxide to the trees to help them make their food. Birds help in transporting seeds to enable grow them farther and get all the nutrients.

(j) We should do something that may seem small. Other people will notice it. Some of them may mock of us, but some will come with us. Thus the efforts will be multiplied.
- (a) Whatever does man to the web of life, he does to himself because he, himself is a strand in this web of life.

(b) When all the plants animals and birds were living in plenty, it was enjoyable living for men But now the forests and wildlife are hardly surviving, so men also have to hardly survive.

### Learn Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

- (a) because (b) so (c) but (d) and (e) or (f) but (g) and (h) because

2. (b) I watched a film on television because I had nothing to do. (c) I went to bed because I was tired. (d) Lisa is hungry because she did not have breakfast. (e) I got up in the middle of the night because I could not sleep.

### Listening Time

(a) spirit (b) belongs (c) strand (d) survival (e) factor (f) polluted (g) food (h) planters (i) generation (j) nature

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) We join with the earth and with each other.
- (b) We appreciate the nature by feeling of great joy to see the sea, sunlight and stars,
- (c) The elements of earth are land, water and air.
- (d) We have to heal the earth for the damage to forests and pollution of water and air.
- (e) The supernatura power is one loving mystery which is difficult to understand.

## LESSON 15 : DRINK, DANCE AND DINNER

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The fable 'The Ant and the Grasshopper' tells to store for the other day or next season.
- (b) Tom announced that he did not like work and he was not suited for marriage.
- (c) Tom started to blackmail his elder brother when his money was spent.
- (d) 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 job humiliating a respectable lawyer like George.
- (e) Tom had unbelievably charm and cheerfulness. He was a most amusing companion.



- (f) George had lived a most regular and dutiful life of hard work. He was saving only third of his income. He saved money to have a house in the country
- (g) George disliked his brother, Tom because he was proud of being decent and respectable all his life. But Tom ruined all the family prestige.
- (h) The ruin family prestige by marrying of Tom to a women old enough to be her mother.
- (i) A grasshopper is not able to eat an ant's food, mostly the grain as he has no body organs to eat and digest it.

2. Humans and ants are alike in caring for tomorrow, that is storing.

### Learn Pronunciation

(a) hard (b) dear (c) career (d) hair (e) flour (f) care

### Essential Grammar

(a) Liz said that she wanted to be alone. (b) Galileo said that the earth moves round the sun. (c) Andre told me that he had seen Dick the day before at a party. (d) Jim told Judy that he was having a party there. (e) Joy said that she was taking her driving test the next day. (f) Sue told Kathy that she had only had that new computer since the day before. (g) And told me that he would see me in the office. (h) Billy said that it was the funniest show she had ever seen.

### Listening Time

(a) T (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) F (f) F (g) T (h) T (i) F (j) T

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) The poet is talking of our life routine full of worry, anxiety and hardship.
- (b) We can enjoy the beauty of different things by staring at them
- (c) The poet wants to observe keenly the beauties of the streams the woods and the humans.
- (d) 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.
- (e) A person should work enough to earn their living and then enjoy within social measures.

# Teacher's Manual

## (NB) English (Class-8)

### LESSON I : TAKING LOAN TO PAY LOAN

#### Think and Answer

- (a) Aunt Judy comments, What a beautiful and comfortable room! Little but having all type of pretty furniture.

(b) Aunt Judy says Wonderful, you have everything." on seeing Jim and Lucy's house as a whole.

(c) Car, fridge, piano, TV, DVD player and furniture.

(d) Jim has bought his house in quarterly instalments.

(e) Jim earns one hundred and thirty dollars per week. He pays one hundred and forty seven dollars for his instalments.

(f) Jim takes further loan to pay instalments for the things he had bought.

(g) Aunt Judy refuses to go home in Jim's car that really is not his

(h) Jim and Lucy buy coats for themselves.

(i) Aunt Judy calls the chain of instalments for instalments as 'a vicious circle'.

(j) 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.
- (a) Instalment plan is good when we have a steady income enough to run the household and pay the instalments.

(b) It is better to save money for future needs and luxuries because when we buy something cash down, then it is really ours.

#### Learn Spellings

(b) Jeep is a powerful vehicle. (c) Hotel has comfortable beds. (d) Injections are painful. (e) Suggestions are acceptable to me. (f) High fever is miserable at night.

#### Essential Grammar

(a) are having (b) I am not going (c) begins (d) are coming (e) arrives

#### Listening Time

(a) extra (b) cheque (c) high (d) motoring (e) rest (f) part (g) total (h) bit (i) vicious (j) least

## Understand the Poem

- (a) It is necessary to put ideas or dreams into practice to achieve success. Without achieving success the ideas are waste of time.
- (b) One can be impressed by bad people, especially a crowd and lose their virtue.
- (c) Triumph and disaster both make a person to leave their way to success therefore they are called imposters or cheats.
- (d) You will only repent if you don't make the fullest and the best use of your time.
- (e) 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 2 : GLOBAL FRIENDSHIP

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) Only one half of the human race takes part in globalisation.
  - (b) How can we say that the half of the human race, which has yet to make or receive a telephone call, let alone use a computer, is taking part in globalisation ? We cannot, without insulting their poverty
  - (c) Globalisation means more than just bigger markets—we must learn how to govern better, and above all how to govern better together.
  - (d) Interconnected often without involving the States has no check on crime, narcotics, terrorism, diseases and weapons.
  - (e) Wars between States are less frequent but internal wars have claimed millions of lives.
  - (f) Weapons of mass destruction are atom bombs and hydrogen bombs.
  - (g) Benefits of globalisation are faster growth, higher living standards and new opportunities – not only for individuals but also for better understanding between nations, and for common action.
  - (h) We can call human beings free and equal when they get freedom from want, freedom from fear, and the freedom of future generations to sustain their lives on this planet. Human beings will be equal when sharing out of money — food, clothing, houses etc — is fair.

- (i) Most internal conflicts happen in poor countries, especially those which are badly governed or where power and wealth are very unfairly distributed between ethnic or religion groups. So the best way to prevent conflict is to promote political arrangement in which all groups are fairly represented, combined with human rights, minority rights, and broad based economic development.
  - (j) Being civilised means making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man.
2. (a) We live in a world that is interconnected as never before—one in which groups and individuals interact more and more directly across State frontiers, often without involving the States at all. This exchange of knowledge, thoughts, ways, goods and services have caused the changes of our time.
- (b) The old African wisdom is that the earth is not ours. It is a treasure we hold in trust for our descendants. This wisdom is relevant today in imparting future generations freedom to sustain their lives on this planet. We must preserve the treasure of our forests, fisheries and the diversity of living species, minerals, land, water and air.

### Fun With Words

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- (a) iii (b) v (c) i (d) ii (e) vi (f) iv

### Learn Pronunciation

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- (a) rude (b) rule (c) Sue (d) push

### Essential Grammar

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- (a) eat enough (b) enough fruits (c) warm enough (d) enough money (e) go out enough (f) sharp enough

### Understand the Poem

---

- (a) The whole humanity must come together to help hungry and diseased.
- (b) The greatest gift of all is life.
- (c) All human beings together are God's great big family.
- (d) We should help the hungry and diseased.
- (e) No, we should not expect others to take responsibility but we ourselves should take responsibility.
- (f) Yes, love can change the world because world is made by loving human beings together.

- (g) Yes, they can. They can help the hungry, diseased and uneducated themselves and motivate others to join.
- (h) Ours. It is the responsibility of us, all human beings together to make the world a better place.

### LESSON 3 : THE MICROWORLD AROUND US

#### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The size of the smallest object the unaided eye can see is about a tenth of a millimeter in size.
  - (b) A lens is a piece of transparent curved material, usually glass, for concentrating or dispersing light rays.
  - (c) Magnifying glass is a lens, usually convex lens, that makes small things look larger than they actually are.
  - (d) Leeuwenhoek saw the unknown very small busy bugs, swimming, moving quickly and hopping inside a simple water drop.
  - (e) Spectacles are having been used as an aid for weak eyes for about 600 years.
  - (f) Once when Galileo, without plan, increased the distance between the lenses of his telescope he found that the lenses instead of magnifying distant objects began to magnify objects at close range. This was how the idea of the microscope was born
  - (g) Microscopes have shown that the germs (disease causing microbes) are of four kinds : protozoa, fungi, bacteria and viruses. Identifying the germs by seeing them through the microscope, we can diagnose the diseases.
  - (h) Leeuwenhoek made magnifying glasses which could magnify objects to 200 to 300 times their real size.
  - (i) Robert Hooke found that a thin slice of cork was made up of a great number of tiny divisions, rather like the cells of a honeycomb
  - (j) An electron microscope can magnify the real size of an object up to three lakh times.
2.
  - (a) Germs (Disease causing microbes). are identified by seeing them or photographing them through microscopes. Then we can stop the breeding of germs and germs-carrier insects and the spread of germs from the sick. We also have to increase the resistance of our body to the infections of germs, that is, their entry into the body, growth and effect.
  - (b) Our eyes are naturally made to see in visible light rays only. So

we cannot see in ultraviolet rays or electron beam rather they can damage our eyes.

### Learn Pronunciation

(a) cyst (b) baby (c) puppy (d) by

### Essential Grammar

(a) Maggie said that she had to go early. Her mother had gone out. (b) Sarah told Simon that she was enjoying her new job then. (c) Bill told Tracy that he would phone her the next day. (d) Janice told Kevin that she felt fine but he looked tired. (e) The boy said that he had broken the bowl. (f) Margaret said that she bought the shoes at that shop the day before.

### Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

## LESSON 4 : FASTER, HIGHER AND STRONGER

### Think and Answer

- (a) The Ancient Olympic Games were dedicated to Zeus, the supreme god of the Greeks and his temple was made in the Olympian plains.

(b) The first recorded Ancient Olympic Games took place at Olympia 776 B.C.

(c) The Ancient Olympic Games were abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius I in 394 A.D.

(d) 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."

(e) A French man called Baron Pierre De Coubertin revived the Modern Olympic Games.

(f) The events in pentathlon are running, wrestling, long jump, throwing the discus and hurling the javelin.

(g) 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.

(h) 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'.

- (i) 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.
  - (j) The distance of the marathon race is 26 miles and 385 yards.
2. (a) 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.
- (b) As the name of the games is given Olympic related to Olympia where the Ancient Olympic Game started, the flame is related to the temple in Olympia. This is historical and tells the origin of the games and its traditions.

### Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) get, pullover (b) get the job (c) get, letter (d) get her (e) got train
2. (a) got lost (b) getting cold (c) get better (d) got married (e) getting dark

### Listening Time

(a) statues (b) crime (c) power (d) Medals (e) summer (f) fighting (g) host (h) flame (i) runner (j) skill

### Learn to Write

2. 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

- (a) 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.
- (b) A fielder should stand on his toes, that is, ready to deal with the unexpected and putting enough care, attention and energy into catching a ball.
- (c) 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.

- (d) While defeated one should take it easy and try again.
- (e) 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.

## LESSON 5 : THE VICTIMS OF WAR

### Think and Answer

1. (a) Her only son, a boy of twenty, was due to leave in three days time to the war front.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Because the people in the compartment had also their sons at the war front, fighting or dead.
  - (d) According to the passenger with two sons at the front he would suffer twice as much as the father with one son.
  - (e) The red-faced man's son died satisfied at having ended his life in the best way he could have wished.
  - (f) The fat man told the other travellers to stop crying and to laugh as he did.
  - (g) 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.
2. 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.

### Learn Pronunciation

1. (a) most (b) cow (c) rose (d) soup (e) cloth (f) come (g) love (h) word
2. (a) move (b) rude (c) does (d) south (e) blood (f) book (g) rule (h) group

### Essential Grammar

- (a) boring (b) glazed (c) running (d) broken (e) fascinating (f) scorching (g) fallen (h) closed

### Listening Time

- (a) only (b) front (c) spoil (d) double (e) belong (f) feelings (g) old (h) laugh (i) share (j) failed



## Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

### Understand the Poem

- (a) 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
- (b) War is called long winter because as no crops are produced in winter in the cold countries, the war produces nothing.
- (c) Strength can be won by love.
- (d) Whenever we hate our brothers, we shall dispossess ourselves.

## LESSON 6 : THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

### Think and Answer

1. (a) People of Venice hated Shylock because he lended money at high interest.
- (b) Antonio had to take a big loan from Shylock for his dearest friend Bassanio' s marriage.
- (c) Shylock agreed to give loan to Antonio because he thought this was the time to catch Antonia who taunted him.
- (d) If Antonio could not repay the money by a certain day, he would lose a pound of his flesh, to cut off from any part of his body that Shylock pleased.
- (e) Antonio's letter read that his ships were lost and he was unable to pay the loan. And Shylock will take one pound of flesh causing him death.
- (f) Portia and Bassanio got married in a hurry because to repay Shylock's loan.
- (g) Portia dressed in The clothes of a male lawyer and set out immediately and arrived in Venice on the day of the trial to speak for Antonio.
- (h) Portia appealed Shylock to get the money and be merciful. Mercy is a quality of God himself. Earthly power comes nearest to God's when justice is mixed with mercy.
- (i) Shylock refused to send for a doctor because he wished Antonio's death.
- (j) Portia told the real meaning of the bond was that Shylock could not spill even a drop of blood. He could take only one pound of

flesh, neither a little more nor less. Otherwise Shylock's land and goods will be given up to the State of Venice.

2. (a) Bassanio, though he was in earnest need of money well knew Shylock's bad nature. So he was not in favour of taking loan on the condition of one pound flesh taken from any part of the body
- (b) Portia decided to speak in Antonio's defense herself because she realised that any other lawyer cannot have more sympathy for Antonio and may not interpret the law better in favour of Antonio.

### Learn Spellings

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

### Essential Grammar

(a) As he was driving down the street, a cat dashed across the road. (b) Do you know where Sarah is? (c) My goodness ! what has happened to your face ? (d) She writes very neatly, quickly and correctly. (e) Yesterday, I lost my earrings; I found them today.

### Listening Time

(a) had (b) thought (c) running, deer (d) rested, glass (e) break, eat (f) reason (g) lay (h) hear, hushed (i) bounded (j) hall

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) Mercy blessed 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.
- (b) Mercy is twice blessed because it blesses him that gives and him that takes.
- (c) 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.
- (d) When mercy guides justice, the earthly power becomes God-like.

## LESSON 7 : ON THE RIGHT PATH

### Think and Answer

- (a) The beggar told Mr Joseph that he was a village teacher for eight years. Mr Joseph remembered that the beggar had told him the other day that he was a student who was expelled. Finding his lie, he threatened the beggar to call police.

(b) The beggar told Mr Joseph that he was neither a student nor a teacher. Formerly he sang in a Russian choir and was sent told the truth.

(c) Initially Tony was given the work of chopping wood. He agreed to do it because he had no way out.

(d) Linda treated Tony badly in the beginning because she saw his tattered but fancy coat. She wanted him to do a better job.

(e) When Mr Joseph saw that Tony could hardly chop wood he felt a bit ashamed for having set a spoiled drunken perhaps sick man to work at menial labour in the cold.

(f) The carters made fun of Tony for his idleness, his weakness and his old and badly torn fancy overcoat.

(g) Mr Joseph sent Tony to a lawyer to do copying work. He advised him not to drink.

(h) Mr Joseph saw Tony at the ticket window of a theatre. He was a notary then.

(i) Linda took pity on Tony and chopped wood and did other work for him. But scolded him for his drinking and idleness.
- Linda saved Tony because she thought may be he get the right path in life.

### Learn Pronunciation

- (i) circle (b) curtain (c) coat (d) city

### Essential Grammar

- (a) need (b) is (c) is (d) come (e) starts (f) is (g) needs (h) is (i) tastes (j) buy

### Listening Time

- (a) expelled (b) chop (c) wood (d) silent (e) effect (f) cleaner (g) fancy (h) right (i) pit (j) cook

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The very latest things a butterfly has, are the shining coloured Circles on its wings.

- (b) The finest thing a butterfly has, is its tongue, so long and curled, to sip the nectar from flowers.
- (c) A poor caterpillar cannot enjoy sipping nectar from flowers.
- (d) The caterpillar rudely replied the butterfly, "Don't pity me ! I am better off than you !"
- (e) The caterpillar likes to creep and crawl.
- (f) The caterpillar eats, sits and stares all day.
- (g) The caterpillar would hate to be a butterfly.

## LESSON 8 : THE SONG OF THE FREE

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) The little princess burst into a flood of tears and nothing that her maids could say comforted her.
  - (b) The song and talk of the little brown bird pulled the little princess out of her gloom.
  - (c) The parrots said, "God save the king," and "Pretty Polly."
  - (d) The sisters advised the little princess to put the bird in a cage
  - (e) The little princess put the little bird in cage to ensure its safety. But the bird was very sad in it.
  - (f) 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."
  - (g) 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.
  - (h) The bird said, "I will come because I love you, little princess. And I shall sing you the loveliest song, I know".
2. 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

- (a) crooned (b) whistling (c) belt, out (d) burst into song (e) singing

### Learn Pronunciation

1. (a) mate (b) lap (c) pad (d) lack
2. (a) fed (b) be (c) tread (d) peace (e) wealthy (f) fed

## Essential Grammar

- (a) Is there, there is (b) Are there (c) are there (d) There is (e) are there (f) There are not (g) Is there (h) Is there
- (a) It is (b) It is (c) is it (d) is it, it is (e) It is (f) It is

## Listening Time

- (a) hop (b) goldfish (c) end (d) different (e) raised (f) cage (g) singing (h) fly (i) different (j) myself

## Learn to Write

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

- The colours of the bird's wings were golden, silver and bright red.
- The four types of the birds' sound were clang, tinkle, ring and whistle.
- The four words used by the poet for the movement of birds are wheeled, flashed, darted and mounting.
- 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 9 : TO PACK FOR A TRIP

### Think and Answer

- The author volunteered to do the packing because he intended to guide Ben and Sue in packing and supervise their work.
  - 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.
  - The real intention of the author was to guide and supervise Ben and Sue's work.
  - 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.

- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Sue sat on the packed hamper and said she hoped nothing would be found broken.

2. She was sitting lazily on the sofa. So she might have seen the author's boots in a corner of the room.

### Fun With Words

(a) packed (b) dumped (c) shove (d) slammed down (e) stacking

### Learn Pronunciation

(a) hit (b) bite (c) guild (d) height (e) dig (f) guilt

### Essential Grammar

(a) am I ? (b) does not it ? (c) did not they ? (d) won't they ? (e) are not they ? (f) did not you? (g) will he ? (h) have you ? (i) shall we? (j) are not I ? (k) do you? (l) could you? (m) had he ? (n) will he ? (o) won't she?

### Listening Time

(a) ride (b) stay (c) packing (d) laughs (e) squashed (f) come (g) carry (h) tea pot (i) things (j) teaspoons

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) Because she was bored living in the unpleasant pond and she longed to go out in the world beyond.
- (b) The duck promised the kangaroo that she would sit quite still and say nothing but Quack'.

- (c) The kangaroo said that the duck 's feet were unpleasantly wet and cold and would probably give it rheumatism.
- (d) The duck said that she would wear worsted socks in its feet and wear a cloak to keep out the cold.
- (e) The kangaroo directed the duck to sit quite at the end of its tail to balance it well and sit steady.

## LESSON 10 : CHESS PLAYERS-I

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The two friends played chess all the time to sharpen their intellect  
 (b) Because even the servants believed that playing chess was a sign of bad luck. It was like a disease that would slowly but surely destroy the life and property of those who fall ill with it.  
 (c) Mirza's wife had severe headache, she asked for medicine and Mirza was absorbed in an interesting position of his chess queen  
 (d) Mirza's wife threw away the chessmen out of the window and asked the servants to tell Mir leave at once.  
 (e) Mir offered his drawing room to play chess.  
 (f) Now she could not stand at the door and watch the happenings outside. Now she was also busy in fulfilling the two players' demands for betel-leaves, sweets and Snacks.  
 (g) Mir' servants were idle and lazy. When Mir sat at home they had to work particularly bring and prepare betel-leaves, sweets and snacks.  
 (h) Mir's servants said that chess was the sign of bad luck and the players' life and property were in danger.
2. People disliked giving too much time to play chess as it makes them addict and the players did not attend to their business, Service and household properly.

### Learn Pronunciation

1. (a) watch (b) heat (c) far (d) salt (e) said (f) want (g) please (h) care
2. **long vowel sound of 'i'** : (a) why, fight (b) bike (d) liked, bike (e) like (f) bike (g) smile  
**short vowel sound of 'i'** : (a) did, Milli, Janice (b) Milli (d) Janice silver, ring (d) Janice (e) Milli, did, ring (f) Milli, Janice, sit (g) Janice, big

### Essential Grammar

1. (a) I have just checked the answer. (b) have just rung him. (c) I have just eaten it. (d) She has just tidied it.

2. (a) has already gone (b) has already started. already arrived. (d) have already seen it.

### Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The merchants of richly wares sold turbans, tunics, mirrors and daggers.
- (b) The goldsmiths made wristlet, anklet, ring, bells, girdles, and scabbards.
- (c) The pedlars sold chessmen and ivory dice by calling out.
- (d) The maidens grinded sandal wood, henna and spice.

## LESSON II : CHESS PLAYERS-II

### Think and Answer

1. (a) The military officer came to fetch Mir in Nawab's presence and be ready for real battlefield.
- (b) The two friends chose an old and deserted place beyond the river Gomti. No military officer could track them down there.
- (c) Mirza said to Mir to think of the calamity caused by five thousand soldiers of the English army. He was interested in them because he was loosing game after game. He wanted to distract the mind of Mir.
- (d) Mir said to Mirza that the English soldiers had taken away the Nawab who must be shedding tears of blood. No one was happy for ever. Mirza found his story boring because then Mirza was winning game after game.
- (e) When Mirza again lost three games in a row and Mir was humming his victory, Mirza asked Mir not to touch any piece till he had decided his next move.
- (f) The quarrel between the chess players turned into a duel when they called each other's forefathers as grass-cutters.
- (g) The duel resulted in the death of both the chess players.
- (h) The chess players laid down their lives for illusive honour.
2. The rulers though were engaged in wars most of the time but not daily. They satisfied their idea or opinion of honour about themselves although wrong, by playing chess-an imaginary battle.

### Learn Spellings



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

### Essential Grammar

(a) has turned (b) planted (c) stopped (d) finished (e) has died (f) has, gone

### Learn to Write

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

- (a) The Titanic lies in a lonely corner of the sea.
- (b) The cold currents of the sea move through and around the steel chambers which were warm previously.
- (c) Abnormal and hideous, slimed, dumb, indifferent sea worms crawl over the mirrors.
- (d) The golden articles and other wealth on the ship lie in the darkness on the ocean floor and the fishes query what is that waste.

## LESSON 12 : PLANTS HAVE EMOTIONS

### Think and Answer

1. (a) J.C. Bose discovered that plants have life.
- (b) Because at that time India was known for its greatness in the fields of fine arts, literature and philosophy and not in modern science
- (c) Bose refused salary because he was given half the salary for the same kind and same amount of work done by Europeans. Secondly it was a question of principles.
- (d) Since boyhood J.C. Bose believed that plants have life.
- (e) The crescograph records and magnifies the reaction (movement) of plants to manures, light, noise, heat, cold, human touch and other stimuli.
- (f) In ancient times people used to believe that the world, as one beautiful unity was created by the Almighty God. Everything in the world from man to stones, had its place and purpose.
- (g) J.C. Bose realized that there was a similarity in the behaviour of lifeless and living things. He said that plants and metals had a life of their own and could become 'tired', depressed or 'happy'.

- (h) J.C. Bose was, honoured as sir' by the Government of India in 1917 and Fellow of Royal Society in 1920.
  - (i) Cressograph, coheror, Resivet recorder.
  - (j) Bose had deep concern for India and her people. He had a deep faith in the intelligence of his countrymen.
2. (a) People who do the same kind and same amount of work should be paid equally.
- (b) The yes-man cannot doubt or oppose the traditional thoughts. One can discover or invent only when he has doubts, that is, thinks from a new angle and rejects the tradition.

### Learn Pronunciation

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

### Essential Grammar

- (a) The door is being painted.
- (b) Keys have been lost by Lucy.
- (c) My bicycle is repaired by this mechanic.
- (d) This letter was written in haste by me.
- (e) Sylvia's car was not borrowed by Tom.
- (f) Has the dinner been cooked by you ?
- (g) A beautiful portrait has been drawn by Anjana.
- (h) The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
- (i) Malaria germs are transmitted by female Anopheles mosquito.
- (j) Soccer game was being watched in the stadium by a huge crowd.

### Learn to Write

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.

### Understand the Poem

- (a) The poet saw the golden daffodils beside the lake and beneath the trees.
- (b) The poet compares himself to a lonely floating cloud.
- (c) The flowers were moving lightly like the wings of the birds and dancing in the breeze.

- (d) The stars are continuous in the milky way. The daffodils are also continuously stretched along the edge of a bay.
- (e) The company of the flowered plants is lively because they are lively and full of energy.

## LESSON 13 : LONG TRAVELS

### Think and Answer

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1.
  - (a) Hundreds of years ago Europeans thought that India and China were very rich.
  - (b) Main item of trade between the East and the West was spices
  - (c) About seven hundred years ago people had to travel mainly by overland routes.
  - (d) Many travellers died on the way for lack of food and water or killed in the fighting with robbers. There were many cases of travellers captured and sold as slaves.
  - (e) The Polos lived in Venice, greatest centre in Europe of trade with the East.
  - (f) Marco Polo, with his father Niccolo Polo and uncle Maffeo Polo, started for his journey to China in the year 1271 A.D.
  - (g) Kublai Khan sent Marco Polo to Ceylon to bring the holy tooth of the Buddha for him.
  - (h) Persian nobles came to China to bring the princess of China to Persia for marriage to Arghun. the viceroy of Persia.
  - (i) Unluckily the direction of the wind changed and it carried the ships to Indo-China and then to Sumatra. They were delayed there for many months. After months of sailing they reached Ceylon and touched India and East Africa before they reached Persia.
  - (j) The Polos invited all their friends and relatives to dinner. After the dinner the Polos tore off the lines of stitching of their clothes. Precious stones fell from the linings. The astonished guests believed their wonderful story.
  - (k) When Marco Polo was in the Prison of Genoa, he dictated a book to a fellow prisoner from the notes made on his journeys. The book became famous because it contained detailed information about things, places and people of East he had seen. People in Europe had very little knowledge of the East in those days.
2.
  - (a) In those days, the kings and princes avoided very long travels lest they die in the way.

- (b) If Marco Polo had returned to Peking, he would find Kublai Khan dead. His successor may not respect Marco Polo.

### Fun With Words

- (a) journey (b) flight (c) drive (d) voyage

### Learn Spellings

- (a) unaware (b) unwell (c) unable (d) unacceptable (e) unpleasant

### Essential Grammar

- (a) We had already had our soup. (b) I had seen the film. (c) The programme had ended. (d) I had finished my homework. (e) I had left my wallet at home.
- (b) I had not seen her for ten years. (c) She had arranged to do something else. (d) She had gone out. (e) The film had already begun.

### Listening Time

- (a) dared (b) Marco Polo, governor (c) crossed (d) devoted (e) Fifteen (f) set (g) delayed (h) reached (i) died (j) friends

### Understand the Poem

- eastern cities with mosques and minarets among sandy gardens, China and forests near the Nile river (in Africa).
- Yes, I like to travel.
- I would like to visit places on the seaside, monuments and modern cities.
- The eastern cities have mosques and minarets, are set among sandy gardens and have bazaars with rich goods from near and far.
- China has the Great Wall round it. On one side of it is desert and on the other side are cities humming with the voice and sound of bells and drums.
- The forests of Africa are wide, hot and with tall trees, full of apes and coconuts and having Negro hunters' huts. The Nile river has crocodiles in its water and tigers in jungles on its banks.

## LESSON 14 : IN SPITE OF HER HANDICAPS

### Think and Answer

- (a) Helen Keller was a blind woman who became a celebrity.  
(b) 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. Often Helen found it difficult to communicate. Then she would throw things away.

- (d) Helen repeated the motions of her fingers in different positions as the teacher made different signs or letters.
  - (e) 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.
  - (f) 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.
  - (g) After about nine years she regained her power of speech.
  - (h) Different positions of the fingers of one hand on the other hand represented different letters of the alphabet.
  - (i) Helen described Annie as 'the sunshine of her life' in her book 'Teacher'.
  - (j) 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.
2. (a) 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.
- (b) 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.

### Learn Spellings

(a) anxious (b) glorious (c) mischievous (d) famous (e) humorous

### Essential Grammar

1. (b) Would you like to go to the concert this evening? (c) Would you like to go for jogging ? (d) Would you like to watch a film on television ? (e) Would you like to borrow an umbrella ?(1)Would you like to see some wedding photographs?
2. (a) would (b) Do (c) Do (d) Would (e) would

### Learn to Write

Do it Yourself

## LESSON 15 : REST BETWEEN BEATS

### Think and Answer

1.
  - (a) Two false notions about heart are (i) Heart is a very romantic character. (ii) It is fragile and delicate.
  - (b) The heart muscles are the strongest of all the muscles in the body—except those of a woman's uterus as she gives birth. But uterine muscles don't keep at it day and night for more than 80 years, as heart is expected to do.
  - (c) The heart pumps 18,000 liter blood every day.
  - (d) The heart gets its nourishment by two coronary arteries and not from the blood passing through its four chambers.
  - (e) The heart sends a signal through sudden sharp pain.
  - (f) The body absorbs quite an amount of nicotine from the tobacco smoked which causes the arteries (blood carrying tubes) to become narrow particularly in the hands and feet. It raises the pressure against which the heart must work.
  - (g) A fat person is more likely to have a higher blood pressure because every kilogram of excess fat in the body muscles contains some 700 kilometers of capillaries through which the heart has to push blood.
  - (h) The heart-patient should avoid foods having much fats.
  - (i) To reduce high blood pressure, get rid of excess weight.
  - (j) To bring the rate of heart-beat down one must relax his mind. One should cut down on fats and smoking, slim down a bit, take regular mild exercise and relax a little more.
2.
  - (a) He should cut down fat and smoking, slim down a bit, take regular mild exercise and relax a little more.
  - (b) Exercising very much on weekends will burden the heart five times. Mild exercise every day will cause the clearing of the fat deposits in the coronary arteries and new blood pathways to develop. Therefore mild exercise everyday is better than very much exercise on weekends.

### Learn Pronunciation

(a) lock (b) spoke (c) spot (d) log

### Essential Grammar

(a) Affirmative (b) Exclamatory (c) Imperative (d) Yes/No Interrogative (e) Exclamatory (f) Negative (g) Wh-Interrogative

### **Learn to Write**

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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