

Teacher's Manual

GRADE
6
MIDDLE
STAGE

Tanquiri.AI

English



MASTERMIND

Tanquiri English-6

Chapter 1 : Jimmy Jet and His TV Set

A. 1. Jimmy Jet watched TV all the time.

2. Jimmy Jet grew pale and lean from watching TV all day and night.

3. At the end of the poem, Jimmy Jet transformed into a TV set, and now people sit around and watch him.

4. The poem is humorous because it exaggerates the consequences of excessive TV watching, turning it into a comical and absurd transformation of Jimmy Jet into a living TV set.

B. 1. chin 2. hair 3. brains 4. face 5. ears

Word Power

A. almost	instead
screen	between
watched	tail
B. face	pale and lean
eyes	frozen
bottom	chair
tail	plug

Chapter 2 : Deeds Must be Prideless

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

B. 1. Who ever, empty-handed

2. Janushruti, self-praise

3. favours, expecting

4. humbly, virtuous

5. confluent

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

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

E. 1. Janushruti was a powerful and generous king.

2. He was famous for his kindness, charity and generosity towards his people.
3. Pride overwhelmed him because he started thinking too highly of himself and his deeds.
4. The female swan reminded the male swan of the saintly cartman Raikwa, who performed deeds without expecting anything in return.
5. Janushruti decided to find Raikwa and learn from his selfless actions.
6. Raikwa's teaching emphasized doing good for others without letting pride and ego control one's actions.

Word Power

A. clean - dirty near - far active - inactive
rich - poor honest - dishonest big - small
strong - weak

B. Powerful - The superhero was powerful enough to lift a car with one hand.

Drink - It's essential to drink plenty of water to stay hydrated.

Funny - The comedian told a funny joke that had the audience laughing.

Secret. The data trustee unseals a secret plot to steal valuable artwork.

furniture.

Health: Regular exercise and a balanced diet contribute to good health.

Injured: The injured athlete was unable to participate in the championship.

Grammar

A. 1. Rich - Richer - Richest
2. Many - More - Most
3. Much - More - Most
4. Ugly - Uglier - Ugliest
5. Wide - Wider - Widest

B. 1. Prosperous - Wealthy
2. Deserve - Earn
3. Benevolent - Kind
4. Earning - Receiving
5. Proceed - Progress

C. 1. Funny 2. Biggest 3. Black 4. Healthy 5. Blue

Let's Write

Benevolence is the act of kindness and generosity towards others. King Janushruti, in the story, exemplified benevolence by taking care of his subjects and providing for their needs. His construction of roads, wells, rest-houses, orphanages, and free-feeding houses showcased his commitment to the well-being of his people. Additionally, Janushruti's humility and gratitude towards God for the means to help others reflected true benevolence.

Benevolence extends beyond material wealth; it involves selfless actions and a genuine concern for others' welfare. Janushruti's realization, prompted by the swans and Raikwa, emphasized the importance of humility and selflessness in benevolent acts. This story serves as a reminder that true benevolence is rooted in compassion and the desire to make a positive impact on the lives of others.

Composition

Many years ago, in the prosperous kingdom of Mahavishi, there lived a generous and powerful king named Janushruti. Known for his benevolence, Janushruti took care of his subjects, building roads, wells, and institutions for the welfare of his people. However, over time, pride crept into his heart, and he began seeking praise for his deeds.

One day, two swans passing by sparked a realization in the king. The female swan compared Janushruti's actions to those of the saintly cartman Raikwa, who performed selfless deeds without seeking recognition. Disturbed by this, Janushruti sought out Raikwa to learn from his humility.

Raikwa's teachings emphasized selfless action and humility. He explained the unity of all beings under the Almighty God, advising Janushruti to do good without letting pride control him. The king, deeply moved, embraced Raikwa's wisdom and learned that humility, politeness, and selflessness are the true virtues above all. This encounter transformed Janushruti, teaching him that true merit renounces pride.

Chapter 3 : Crusoe Builds a Home

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

B. 1. fresh water ,rain , heat 2. sails, tent 3. dog, cats 4. ground

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

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

E. 1. Crusoe chose a place near fresh water and beside a big rock. He chose it because the rock had a cave that could protect him from the rain, heat and wild animals. It was a safe and useful place to build his house.

2. Crusoe made a fence by drawing a half circle on the ground in front of the rock. Then he drove strong wooden stakes deep into the ground along that line. After that, he tied all the stakes together with ropes to make the fence strong. This fence kept animals and danger away from his house.

3. Crusoe picked up many useful things from the ship such as food, tools, guns, powder, shot, sails, clothes and wood. These things helped him to build his tent and live safely on the island.

However, he did not have some important things. He did not have a spade, a shovel or a pickaxe, so digging the ground and making his home became very difficult for him.

4. Crusoe went to the highest spot on the island each day to watch the sea and look for any ship that might be passing by. He hoped that one day a ship would see him and rescue him from the island.

5. Crusoe made a spade by cutting a piece of hard wood and shaping it carefully with the tools he had. Since he had no metal spade or shovel, he worked slowly to make the wooden one strong enough.

He used the spade for digging the ground, making space inside the cave, and for building his house safely inside the fence.

6. Crusoe made the furniture he needed by cutting pieces of wood from the trees on the island. He shaped the wood with the tools he had brought from the ship. In this way, he made a table, a chair and shelves for his cave. Even though the work was slow and difficult, he patiently built everything he needed for his home.

Word Power

hammar – hammer

fance – fence

shuoldar – shoulder

between – between

spede – spade

leddar – ladder

caller – cellar

niether – neither

Grammar

A. 1. c. make everything clear to him 2. a. gave a quick look 3. b. started to sparkle 4. b. improved a lot

B. 1. Football and squash are anaerobic exercises.
2. They involve sudden and quick movements.
3. They make your muscles stronger, but they don't help your heart very much.
4. Swimming and running are aerobic exercises.
5. Aerobic exercises involve continuous movements.
6. They make your heart stronger and improve your blood circulation.

C. 1. closed → doors
2. strong → hands, spirit
3. puzzled → look
4. amazing → event, news
5. winning → goal
6. important → news
7. sporting → spirit

D. 1. as cold as ice
2. as right as rain
3. as brave as a lion
4. as good as gold
5. as fit as a fiddle
6. as clever as a fox
7. as quick as lightning
8. as light as a feather
9. as pretty as a picture
10. as dark as night

11. as busy as a bee
12. as hard as stone

E. 1. In the summer, cotton clothes make you feel comfortable.

2. The message was so unclear that Rita was confused and bewildered.
3. After a tennis lesson, Rafi comes home tired and really hungry.
4. Sarthak will make it to the team. He is a powerful batsman.
5. The sky was bright on the day of the match.
6. A chess player has to be intelligent and quick thinking.

Chapter 4 : The Blind Boy

A. 1. What is the blessing of the sight?

2. With me 'twere always day.
3. You mourn my hapless woe.
4. Then let not what I cannot have.
5. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king.

B. 1. blessing 2. enjoy 3. warm 4. patience

C. 1. light, sight 2. see, he 3. bright, night 4. make, awake 5. hear, bear 6. destroy, boy

D. 1. In the first stanza, the poet asks about the nature and experience of light, wondering about the blessing of sight that he cannot enjoy being blind.

2. In the second stanza, 'I' refers to the blind boy or the poet himself.
3. The poet feels the warmth of the sun but questions how it makes it day or night for others.
4. The poet makes his day or night by sleeping or playing.
5. The poet often hears people mourning his hapless woe.
6. The poet of the poem is Colley Cibber.

Composition

"With heavy sighs I often hear": Here, the blind boy acknowledges that others express sorrow for his condition.

"You mourn my hapless woe": The boy understands that people lament his

unfortunate situation.

"But sure with patience I can bear": The boy consoles himself by asserting that he can endure his condition with patience.

"A loss I ne'er can know": The boy implies that he cannot truly comprehend the loss of sight since he has never experienced it.

In these lines, the blind boy reflects on the reactions of others to his blindness, emphasizing his acceptance and patience in dealing with a situation he has never fully known.

Chapter 5 : A Girl with a Basket

- A.** 1. a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. a.
- B.** 1. Upper 2. talking 3. refugee 4. food 5. independence
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- D.** 1. c. 2. d. 3. e. 4. a. 5. b.
- E.**
 - 1. The narrator got down at every station to talk with the people and understand the pulse of the nation.
 - 2. The young refugee children disturbed the narrator's conversation. They were selling hand-woven reed baskets.
 - 3. The refugee children were those who had migrated during the partition between India and Pakistan. They were selling hand-woven reed baskets at the railway station.
 - 4. The girl, despite her impoverished condition, returned the money to the narrator with pride and graciousness, indicating that she found the offer offensive.
 - 5. The narrator is impressed by the pride, decency, citizenship, and passion for independence displayed by the people of India.
- F.**
 - 1. These children are called refugees because they, along with their families, migrated during the partition between India and Pakistan. The condition of the refugees was dire, with many facing hunger, poverty, and a lack of basic necessities during their journey.
 - 2. The refugees, driven by the fear of religious fanaticism during the partition, faced extreme poverty and hardship during their migration.

Many lacked food and belongings, leading to starvation and death along the way. In the cities, they set up stalls and lived in cloth and grass sheds, struggling to make a living.

Word Power

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

Grammar

1. My younger brother reads in class VI.
2. Her red cardigan needs dry cleaning.
3. A bird was sitting in a tree.
4. The old man was trying to cross the road.
5. My grandfather takes me for a walk.
6. That beautiful girl is my class-mate.
7. Our English teacher is very strict.

Let's Talk

Discuss with your partner about the culture of India.

Let's Write

India : The Golden Bird

India, often referred to as the Golden Bird, is a land of diverse cultures, traditions, and heritage. Its rich history, vibrant festivals, and ancient wisdom make it a unique and captivating country. From the majestic Himalayas to the serene beaches of Goa, India offers a spectrum of landscapes. The warmth of its people and the unity in diversity contribute to the country's charm. Exploring the arts, dance forms and music of India unveils a cultural tapestry that is both intricate and beautiful. The Golden Bird continues to shine through its timeless traditions, making India a jewel in the world's cultural treasury.

Composition

The author narrates a journey from New Delhi to the Himalayas, where he encounters refugee children selling baskets at a railway station. These children, affected by the partition between India and Pakistan, struggle to

make a living. The author, moved by a young girl's earnest plea, buys a basket despite having no need for it. This act reflects the warmth and decency of the people, leaving a lasting impression on the author about India's soul. The story highlights the resilience and pride of those facing adversity, offering a glimpse into the heart of the nation.

Chapter 6 : The Kite-Maker

- A.** a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. c. 5. d.
- B.** 1. premises 2. Kite-flying 3. knew 4. affinity 5. breeze
- C.** 1. F2. T 3. F4. T 5. T 6. F
- D.** 1. Ali came to the grandfather.
 - 2. The Dragon Kite soared into the sky, pulled strangely on the twine, and eventually the twine broke, and the kite leapt away towards the sun, never to be found again.
 - 3. People were no longer interested in kite-flying because there were not many open spaces left, and the city had changed, becoming more hurried and focused on other activities.
 - 4. The author compares men with trees by describing their growth and decline at the same speed if not hurt, starved, or cut down.
 - 5. Mahmood did not respond because he had passed away while sitting in the sun, dreaming.
 - 6. The torn kite was caught by a sudden breeze and lifted into the air, flying far above the city.
 - 7. The old man was daydreaming in the sun.
 - 8. Ali's kite stuck in the banyan tree.
 - 9. The old man giggled and said that Ali would have another kite.
 - 10. Mahmood's premises had been sold many years ago to a junkdealer.
- E.** 1. Mahmood once made a special kite for the Nawab, which comprised small and light paper discs trailing on a bamboo frame. It had a fantastic face with two eyes made of small mirrors, resembling a crawling serpent or a dragon due to the decreasing size of the discs from head to tail.
 - 2. Ali's kite got stuck in the banyan tree but was later caught by a sudden

breeze and lifted into the air, flying far above the city.

Word Power

1. courtyard
2. pity
3. deluge
4. recall
5. delicate
6. occupation
7. liberate

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

Grammar

A. 1. have been 2. has been 3. has been 4. have been 5. has been 6. has been
7. have been 8. has been 9. has been 10. have been

Spelling

Complete the following words:

1. Receipt
2. Jewellery
3. Ninety
4. Mercury
5. Tuition
6. Whistle

Let's Write

1. I played hockey.
2. It rained.
3. Will the players win the match?
4. Who will call you in the morning?
5. I do not scold you.

Chapter 7 : Birbal and the Cooking Pot

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

B. 1. happen

2. strength

3. reward

4. reward

5. warm

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

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

E. 1. Akbar 2. Birbal 3. Trying to cook with a pot balanced on tall sticks over a fire.

F. 1. Birbal was a minister in Akbar's court.

2. Akbar wanted to test the strength of the common man.

3. The drummer announced Akbar's reward for anyone who could stand one night in the river near the palace.

4. The washerman won the test set by Akbar.

5. A courtier pointed out that the lights from the palace had kept the water warm, and Akbar reconsidered the reward.
6. Birbal demonstrated a similar situation with a cooking pot and fire, explaining that the lights of the palace had made the water warm.

Word Power

plcae - palace, rlefie - relief, peolpe - people, ngith - night, laone - alone, ofoihs1 - foolish, sruivev - survive, tiwnlke - twinkle, serdev - deserve, inch - chin

Grammar

1. It is forbidden to tell **him** to anyone.
2. Aunt Pauly did everything by **herself**.
3. This book is **mine**.
4. **Those** boxes are to be sent back.
5. **What** did grandfather tell you?

Let's Write

1. My maid has made tomato sandwiches for me today.
2. Glass breaks very easily. If you apply the brakes, the car will stop.
3. The boy had a large piece of cake. He felt full and at peace.

Chapter 8 : Kindness : A Great Virtue

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

B. 1. he was stung by a scorpion. 2. a peacock lying rather listlessly.
3. operate upon the peacock and remove the tumour.
4. reward for being kind to the peacock.
5. stimulates some nerves in our brain which produces calmness and relaxes the heart.

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

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

E. 1. Gandhiji felt the African's pain as his own and sucked out the poison to bring him relief.

2. Gandhiji's kindness won him the love and respect of a complete stranger, making the African his devoted follower.
3. The British Government chose an African convict to prevent any influence of Gandhiji on others since the convict did not know any Indian language.
4. The peacock had a tumour around its right eye, obstructing its vision and preventing it from eating or drinking.

F. 1. Dr Kalam noticed a sick peacock with a tumour, summoned a vet, and had the tumour removed, saving the bird's life. He did this out of compassion and kindness.

2. People show kindness for various reasons, such as empathy, compassion, a desire to help, moral values, and the fulfillment of making a positive impact on others' lives.

Word Power

A. 1. LISTLESSLY 2. OBSTRUCTING 3. ARDENT 4. CARESS 5. STIMULATE

B. 1. benevolence 2. compassion

C. 1. assistant 2. accountant 3. applicant 4. participant 5. servant

Grammar

A. 1. Mother laid the baby in the cot and went for a bath.

2. The mechanic lay on his back under the car.

3. The baby does not like to lie in the pram.

4. I was sorry to note that she had lied to me.

5. Jyoti laid aside the book and went to open the door.

6. Mansi has lied to me on several occasions.

7. It is a bad habit to lie.

8. You may lie here and take some rest.

B. 1. We are walking at a fairly good speed. We'll reach in time.

2. We are walking rather slowly. I'm afraid we'll get late.
3. Our prices are rather high. We'll not attract many customers.
4. Our prices are fairly high. We'll make a good profit.
5. A rather large crowd turned up to see the match.
6. The number of people present there was fairly large. The police could not control them.
7. We stayed at Hotel Palm. The accommodation was fairly decent, but the food was rather expensive.

C. 1. S2. S3. S4. P.5. P

D. 1. Question 2. Exclamation 3. Request 4. Statement 5. Statement

Chapter 9 : William Tell

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

B. One day William Tell and his son were going to the market **square**. Suddenly a soldier asked him to **salute** the Duke's cap which was put up on a long **pole**. William Tell **refused** to salute the cap. The soldiers took him to the **Governor**, whose name was Gessler. The Governor asked the soldiers to tie William Tell's son to a **tree**. An **apple** was placed on his head. William Tell **took** an arrow and **split** the apple into two parts.

C. 1. F2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. 1. b. 2. c. 3. d. 4. a

E. 1. The soldiers stood at the market square to ensure that everyone saluted the Duke's cap.

2. The soldiers took William Tell to the Governor because he refused to salute the Duke's cap.

3. The Governor asked William Tell to shoot an arrow and split an apple placed on his son's head.

4. William Tell stuck one arrow in his belt as a backup in case he missed his aim, ready to use it against the Governor.

5. The Governor's party was in great danger due to a storm that broke out, causing the ship to be blown off course.

6. William Tell freed himself by taking control of the Governor's ship during the storm and escaping to a rock that stuck out into the lake.

Word Power

A. tyrant	furious
distance	moment
soldier	governor
skilful	traitor
B. 1.d. 2. e. 3. f. 4. b. 5. c. 6. h. 7. g. 8. a.	

Grammar

A. 1. He was a very clever man.

2. He gave the mouth a little twist, and drew wrinkles round the eyes.

3. A man drew another face.

4. He was drawing the distant hills.

5. She has just won an education scholarship.

B. 1. All the children knew him well, didn't they?

2. This line makes her mouth look sweet, doesn't it?

3. You haven't put in all the lines, have you?

4. Your mother is fond of jokes, isn't she?

5. Janey is no longer irresponsible, is she?

6. Sally didn't cause any frown lines on her mother's face, did she?

7. It put that line into her face, didn't it?

8. Oh, they've laugh lines, haven't they?

9. She is lovely, isn't she?

10. It would make her sad, wouldn't it?

Chapter 10 : The Computer

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

B. 1. computer 2. brain 3. replaced 4. grains of sand, micro-chips

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

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

E. 1. They went to visit Mrs. Neelam Sharma in a computer factory.

2. They saw the computer in the demonstration room of the factory.

3. The computer is useful at home for providing information, keeping accounts, passing on messages, providing interesting games, and teaching.

4. The first electronic computer was built in the USA.

5. Computer science is being taught not only in colleges but also in many schools.

6. The computer is not a substitute for the human brain because it lacks common sense; it is just a support to our brain.

Word Power

A. addition manufacture transistor pleasure industry
substitute support brain instruction

B. really - actually certainly - definitely
grains of sand - silicon micro-chips - transistors
built - made substitute - replacement
push - press support - help

Grammar

A. 1. a fault 2. replace 3. industry 4. information 5. invent 6. brain 7. accounts
8. support 9. instruction 10. manufacture

B. 1. fined, drove 2. were still discussing, rang 3. went, came 4. shifted, started
5. did you do, called 6. caught, was cooking, did not suffer

C. 1. The shelf was large enough to accommodate all my books.
2. We walked fast enough to reach the theater in time.
3. I was careful enough to see through their trick.
4. She had practiced hard enough to do well in the competition.
5. Do you understand the problem clearly enough to handle it yourself?
6. The manager was satisfied enough to place a large order with us.

D. 1. As soon as she opened the newspaper, she screamed as if she had seen a ghost.
2. The policeman behaved with me as if I were a suspect.
3. Sehwag was hitting every ball as if he were in a video game.
4. The little boy greedily ate the food as if he hadn't eaten for days.
5. She rose to answer the question, but she stood speechless as if struck by lightning.
6. The moment I dropped the catch, the captain looked at me as if I had committed a crime.

Chapter 11 : After Twenty Years

A. 1. a. 2. b. 3. c. 4. c.
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
C. 1. c. 2. d. 3. e. 4. a. 5. b.
D. 1. The cop's duties included patrolling the street, checking doors to ensure they were locked, and maintaining peace.
2. The man waiting near the shop was rich because he had a fine watch covered with small diamonds. He felt uneasy because the cop might think he was loitering or up to no good.
3. The man was waiting for his friend, Jimmy Wells, with whom he had agreed to meet after twenty years.
4. Bob doubted Jimmy's identity when he noticed that Jimmy had grown taller than he remembered.
5. The cop wanted to make sure that Bob wasn't planning anything suspicious or illegal by waiting near the shop.
E. 1. Success or achievements in the West.
2. The restaurant that used to be at the location.
3. Changes in a person's character.

Word Power

A. Down: 1. GUARD, 3. SCAR, 5. FORTUNE

Across: 2. AVENUE, 4. SCARFPIN, 6. PLODDER

B. True to his word : Jimmy

A good friend : Both

Rooted to his place : Jimmy

An adventurer : Bob

Committed to his duty : Jimmy

A man of noble values: Both

A criminal: Bob

A slow mover: Jimmy

A fast mover: Bob

Grammar

A. 1. have changed 2. thought 3. didn't want 4. went, took, committed

B. 1. She missed the party

2. They kept working

3. They had different opinions

4. We waited

5. I won't go

C. 1. to recognise 2. to make 3. to open, dismantle 4. disappear 5. read

6. to read

Let's Talk

Life in the West was depicted as more challenging and demanding, where one had to fight for success, compared to the relatively stable life in New York.

Bob thought his friend had not done as well in life as himself because he believed Jimmy was a "plodder" who preferred staying in New York. In reality, Jimmy had done better by becoming a successful city worker and maintaining a sense of duty.

Let's Write

(Answers will vary, as this is a creative writing task. Here's a sample diary entry for Jimmy):

Dear Diary,

Today was a day I had been looking forward to for twenty long years. The anticipation and excitement were overwhelming as I stood near the old restaurant, waiting for my dear friend Bob. The memories of our last meeting flooded my mind, and I couldn't help but feel a mixture of joy and nostalgia.

As the minutes passed, I couldn't contain my happiness at the thought of reuniting with Bob, my best friend from years ago. The city had changed, we had changed, but the bond we shared was timeless. I envisioned a night filled with laughter, stories, and the warmth of friendship.

However, fate had a different plan for me. When Bob arrived, I was initially overjoyed, but his sudden realization and the revelation of his criminal past left me in shock. Duty called, and I had to prioritize the safety of the city over our friendship. It was a painful decision, but one that had to be made.

I managed to get another cop to handle the arrest, sparing me the heartbreak of personally arresting my childhood friend. The conflicting emotions within me were indescribable – the joy of reunion crushed by the weight of reality.

Life is unpredictable, and sometimes it forces us to make tough choices. Tonight was a testament to that, and as I walked away from the scene, I couldn't help but wonder how the hands of time had shaped us into the individuals we had become.

Yours sincerely,

Jimmy

Composition

Character Sketch of Jimmy:

Jimmy Wells, a man of steadfast character, embodies a sense of duty and loyalty. With a tall stature that reflects his inner strength, he stands as a symbol of reliability. Despite the passage of two decades, his commitment to keeping a promise made in youth highlights his unwavering nature.

As a city worker, Jimmy showcases a responsible and disciplined persona.

His dedication to duty is evident when he chooses to involve another cop in the arrest of his childhood friend, Bob. This decision reflects his prioritization of the greater good over personal emotions, emphasizing his sense of responsibility towards society.

Beneath Jimmy's composed exterior lies a sentimental soul, evident in his anticipation and excitement at the prospect of meeting Bob after so many years. The nostalgia of their shared past, evident in his reminiscences, adds a layer of emotional depth to his character.

Jimmy's character is a juxtaposition of duty-bound professionalism and the enduring warmth of friendship. The complexities within him make him a multifaceted and intriguing individual, a true embodiment of the twists and turns life can take.

Chapter 12 : Town and Country Life

- A.** 1. d. 2. a. 3. d. 4. c.
- B.** 1. summer 2. cinema 3. village 4. village 5. Farmers
- C.** 1. c. 2. d. 3. a. 4. b.
- D.** 1. Reena has been reading.
 - 2. Good and fresh vegetables, milk, and eggs, quiet and peaceful life.
 - 3. Noise with blaring horns and foul air full of smoke.
 - 4. Do it yourself.

Grammar

- A.** 1. runs through 2. run out 3. ran into 4. run down 5. ran off
- B.** Father Wolf waited till his cubs could run about a little before he **brought in** the cubs to the Pack meeting. The wolves had to **look over** and accept the cubs before they could **enter into** the pack. The cubs tumbled over each other in the centre of the circle, where their mothers and fathers sat, and now and again a senior wolf would quietly **go up to** a cub, **look at** him carefully, and **come back** to his place on noiseless feet. Akela, the leader, asked the wolves to **look at** the cubs well. All the little cubs were accepted, but when Mowgli's turn happened, there was a stir. Sher Khan came up the man cub. But as the laws of the pack required, there were two to speak up for Mowgli. One was Baloo, the bear, and the teacher of the wolves, and the other was Bagheera, the handsome black panther. Thus, Mowgli was adopted by the

wolves and grew up among them.

- C. 1. The side of the box was crushed during shipping.
- 2. We have lived here for many years.
- 3. He went in and turned on the lights.
- 4. He looked around for his books on the shelf.
- 5. The sportsman did his warm-up exercises in the morning, before jogging in the park.

Let's Write and Talk

Sher Khan: "You won't believe what happened at the woodcutters' campfire. I sneaked in quietly, expecting an easy meal, but suddenly there was a commotion. The man-cub Mowgli was there, protected by Baloo the bear and Bagheera the panther. It was a tough situation, and I had to retreat. Those two defenders spoke up for the man-cub, and the other wolves seemed to accept him. It was a difficult encounter, but I'll be more cautious next time."

Composition

Life is **difficult** in villages. There is **a lot of** work there. The people **get up** early and work **many** hours everyday. Sometimes, they walk **a long way** to their fields and come home **late** in the evening. But it is a **healthy** life and they like it.

The roads in the villages are not as **good** as in the towns. They are **muddy** in the **wet** months and **dusty** in the **dry** season. The **country** is all around them

Chapter 13 : A Letter to God

- A. 1. a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. d. 5. b.
- B. 1. predicted 2. exposing 3. following 4. angry 5. moment
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. c. 2. d. 3. e. 4. a. 5. b.
- E. 1. "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins."
2. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this."
3. "If you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year."
4. "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter."

5. “God, I have received only seventy pesos.”

F. 1. Lencho was a farmer, and his house was located on the crest of a low hill in the valley.

2. Lencho had predicted that they were going to get some water as he observed the sky towards the northeast.

3. Lencho went outside to feel the rain on his body when it started raining.

4. The big drops were ten-cent pieces, and the little ones were fives.

5. Lencho's soul was filled with sorrow because a hailstorm destroyed his entire cornfield.

6. Lencho turned to God and decided to write a letter seeking help for his family's survival.

7. The postman laughed heartily and showed the letter to the postmaster.

G. 1. Lencho wrote a letter to God seeking a hundred pesos to sow his field again after a hailstorm destroyed his crop. He wrote in the letter that “If you don't help me, my family and I'll go hungry this year. I need a hundred pesos in order to sow my field again and to live until the crop comes, because the hailstorm.....”

2. The post office employees helped Lencho by collecting money, and the postmaster sent him a little more than half of the requested amount.

3. Lencho became angry after receiving the money because he believed God could not have made a mistake, and he didn't get the full amount requested.

4. The post office employees collected money for Lencho as an act of charity, but they couldn't gather the full amount.

5. No, Lencho was not satisfied with what he received.

6. Lencho called the post office employees “a bunch of crooks” because he believed they had taken some of the money. However, they were not actually crooks but had tried to help him sincerely.

Word Power

1. THEIST 2. SOLAR ECLIPSE 3. MANUSCRIPT 4. ILLITERATE

5. LABORATORY 6. THRIFTY

Grammar

1. biggest 2. tall 3. most beautiful 4. hot 5. costly

Let's Write

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

B. 1. Sachin and Pankaj had been working for ten hours.
2. All the teachers had been examining the answer sheets.
3. Priya had been praying to God for half an hour.
4. The doctor had been examining the patients since morning.
5. I had been writing an essay for two hours.
6. It had been raining since morning.

Composition

When hailstones fall during rains, it can be a unique and fascinating experience. I remember a time when hailstones the size of marbles fell from the sky, creating a rhythmic pattering sound. The air turned cool, and the landscape transformed into a temporary winter wonderland. As a child, I would run outside, trying to catch the hailstones with my hands, feeling their cold and solid texture. It was a delightful and unexpected twist to the usual rainy weather. The sound of hail hitting rooftops and the ground echoed through the surroundings, creating a mesmerizing melody. However, it was also a reminder of the unpredictable nature of weather and its ability to surprise us with unexpected phenomena. Despite the temporary inconvenience, the experience of hailstones during rains added a touch of magic to ordinary rainy days.

Chapter 14 : The King's Cure

A. 1. Said the one: 'Your Majesty's, perfectly well'.

Roared the king: 'Hang him up without fail!'

And the other one's knees began to shake,

And his skin turned wet and pale.

2. So the weary courtiers stayed and looked

At the ploughman standing there,
And one of them asked: 'Are you happy, friend?
For a carefree look you wear.'

3. And all through his kingdom went the king,
He was sick no more from that day;
He shared with his people their woes and joys,
And both they and he were gay.

- B.** 1. peacefully 2. thumped 3. disease. 4. kingdom.5. courtiers
- C.** 1. The doctors said to the king.
2. The king said about the doctors.
3. The first famous doctor said to the king.
4. One of the courtiers said to the poor man.
5. The poor man said to the courtiers.
- D.** 1. The king's cheeks were red, his eyes were clear and bright, he ate and drank well, and he slept peacefully at night. These things show that the king was not really sick.
2. The two doctors were quite different from each other. One doctor was poor but clever. The other doctor was rich and proud, but not very wise. The poor doctor gave the correct advice to cure the king.
3. The doctors examined the king by feeling his pulse, looking at his eyes, and thumping his chest. After checking him, they found no sign of any illness in the king.
4. One doctor examined the king and said, "Your Majesty is perfectly well."
5. The other doctor thoughtfully scratched his bald old head and prescribed that the king would be well if he slept one night in the shirt of a happy man.
6. The messengers rode far through the kingdom on fast horses to find a happy man, as the king's prescription required.
- E.** "They" refers to the messengers who were sent by the king to find a happy

man.

They came at last to a small village.

The poor man was ploughing his land.

The poor man was happy because he sang and laughed while working.

When he saw the messengers, the poor man halted them with his hand.

Chapter 15 : The Why-Why Girl

- A.** 1. c. 2. d. 3. c. 4. a.
- B.** 1. landless
 - 2. goatherd
 - 3. stamped
 - 4. Nestling
 - 5. Samiti
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. b. 2. c. 3. e. 4. a. 5. d.
- E.** 1. The narrator to Moina 2. Khiri to Moina 3. Narrator to Moina
 - 4. Moina to the narrator 5. Moina to her little sister and elder brother
- F.** 1. The narrator, who is not explicitly named. 2. Moina. 3. Asking "Why" for everything. 4. She tended the goat herd of the village babus. 5. The village postmaster. 6. The Sabars were poor and landless tribes, and Moina belonged to this tribe. 7. Moina had to work because her mother was lame, her father had gone to Jamshedpur in search of work, and her brother collected firewood in the forest.
- G.** 1. Moina wanted to go to school to learn and find answers to her numerous questions.
 - 2. Moina was an obstinate and unyielding girl, always questioning and curious about everything around her. She was determined to learn and improve her life.

Word Power

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

Grammar

- A.**
 - 1. India says, 'It is not good to use atomic weapons.'
 - 2. She will not write a letter to Priya, Mohini said.
 - 3. My father said to me, 'Have you read the Gita?'
 - 4. The teacher said to the students, 'Don't make a noise.'
 - 5. 'The Daffodils' is a famous poem of William Wordsworth.
 - 6. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is called 'Chacha Nehru.'
- B.**
 - 1. Communication 2. Harbour 3. Numerous 4. Succeed

Let's Write

- A.** Cattle, Chilli, Class, Delicious, Fetch, Impatient, Kitten, Mosquitoes, Obstinate, Whole
- B.** 1. was 2. am 3. has 4. do not 5. has 6. has

Chapter 16 : Ali Baba and Forty Thieves

- A.** 1. b. 2. b. 3. c. 4. a. 5. b. 6. b.
- B.**
 - 1. dismounted
 - 2. captain, Open, Sesame
 - 3. inquisitive
 - 4. recollect
 - 5. wrapped
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- D.**
 - 1. Ali Baba saw a troop of horsemen coming towards him.
 - 2. They stopped in front of a rock, and the captain said the words "Open Sesame," which opened a door in the rock.
 - 3. The door opened and closed with the magic words "Open Sesame" and "Shut Sesame."
 - 4. Ali Baba found a large cave filled with treasures like rich silks, carpets, gold, silver wares and bags of money.
 - 5. She wanted to count the gold but couldn't do it herself, so she borrowed a scale from Cassim's wife.
 - 6. She noticed a piece of gold stuck to suet while measuring, which raised

her suspicion.

7. Cassim went to the cave with a lot of mules to get treasure for himself.
8. No, Cassim did not come back; he was killed by the robbers.

E. 1. Cassim went to the cave to get treasure, and the robbers killed him because he couldn't remember the magic words to exit.

2. Ali Baba married Cassim's wife to avoid suspicion about his sudden rise in wealth.

F. 1. Rich - Wealthy

2. Wife - Spouse
3. Robbers - Thieves
4. Dismount - Alight
5. Borrow - Lend
6. Bottom - Base
7. Recollect - Remember
8. Horror - Dread
9. Quick-witted - Clever
10. Disclose - Reveal

Grammar

A. 1. As fresh as **a daisy**.

2. As **faithful** as a dog.
3. As old as **the hills**.
4. As brave as **a lion**.
5. As faithful as a **dog**.
6. As **gentle** as a dove.
7. As quick as **lightning**.
8. As clear as **crystal**.
9. As poor as **a church mouse**.
10. As soft as **silk**.

- B.** 1. Instantly - Instantly
- 2. Librery - Library
- 3. Indifinite - Indefinite
- 4. Masoorie - Mussorie
- 5. Continous - Continuous
- 6. Receeive - Receive