



GRADE

4

PREPARATORY
STAGE

Teacher's Manual

English



English - 4

Chapter 1 : The Secret of the Dolls

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (iii) 6. (ii)
- B.** 1. The wealthy merchant visited King Shivraj Deva Raya to test the intelligence of his ministers.
2. The merchant gave the king three identical dolls.
3. The merchant wanted to find out which minister could identify the difference among the three dolls.
4. The king called Tenali Rama because none of his ministers could find the difference in the dolls, and he needed Tenali Rama's intelligence to solve the riddle.
5. Tenali Rama saved the day for the king by using a thread to identify the differences in the dolls. He explained the symbolic meanings of the threads in each doll.
6. The first answer was about the dolls representing people based on their ability to keep secrets, and the second answer was about people who hear, understand, and share knowledge.
- C.** 1. The merchant embraced Tenali Rama because he was impressed with Tenali Rama's intelligence and the clever solution to the riddle.
2. Yes, Tenali Rama gave an intelligent answer by using a creative approach to identify the differences in the dolls.
- D.** 1. identical 2. assemble 3. insert 4. amazed 5. embraced
- E.** 1. disappear 2. disown 3. inefficient 4. incapable 5. dislike 6. insecure
- F.** 1. e. 2. f. 3. d. 4. g. 5. a. 6. c. 7. b.
- G.** 1. mother 2. author 3. teacher 4. robber 5. writer
- H.** 1. in 2. at 3. by 4. for 5. behind
- I.** 1. for 2. in 3. behind, on 4. at 5. between
- J.** 1. pack 2. choir 3. flock 4. bunch 5. crew 6. flight 7. pile 8. team

Chapter 2 : When Flowers Wake Each Morning

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (i)

B. 1. spreads, sheds 2. lake, make 3. plant, ant 4. thorn, born

D. 1. theirs 2. theirs 3. mine, yours 4. mine 5. hers

Chapter 3 : India's Pride: The Peacock

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

B. 1. The most beautiful bird and the National Bird is the peacock.

2. Its bright shining tail makes a peacock outstanding.

3. A peacock dances by spreading its feathers like a fan on its back, raising its tail, and changing it into a semi-circular shape.

4. Peacock eats worms, seeds, grains and insects.

5. When a peacock sees a snake, it kills it.

6. Peacock helps farmers by eating harmful insects, thus protecting crops and plants.

7. Peacock's feathers are used for decoration, bookmarks, making purses, jackets, and other beautiful things.

C. Peacocks and snakes are regarded as enemies because peacocks see snakes as a threat or danger, and they kill them to protect themselves and their surroundings.

D. 1. enemy 2. happy 3. bright 4. short 5. back 6. useless 7. many

E. 1. breakfast 2. newspaper 3. good morning 4. cupboard 5. rainbow
6. postman 7. peacock

F. 1. swiftly 2. delightful 3. semi-circular 4. cloudy 5. popular

G. 1. I am taking an ice cream. The ice cream is tasty.

2. The train is late by an hour.

3. I want to eat an orange, an apple and a mango.

4. I bought a pen. The pen was of black colour.

5. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Chapter 4 : The Bright Festival of Light

A. 1. (i) Grandmother (ii) Sneha (iii) Sneha seemed a little confused.

2. (i) Sneha (ii) Diwali (iii) The answer can be subjective, but based on the text, it's not necessary, and the speaker suggests avoiding too much

bursting of crackers.

- B.** 1. 'Festival of Lights' 2. grandmother's 3. rejoice 4. pollution
- C.** 1. They cleaned and decorated their grandmother's home, wore new dresses, worshipped God with their parents and grandmother, and were excited to burst crackers.
2. Fireworks are used to celebrate the triumph of good over evil, adding joy to the festival. However, it's noted that fireworks cause pollution and harm the atmosphere.
3. Sneha was excited about Diwali because it was her favourite festival.
4. Diwali is celebrated in North India to rejoice in the return of Lord Rama, his wife Sita, and his brother Laxman from a fourteen-year exile from Ayodhya.
5. Diwali is celebrated in South India as the victory of Goddess Durga over the evil demon Narkasura, bringing back the light of knowledge and truth into people's lives.
6. Diwali is celebrated for various reasons depending on the region, such as Kali Puja a day before Diwali, and the worship of Goddess Lakshmi on the day of Diwali.
- D.** 1. Diwali is called the 'festival of lights' because people light candles, diyas, and decorate their homes with lights to symbolize the victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance.
- E.** 1. dresses 2. crackers 3. candles 4. lives
- G.** 1. festival 2. cracker 3. pollution 4. atmosphere
- H.** 1. Am I right? No, you aren't.
2. My name is Neha. I am a girl. You are a boy.
3. Where were you yesterday? You weren't there at the party.
4. Was it cold last night? Yes, it was very cold.
5. Are they young? No, they aren't. They are old.

Chapter 5 : The Game of Destiny

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)
- B.** 1. The merchant ordered his son to leave because he thought his son was a fool for buying a costly book containing only one verse.

2. The verse in the book was "You get what is destined for you."
 3. The attendant gave the letter to the merchant's son by mistake.
 4. The princess became angry when she realized that the merchant's son was not the handsome Prince she intended the letter for.
 5. The watchman's daughter became angry because the merchant's son entered the wrong room in the dark, and she mistook him for her would-be husband.
 6. The merchant's son saved the bride by jabbing a huge nail into the elephant, frightening it away.
 7. The king decided to gift the merchant's young son a thousand villages, gold ornaments, arrange his marriage with the young Princess, and make him the heir to the throne.
- C.** 'You get what is destined for you' suggests that life unfolds according to a predetermined fate or destiny, and one should accept whatever comes their way.
- D.** 1. look, took, brook 2. slept, crept, wept 3. came, tame, claim 4. day, say, bay
5. coat, boat, remote 6. park, mark, embark 7. hope, cope, slope 8. bloom, gloom, zoom
- E.** 1. tea 2. students 3. smile 4. river 5. match

Chapter 6 : Hercules at the Olympics

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (i)
- B.** 1. olive leaves 2. Zeus 3. twelve, Mycenae 4. stables 5. Baron Pierre de Coubertin 6. unity
- C.** 1. Hercules was famous for his great strength.
2. The king of Mycenae was jealous of Hercules because of his increasing popularity and strength.
 3. Hercules killed a lion with his bare hands and a nine-headed water monster called the Hydra.
 4. Zeus honoured Hercules by taking him to Mount Olympus to live among the Gods and starting the Olympic games in his honour.
 5. The modern Olympic games were restarted in 1896 by Baron Pierre de

Coubertin.

6. Baron Coubertin advised Olympic players, "The most important thing in these Olympics is not so much winning as taking part. The important thing in life is not the victory but the contest; the essential thing is not to have won but to have fought well."
 7. The colours of the five rings on the Olympic flag are blue, yellow, black, green and red. They stand for the unity of the five continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
- D.** Hercules proved that he was indeed strong by completing the twelve arduous and dangerous tasks given by the king of Mycenae, including killing a lion with his bare hands and a nine-headed water monster.
- E.** 1. modern 2. coward 3. weak 4. easy 5. end 6. forget
- F.** 1. c. 2. a. 3. d. 4. b.
- G.** 1. Olympic 2. dangerous 3. chariot 4. continent
- H.** 1. will inform 2. will rent 3. will declare 4. will take 5. will remain 6. will open
- I.** 1. He will please give me an aspirin?
2. Will he visit Essel World this weekend.
3. Meena will go to the doctor around 6 o'clock.
4. I will go to Kerala next Sunday.
5. Hema will appear for bank exams.
6. I will be going to Delhi tomorrow.

Chapter 7 : With a Friend

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (iii)
- B.** 1. Vivian Gouled 2. with a friend 3. The poem is about a friend. 4. The poet can talk, walk, play and share an umbrella with a friend.
- C.** Yes
- D.** 1. walk 2. stay 3. compete 4. pride
- E.** 1. friend 2. disagree
- F.** 1. learn 2. umbrella 3. share 4. friend

- G.** 1. statement 2. imperative 3. exclamatory 4. question 5. statement

Chapter 8 : The Greedy King

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) 5 (i)

- B.** 1. richest 2. Angel 3. branches 4. spoon 5. laughing statue

- C.** 1. King Midas was always trying to amass as much wealth as he could, and he loved gold more than anything.

2. The Angel appeared before King Midas because he heard Midas wishing for more and more gold and wanted to teach him a lesson about the realities of wealth.

3. No, King Midas was not happy after having the 'golden touch' because it turned out to be a curse instead of a blessing.

4. When King Midas sat down to eat, everything he touched, including the spoon and the glass of water, turned into gold, making it impossible for him to eat or drink.

5. King Midas' daughter turned into a statue of solid gold when she touched him after he acquired the 'golden touch'.

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

- E.** 1. Empty 2. Disappeared 3. Worthless 4. Drop 5. Curse

- F.** 1. Did the tourists see the Taj Mahal in Agra?

2. Did Mohit solve the question?

3. Did the carpenter make a new table?

4. Did Mohit draw a big ship?

5. Did our team win the match by two goals?

6. Did the police arrest the thieves?

7. Did the teacher teach a new lesson?

8. Did he finish his work on time?

Chapter 9 : Helen Keller: An Inspiring Woman

- A.** 1. In the year 1880, a famous writer was born in America.

2. For five years, the little girl lived in a dark and silent world.

3. Miss Sullivan came to live with Helen Keller.
 4. Helen Keller learnt many new words every day.
 5. When she was nine years old, she learnt to speak.
 6. She died in 1968, at the age of 88.
- B.**
1. Helen Keller was a famous writer and lecturer who overcame blindness and deafness.
 2. Helen Keller became blind due to illness when she was nineteen months old.
 3. Helen Keller was sad because she couldn't learn to speak like other people, and she struggled to make people understand her.
 4. The first time Helen Keller learned to spell words was when Miss Sullivan took her into the garden, put her hands in cold water, and spelled the word 'WATER' into her hand. This experience helped her understand the connection between objects and words.
 5. After graduating at the age of 24, Helen Keller became a writer and lecturer, raising money for the blind and deaf. She wrote many books and won numerous awards for her social work.
- C.** No, physical disability is not necessarily an obstruction in the way of success. Helen Keller's story is an inspiring example of overcoming challenges and achieving success despite her disabilities.
- D.** 1. illness 2. deaf 3. touch 4. renown
- E.**
1. Helen Keller was blind and deaf.
 2. Miss Sullivan spelled letters on her hand.
 3. When Helen was twenty years old, she went to college.
 4. She won numerous awards for her social work.
- F.** 1. flower 2. honour 3. deaf
- G.**
1. Helen Keller was a famous writer. She was blind and deaf. For five years, she lived in a silent world. Her parents could not help her to learn. So, they called Anne Sullivan to teach her. Miss Sullivan taught her to read, write, and also to speak. At the age of nine, Helen learnt to speak. When she was sixteen, she knew how to speak five languages. At the age of 24, she

graduated and became a lecturer. She raised money for the blind and deaf. She has written many books.

- H.**
1. Helen Keller was not born blind.
 2. She could learn to speak because she was able to hear other people's voices.
 3. Was Anne Sullivan Helen Keller's teacher?
 4. 'WATER' was the first word learned by Helen Keller.
 5. What a brave and wise girl Helen Keller was!

Chapter 10: The Newspaper: A World of News

- A.**
1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i)
- B.**
1. Newspapers are a major tool of information and knowledge that keeps everyone updated with important news across the world. They are an important source of gaining information.
 2. The newspaper consists of various types of information, including prominent news of the previous day on the front page, international news, business news, sports news, editorial views, readers' letters, entertainment, advertisements and special supplements on education, property, motor, films, industry, science and technology, commerce, and business.
 3. Journalists collect news from various agencies, reporters and correspondents posted in different locations. They play a crucial role in conveying messages through telephones, teleprinters, fax, internet, etc. to keep the newspaper updated with current information.
 4. Professionals assisting the newspaper house include Editor-in-chief, Executive Editor, News Editor, Sub-editor, etc. They contribute in a coordinated way to proofread and edit the news before it goes for printing.
 5. Newspapers receive news from various news agencies such as Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI), Reuters (London), Agence France-Presse (AFP, Paris), etc.
 6. In a newspaper office, the newsroom is where all news from various agencies, reporters and correspondents is collected. The newsroom plays

a central role in the collection and organization of news before it goes through the proofreading, editing and printing processes.

- C.** 1. Newspapers are often considered the 'voice of the people' because they provide a platform for expressing views and concerns. The editorial page allows editors and renowned journalists to express their opinions on various issues and readers' letters are also printed. This gives people a medium to share their thoughts and concerns with a wider audience.
- D.** 1. d. 2. a. 3. b. 4. e. 5. c.

Chapter 11 : True Sportsmanship

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (i) 4. (iii)
- B.** 1. Micky 2. exciting 3. hula hoops 4. widened
- C.** 1. (i) Mrs. Tina said these words to Micky and Shreya. (ii) 'Tied' means that both teams have the same score. 2. Seema and Mohit. 3. Shreya. 4. Micky watched Shreya to learn how to hula hoop effectively, hoping to improve his own performance. 5. Shreya's team won the first place, and Micky's team stood in second place.
- D.** Micky showed good sportsmanship by cheering for Shreya, even though his team lost. This demonstrates that he had a positive attitude and was supportive of others, making him a good sportsman.
- E.** 1. Balloon 2. Hula hoop 3. Widened 4. Mimicked 5. Grumbled 6. Disqualified
- F.** 1. hasn't 2. isn't 3. aren't 4. couldn't 5. didn't 6. he'll

Chapter 12 : Trees : Nature's Precious Gift

- A.** 1. nuts, rubber, oil and gum.
2. to build their nests.
3. bind the soil and prevent soil erosion.
4. by Sunder Lal Bahuguna to save trees in Garhwal.
5. the 'Van Mahotsav' movement, which means 'Planting of trees.'
6. that they would make trees their true friends and plant more and more trees.

- B.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
- C.** 1. best friends. 2. wood, medicinal herbs, shade, fruits, nuts, rubber, oil, gum, and paper. 3. clean 4. boon
- D.** 1. Priya's friends. 2. It was raining. 3. Wood is used in making houses, boxes, tools, etc. 4. They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen during photosynthesis. 5. By not cutting them, teaching people about their importance, and planting more trees. 6. Sunder Lal Bahuguna. 7. Van Mahotsav.
- E.** Trees provide us with various resources, support the environment, and contribute to our well-being. They are essential for life on Earth.
- F.** 1. b. 2. f. 3. e. 4. a. 5. c. 6. d.
- H.** 1. to leave 2. to make an opening 3. arousing curiosity 4. important, 5. hold firmly 6. occurring 7. a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall
- I.** 1. but 2. because 3. or 4. and 5. or
- J.** 1. and 2. but 3. and 4. and 5. but 6. but

Chapter 13 : The Spelling Bee

- A.** 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (i)
- B.** 1. Petunia, Dahlia, Chrysanthemum
- C.** 1. Bee 2. Devour 3. Thumb 4. Divine 5. Well 6. Ease
- D.** 1. b. 2. a. 3. e. 4. f. 5. c. 6. d.
- E.** 1. and 2. because 3. but 4. if 5. and

Chapter 14 : A Piece of Sky

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii)
- B.** 1. top, below 2. penny 3. splashes
- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T
- D.** 1. The sky does not get splashes when the poet throws a thing into the river because the sky is not a physical entity that can be affected by objects thrown into the river. It is a poetic way of describing the contrast between the river and the sky.
2. The poet is standing on the top of a bridge in this poem.

3. The poet talks about throwing various things into the river, including a penny, a cockleshell, a pebble or two, a bicycle bell, a cobblestone, and a fat man's cane.
4. The poet uses the imagery of throwing objects into the river from a bridge to highlight the difference between the dynamic, interactive nature of the river and the passive, unchanged nature of the sky. It explores the transformation of the river into a lively, splashing entity when objects are thrown into it.

E. 1. cane, lane 2. high, fly 3. quiver, sliver 4. many, any

Chapter 15 : The Magic Lamp of Aladdin

- A. 1. a. Aladdin said these words to his uncle. b. Aladdin asked for help when he was inside the cave and needed assistance to come back up.
c. Aladdin would give the lamp if he was helped to come up.
2. a. Aladdin said these words. b. He told these words to the king.
c. 'Her' refers to the princess.
- B. 1. China 2. the king's 3. lamp 4. The genie of the lamp 5. Aladdin
- C. 1. Aladdin met a man who claimed to be his uncle.
2. The man promised to buy Aladdin a shop and make him a merchant.
3. Aladdin did not give the lamp because his uncle (magician) demanded it before helping him out of the cave.
4. The uncle was actually a magician who sought the magic lamp hidden in the cave.
5. The magician took away the lamp when Aladdin was unable to retrieve it from under the jewels. The magician closed the opening of the cave, leaving Aladdin trapped inside.
6. The genie of the ring helped Aladdin when he was in prison.
7. Aladdin put something in the magician's drink to make him sleep, and then he cut off the magician's head.
- D. 1. Aladdin was cleverer because he outsmarted the magician multiple times, ultimately defeating him.
2. The genie of the lamp was superior because it had the power to bring back the palace and fulfil Aladdin's major wishes, whereas the genie of the ring

couldn't do that.

- E.** 1. sight 2. scent 3. four 4. knew

Chapter 16 : Frogs at School

- A.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (i)

- B.** 1. The frogs were wearing twenty little coats of green and twenty vests all white and clean.
2. The poem suggests that none of the frogs was a dunce in the lot, indicating that they all learned their lessons well at school.
3. The Master Bullfrog taught them how to nobly strive, leap, dive, say "Kerchog," and dodge blows from sticks.
4. The frogs became Bullfrogs at last. Now they sit on other logs, teaching other little frogs.

- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F

- D.** 1. education, students 2. sky, flying 3. trees, wildlife 4. cooking, utensils

- E.** 1. b. 2. a. 3. d. 4. c.

- F.** 1. C 2. U 3. U 4. C 5. U

Chapter 17 : Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- A.** 1. (ii) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

- B.** 1. 14th April, 1891 2. fourteenth, last 3. Mhow 4. Bhimrao 5. Ambadawe

- C.** 1. Dr. Ambedkar was known as the 'Father of Indian Constitution' because he prepared the Constitution of India.
2. His extensive knowledge of Economics, Law, Politics, Indian society, and a detailed study of constitutions of other countries helped him the most in preparing the Constitution of India.
3. Dr. Ambedkar was born on 14th April, 1891, in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh.
4. He used a weekly publication called *Mooknayak* as a tool to eliminate untouchability.
5. Dr. Ambedkar completed his education despite obstacles through his strong will, dedication, and hard work. His father was a great source of inspiration for him.

6. In the Buddhist conference, Dr. Ambedkar appealed to all his people to follow Buddhism to put an end to their sufferings.

D. 1. Yes, before 1947, India needed freedom from both British rule and bad customs prevailing in society. The reasons include the need for political independence and social reforms to eliminate practices like untouchability.

2. Dr. Ambedkar's most appropriate and flexible move towards the welfare of society was his efforts to eliminate untouchability, including starting a publication, delivering speeches, and participating in movements.

G. 1. are 2. has 3. is 4. are 5. are 6. are 7. have 8. is

Chapter 18 : The Secret Disguise

A. 1. (i) Prince Vladimir said these words to Stavr Godinovich. (ii) Stavr had insulted the prince by claiming that his wife, Katrina, was superior to him in various skills. (iii) Stavr was thrown into a dungeon with only oats and water to eat.

2. (i) Zabava said these words to Prince Vladimir. (ii) The speaker referred to the Greek Ambassador (Katrina) as 'a woman.' (iii) No, the Ambassador (Katrina) was actually a woman disguised as a man.

B. 1. The story is based in Russia.

2. The Russian nobles were boasting about their strength, wisdom, wealth, and trusted horses.

3. The Prince became angry with Stavr because Stavr claimed that his wife, Katrina, was superior to the Prince in various skills, which angered the Prince.

4. The Greek Ambassador (Katrina) wanted tribute from the prince, and if he refused to pay, she threatened to attack the city with her army. Alternatively, she proposed to marry the prince's niece, Zabava.

5. Zabava was the prince's niece. She refused to marry the Greek Ambassador because she realized that the Ambassador was actually a woman in disguise and did not want to marry another woman.

6. Katrina gathered a group of archers, chess masters, and musicians to help her rescue Stavr. Disguised in armor and posing as the Ambassador of the King of Greece, she entered the city, created a diversion, and successfully

rescued Stavr from the dungeon.

- C.** The prince tested the Ambassador's skills by asking her to play the harp, play a game of chess, and demonstrate archery. Despite winning at chess and archery, the prince still doubted the Ambassador's gender until the final revelation in the fight with Stavr.
- D.** 1. victory 2. near 3. happy 4. accept
- E.** 1. e. 2. d. 3. b. 4. c. 5. a.