



ANSWER KEY

Base English Reader

Class
6 To 8

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PURPLE STROKE

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Chapter – 1. William Tell

Oral Questions – 1. William Tell had three children. 2. William Tell refused to bow to the governor hat. 3. William Tell steered the boat over the lake. **A.** 1. William Tell was a farmer who lived in Switzerland. 2. The governor wanted to build a castle because he wanted all the villagers to work for him only. 3. Governor's men arrested William Tell because he refused to bow to the governor's hat. 4. Tell took two arrows, one to shoot the apple and the other for the governor. **Hot Questions** – 1. William knocked the apple off Walter's head and proved himself as the best archer. 2. Yes, Walter was brave like his father. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b **C.** 1. Switzerland 2 governor 3. castle 4. frightened **D.** 1. He would like to shoot with his crossbow. 2. Your son will be in danger than. 3. He would fall from the horse. 4. The cruel governor will die. **E.** 1. his 2. him, them 3. we 4. you **F.** 1. Does 2. Do 3. Does 4. Do **G.** 1. be alert for possibly trouble. 2. try to find. 2. watch without getting involved. 4. take care of. 5. investigate 6. think of in a specified way. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 2. All is For The Best

Oral Questions – 1. The prince inherited the kingdom and a large fortune in gold. 2. A branch of tree fell due to strong gust of wind. 3. Yes, the minister forgave the prince for disrespect. **A.** 1. The minister's bad habit was muttering from time to time. 2. The pet words of the minister was "What happens, happens for the best if one knows how to take it". 3. When the king got injured and minister tried to console him by his usual sayings, king trembled with rage and ordered his men to throw the minister into the pit. 4. No, the life of the king was not sacrificed, because he had a wound on his body and bandits wanted a man without any wound. **Hot Questions** – 1. The prince disliked the habit of muttering by the minister from time to time. 2. The price was escaped all due to the wound on his forehead therefore he realised his mistake and ordered to rescue the minister from the pit. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. muttering 2. minister, hunting 3. bandits **D.** 1. A Plan was suggested by minister to them. 2. The king was arrested by the gang of bandits. 3. He was taken away to the pit. 4. They told that minster was killed by the king. **E.** 1. The

minister looked as serious as an old cat. 2. The king escaped with only a small cut on his forehead. 3. The order was instantly carried out. 4. I would have been killed but for the wound on my forehead. **F.** 1. on 2. to 3. by 4. in, of **G.** 2. Illegal, Illuminate, Illustration 3. Sandalwood, Sandwich, Sandy 4. Mars, Marrow, Marriage **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 3. Androcles And The Lion

Oral Questions – 1. The Christians were killed because they hated Romans. 2. No, the Androcles was not frightened inside the prison. 3. The lion did not attack Androcles because he had once pulled the thorn out of his paw. **A.** 1. Romans did not like the Christians because they were against the idea of bowing before the emperor's statue or treating him like a god. 2. Watching Christians being killed was great fun for the emperor and the nobles. 3. When Androcles pulled the thorn out from the lion's paw, the lion licked Androcles lovingly. 4. Roman's got surprised because lion licked Androcles and rubbed against him happily. **Hot Questions** – 1. Androcles took out the thorn out of the lion's paw. 2. Androcles could only be freed from the prison if he would fight a hungry lion. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. a **C.** 1. Androcles 2. lion 3. stadium 4. weak, starved **D.** 1. Was Roman emperor considered the most powerful man on the earth? 2. Did Androcles see the lion lying on the ground? 3. Did the lion come nearer and nearer? **E.** The lion was weak to walk. 2. Androcles was frightened to climb upon a tree. 3. Androcles was kind to ignore lion. **F.** 1. Fun - Let us have fun together. Enjoy - Let us enjoy the party. 2. Frightened - I was frightened to climb upon a tree. Scared - I was scared of lion. **G.** 1. Weak 2. Rich 3. Nowhere 4. Evil 5. Cruel 6. Wrong 7. Old 8. Busy 9. Far 10. Decline **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 4. Singing Birds

Oral Questions – 1. The singing birds came from the leaves of a marvellous tree. 2. The blue bird flew to the cold south. 3. The third bird brought a twisted smooth and grey sea shell. **A.** 1. The king walked in his garden. 2. The second bird had the wings of gold. 3. The colour of first bird's wings was white and third bird's wings was deepest

blue. 4. The white bird brought a pearly seed. 5. When the maid got married the birds sang whole night at their window and went away at the break of the day. **Hot Questions** – 1. When the king plants the pearly seed, a pearl white maid springs out. 2. The king held the grey sea-shell near to his ear. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. wings 2. cold 3. twelve month 4. gold **D.** 1. The Sun 2. The man 3. The birds 4. The river **E.** The White bird brought a pearly seed and gave it to the king. The Gold bird brought a golden ring from the west. The third bird with feathers blue came from the cold south, brought a twisted sea- shell, smooth and grey. It carried in its mouth. **F.** 1. The king told that he had seen three birds. 2. Teacher told that birds fly in the sky. 3. The boy told that the earth is round. 4. The queen told that the ring belonged to her. **G.** 1. den 2. and 3. old 4. early 5. aid 6. fair **H.** 1. Garden 2. Blue 3. Might 4. Land 5. Pearly 6. South 7. Upon 8. Fairest 9. Down **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 5. King Solomon's Wisdom

Oral Questions – 1. No, the child does not resemble with any one of the woman. 2. The attendants brought a sword. 3. The second woman was wicked. **A.** 1. The problem of women was that the both were considering themselves the real mother of the live child. 2. The first woman complained to the king that the second woman took away her child in the midnight when she was sleeping and left her dead child there. 3. The king ordered to give the child to the first woman and throw the second woman into the dungeon. 4. No, the second woman was not the real mother of the child. **Hot Questions** – 1. The king recognised the real mother of the child by her unwilling-ness to divide or cut the child. 2. The king punish the second lady at the end. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. baby, baby 2. mine, hers 3. beauty, grandeur 4. artificial **D.** 1. The woman 2. I 3. you 4. your wisdom **E.** 1. Second woman told that the woman was telling a lie. 2. First woman said that at least her child would be alive. 3. Solomon told that she was a wicked lady. 4. Solomon told that she had falsely claimed the child of another. **F.** 1. Announce 2. Bleem 3. Arm 4. Other 5. Act **G.** 1. live 2. truth 3. answer 4. go **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 6. How Bhasmasura Turned to Ash

Oral Questions – 1. The God of strength asked Bhasmasura to ask for a wish. 2. He was overjoyed on getting his wish fulfilled because he could destroy anyone. 3. The young woman danced gracefully. **A.** 1. The word "Bhasma" means ash and "asura" means a demon. 2. Bhasmasura wanted to become the most powerful person in the world and forever. He wanted to rule over both space and time.

3. Bhasmasura's aim was to become the most powerful person in the world and forever. 4. After getting his wish he walked through the forest shouting and yelling with joy. 5. When he was dancing with the woman and repeating her steps suddenly woman placed her hands on the top of her head. Bhasmasura did the same with both his hands and before he knew it or stop himself he turned into ashes. **Hot Questions** – 1. Bhasmasura pleased the God of strength by his prayers. 2. The young woman dancer was a goddess, whose purpose was to kill the demon. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b **C.** 1. "How do you want to be powerful ?" 2. Can repeat all your movements. 3. Bhasmasura didn't have a single friend. 4. He wanted to be the most powerful person in the world and forever. 5. Bhasmasura stopped what he was doing and stared at her. **D.** 1. cruel 2. young 3. wicked 4. small 5. bald 6. soft **E.** 1. to 2. of 3. to 4. that **F.** Old 2. Now 3. Right 4. Dead 5. Punishment 6. Never 7. Weak 8. Irregular **G.** 1. Power – Powerful 2. Sudden – Suddenly 3. Quick – Quickest 4. actual – Actually. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 7. The Country Child

Oral Questions – 1. The trees are very high in the village. 2. The lanes are quiet. 3. No, the village has no railway track. **A.** 1. The child lives in a house near a wood. 2. The child feels lonely here. 3. The trains and the twinkling streets attract the child of the town. 4. He wants to live in the town so that he can see all the trains going down and the twinkling street with wonderful colours at night. 5. Students write their own answer. **Hot Questions** – The child feels lonely in the wood because he has no one to play. **B.** 1. a 2. a 3. b **C.** 1. quiet 2. trees 3. twinkling 4. trains **D.** 1. Could 2. Fall 3. Fear 4. Our 5. Gown 6. Fright **E.** 1. Preposition 2. Preposition 3. Adverb 4. Conjection **F.** 1. Far 2. Noise 3. Hate 4. Dull 5. None 6. Low 7. Short 8. Day **G.** 1. Far 2. Noisy **H.** 1. Quiet 2. Colours 3. Lonely 4. Bright 5. Could 6. Trains **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 8. The Chocolate Bar

Oral Questions – 1. The shopkeeper tempts the child by the idea of bringing big chocolates for him. 2. The shopkeeper promised to bring a chocolate as big as the boy's hand in the shop. 3. The father complains the police about the shopkeeper. **A.** 1. The boy put money in his trouser to hide it from his parents. 2. The mother was very surprised because there was money in the boy's trouser. 3. The boy went into the shopkeeper's bedroom to take the chocolate bar. 4. The shopkeeper grabbed the soft cheeks

of the little boy and asked him to eat the chocolate in front of him. When Bledi requested to go home back and shouted. He blocked Bledi's mouth with his big hand. 5. Bledi's father called the police because shopkeeper tried to harass his son. **Hot Questions** – 1. The child was annoyed because he did not receive good marks in History. 2. The child realised the evil intentions of the shopkeeper when he was grabbed by the shopkeeper not to leave the room. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. pockets 2. chocolate bar 3. big chocolate 4. mouth **D.** 1. and 2. so 3. so 4. and **E.** 1. His parents didn't told anything by him. 2. Very good mark in the history have not been received by him. 3. He followed the man by obeying him. 4. The child felt that the intention of the man was not good. **F.** 1. Give 2. Big 3. Refused 4. Bad 5. Sad **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 9. We And TV

Oral Questions – 1. The child did not want to miss a live telecast of film actors on TV. 2. The father stopped his child from watching TV because his child had his examinations. **A.** 1. John Logie Baird invented T.V. 2. TV has been called an "idiot box" because TV entertainment is not always good. Everyday it makes our sense of beauty and wonderful dull. 3. TV is harmful in many ways as we miss our outdoor life, strain our eyes, ears and necks. Due to it we sacrifice our study even some children act out the violent TV scenes in streets. Scientists have traced many physical and mental ailments to TV. 4. The biggest advantage of TV is that we can watch the news of the different areas, all over world, sitting at one place. It also entertains us. **Hot Questions** – 1. The necessary activities should not be given up for TV because we have our other duties to be fulfilled. 2. Children cannot develop the reading habit and act out to watch violent scenes so it has disadvantages. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c **C.** 1. examination 2. harmful 3. entertainment 4. activities **D.** 1. in 2. for 3. in 4. against 5. often **E.** 1. Able, Abler, Ablest 2. Big, Bigger, Biggest 3. Happy, Happier, Happiest **F.** 1. Rural, Area 2. Something 3. Trust 4. A period 5. Without assistance 6. Heard **G.** 1. Capacity 2. Chairmanship 3. Caramel 4. Dragonfly 5. Forbidden 6. Giantic 7. Marshiton 8. Penitable 9. Peppermint 10. Thermometer **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 10. The Trickiest Man

Oral Questions – 1. Tikka was very clever at asking riddles and puzzles. 2. The ministers requested Tikka to go with them because they were tracing the trickier man in the world. 3. The king became angry to see the donkey. **A.** 1. The king ordered his ministers to bring the trickiest man on the earth in his court. Then they will play tricks on each

other and if he loses he would became king's slave for whole life. 2. First time when Tikka met the king, he told the king that he had forgotten his tools in the village and it would take six months to collect all tools. Moreover, he needed hundred camels and a hundred horses to carry them. 3. Second time Tikka requested the king to give him his best horse as the dog told him that his wife is serious so he had to go back to the village. 4. No, the king was not the trickiest man in the world. **Hot Questions** – 1. The king considered himself as the trickiest person in the world. 2. Tikka demanded their lands and forests as a reward from the king. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b **C.** 1. trickiest 2. poor 3. Tikka 4. socks **D.** 1. Tikka said to the king 2. Tikka said to the king 3. Tikka said to the king **E.** 1. were 2. was 3. was 4. was **F.** 1. Am I really the trickiest man in the world? 2. Were ministers went to many parts of the world and met clever men? 3. Are you really an intelligent man? 4. Was Tikka went to village with a lot of money? **G.** 1. Tricker = trickier 2. vary = very 3. ridles = riddles 4. warm hands = warmth **H.** 1. brought, bought 2. went, gone 3. saw, seen 4. ordered, ordered 5. talked, talked 6. Agreed, agreed **I.** 1. wise 2. trust 3. deny 4. learn 5. hurriedly

Chapter – 11. Victory

Oral Questions – 1. The clouds and eagles were knowing the way to the mountain. 2. The young man tried to scale it twice. 3. He climbed Mt. Everest. **A.** 1. The young man lived below a mountain crowned with glaciers and snow. 2. The young man wanted to climb the mountain before dieing. 3. The eagles know the way of the mountain. 4. The mountain said in his awful voice that he was alone there with eagles and clouds and wanted to remain alone. 5. The poestess wanted to say that nothing is impossible in this world. It we try hard we can achieve what we want. **Hot Questions** – 1. The young man wished to climb the top of Mt. Everest. 2. The young man replies to try climbing the mountain again. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. below 2. craved 3. try 4. mount **D.** 1. Man- Ram is a man of principles. 2. Beautiful- Siya is a beautiful girl. 3. Peak- I wanted to climb the peak of the mountain. 4. Voice- Your voice is very sweet. 5. Wear- Ram wears white shirt with black jeans. 6. Attempt- Student must attempt the exam papers carefully. **E.** 1. Above 2. Coward 3. Succeed 4. Together 5. Finish **F.** 1. Young 2. Peak 3. Climb 4. Shoulders 5. Clouds 6. Scolded **G.** 1. Know, Knew, Known 2. Climb, Climbed, Climbed 3. Try, Tried, Tried **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 12. A Narrow Escape

Oral Questions – 1. Gerard was working for a monastery as a writer and artist. 2. Gerard carried an axe with long handle and Denys, a crossbow. 3. A bear attacked them on the way. **A.** 1. Gerard and Denys were passing through a forest, a few miles from Dusseldorf. 2. Gerard was carrying an axe with a long handle and Denys had a crossbow. 3. Gerard did not listen to the last part of these remarks because his ear was attracted by a sound coming from behind him. 4. When Gerard saw his companion in fear he slipped down from the tree, picked up the crossbow that he had dropped on the road, ran to Denys's tree and shot an arrow into the bear. **Hot Questions** – 1. Gerard was saved due to the continuous shooting of arrows by Denys towards the bear. 2. Gerard shot an arrow into the mother bear and brought danger to his life. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b **C.** 1. robbers 2. axe 3. robbers 4. swiftly **D.** 1. but 2. and 3. as 4. but **E.** 1. defence, defenced, defenced 2. go, went, gone 3. bring, brought, brought 4. find, found, found 5. start, started, started **F.** 1. movable 2. suitable 3. valuable 4. comfortable 5. changeable 6. lovable **G.** 1. (3) 2. (5) 3. (3) 4. (3) **H.** 1. It is to be done. 2. A lesson was taught by the teacher. 3. We all are created by the god. 4. How it can be said by you? **Activity Skills** – Student will do themselves.

Chapter – 13. Where There is a Will, There is a Way

Oral Questions – 1. The word 'impossible' has no meaning for a man of will power. 2. The people with weak will power fail to take decision because they are afraid of failure. 3. Napoleon suffered from inferiority complex in his school. **A.** 1. Will power is the basic quality which man requires to achieve his goal in life. 2. Necessity is the mother of invention because if a man's need is great, he will leave no stone unturned to fulfill his need. 3. A strong will power to do everything without running away from the difficulties is the path of success. 4. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing were men of determination as well as patience. 5. Patience and presurance are necessary with strong will to achieve success. **Hot Questions** – 1. In absence of will power, a person fails to take any decision. 2. Yes all the successful people have strong will power. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. determination 2. Human civilization 3. connection 4. impossible, dictionary **D.** 1. The word 'impossible' has no meaning for a man of will power. 2. If a man's need is great, he will leave no stone unturned to fulfil his need. 3. Man has progressed on many levels economic, material, social, political, scientific, technological and spiritual. **E.** 1. Mahatma was determining to drive out the Britishers from India with his weapons of truth and non-violence. 2. Being

poor Napoleon was suffering from inferiority complex in his school. 3. One day Napoleon was becoming the maker of destinies for European nations. 4. Mahatma Gandhi was getting born on 2nd October, 1869. **F.** 1. Suffer, Suffered, Suffered 2. Become, Become, Became 3. Find, Found, Found 4. Make, Made, Made 5. Like, Liked, Liked **Activity Skills** – Student will do themselves.

Chapter – 14. The Right To Mary

Oral Questions – 1. All the friends were afraid of dangerous animals in the jungle. 2. The doll turned into a beautiful girl. 3. All the friends approached a sadhu. **A.** 1. A Brahmin, a carpenter, a goldsmith and a tailor were fast friends. 2. The carpenter made the doll. 3. The tailor made doll's clothes. 4. The goldsmith made doll's ornaments. 5. The Brahmin put life into the doll. 6. The four friends began to quarrel because all of them wanted to marry the girl. 7. The goldsmith had the right to marry with doll. **Hot Questions** – 1. The sadhu chose the goldsmith among the four friends and solved their problem. 2. The goldsmith had only to right marry the girl because he gave her ornaments and decorated her. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b **C.** 1. awake 2. keeping 3. made 4. four **D.** 1. This pen belongs to me. 2. That toy belongs to you. 3. That scooter belongs to him. **E.** 1. Villager 2. Forester 3. Wholesome 4. Withdraw 5. Fateful 6. Golden **F.** 1. go 2. is 3. can't 4. was **G.** 1. Please 2. Carpenter 3. Husband 4. Because 5. Goldsmith 6. Friends **Activity Skills** – Student will do themselves.

Chapter – 15. Learn to Take Decisions

Oral Questions – 1. Those who have courage, will power and firm determination can take decision. 2. We should carefully analyse the situation and try to see clearly all the consequences that would accrue from it. 3. No, there is no technique to learn decision making. **A.** 1. Sardar Patel used to say "It is better to take a somewhat wrong decision at the proper time than to take a somewhat right decision at the wrong time". 2. While taking professional or personal life decision, we should fight shy of taking tough decisions, otherwise, it will result in delay, disappointment and dissatisfaction. We should always judge our capacity, capability and circumstances before taking decisions. 3. We should take decisions with free mind. We should carefully analyse the situation and try to see all the consequences that would accrue from it. We should calculate the risk involved. It is necessary to see the merits and demerits and all aspects of the problem. 4. We have to decide aim of our life so as to decide field of activity we choose. But having once decided we should leave no stone unturned to reach our goal. **Hot Questions** – 1. Sardar Patel had never

learnt to be in state of indecision in his childhood. 2. He achieved the task of merging more than 600 native Indian states into the Indian Union. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. Courage, consequences 2. Calculate 3. Free mind 4 Decision, anger **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **E.** 1. We should also have the courage to face its consequences. 2. We shall have to take decision in whatever field of activity we choose. 3. He should watch his capacity, capability, circumstances before taking decisions pertaining to his career. 4. Everywhere we shall have to decide what is right or wrong for us. 5. It is well known that one who is afraid of drowning and does not jump into the water cannot learn to swim. **F.** 1. decisions 2. angles 3. qualities 4. states 5. merits 6. circumstances **G.** 1. Demerits- Everything has its merits and demerits. 2. Technique- Apply any technique to solve the problem. 3. Target- I want to achieve my target. 4. Pleasant- What a pleasant weather! **H.** 1. Emotional 2. Professional 3. Successful 4. Qualities 5. decision 6. Technique 7. Determination 8. Involved **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 16. Value of Knowledge

Oral Questions – 1. We get knowledge, from books. 2. The king wanted to understand the Gita. 3. Yes, Govarn was a learned scholar. **A.** 1. Knowledge teaches us how to lead good, purposeful and noble life. 2. Education teaches us to build character and to defend the truth. 3. Education comes from books. 4. The saint asked the king that could he understand the meaning of Gita. 5. The king was telling a lie because he doesn't want to share his kingdom with anyone. **Hot Questions** – 1. The education teaches us to build character and to defend the truth. 2. Yes the king really understood the Gita. **B.** 1. c 2. b **C.** 1. Knowledge 2. possession 3. light-houses 4. knowledge 5. peaceful 6. Scholar, Gita **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True

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Chapter – 1 A Prayer

Oral Questions – 1. The poet prays to the God. 2. He means the noble actions of his countrymen. 3. No, he does not pray to get something for himself. **A.** 1. The poet wants the earth, water, air and the fruits to be sweet. 2. The poet wants unity among the countrymen so that every person love each other and live happily. **Hot Questions** – 1. The poet desires the prosperity and well being his country. 2. He wants the promises, hopes, the actions and words of his country people to be true. **B.** 1. c 2. a **C.** 1. The earth,

to be sweet. 2. to live together happily. 3. One 4. (i) The water, air and fruits be sweet. (ii) Homes and marts, forests and fields should be full. (iii) Feeling of oneness. (iv) All promises and deeds of the country became true. **D.** 1. truth 2. to act 3. oneness 4. House **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 2 A Mad Tea Party

Oral Questions – 1. The March hare and Hatter were having tea at the table. 2. Alice couldn't imagine how the girls could live at the bottom of a well. 3. Yes, the March Hare was really clever. **A.** 1. Hearing white rabbit talking Alice got surprised. 2. She found herself in a wonderland. 3. Alice saw a table under the shady tree. At that table March hare, Hatter and Dormouse were having tea. 4. The animals said that there was no room for Alice. 5. Hatter said to Alice that she should cut her hair. 6. Hatter poured tea on Dormouse's nose to wake him up. 7. The last when Alice saw them, they were trying to put Dormouse into the tea-pot. **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. Set aside 2. Set down 3. Set Out 4. Set up 5. Set back 6. Set in 7. Set to 8. Set on **D.** 1. Bats are most harmless to people 2. Cotton grows well in black soil. 3. A butterfly sucks nectar 4. May I eat rice with curry ? **E.** 1. untidy 2. disunity 3. disagree 4. disallow 5. undress 6. inactive 7. Unlock 8. disorder **F.** 1. Teapot – Her sister served tea in a teapot. 2. Quite – The teacher was quite happy to announce the result. 3. Hang – She hang the wet clothes quickly. 4. Polite – Students should be polite and humble. 5. Impatient – We need not to be impatient while asking a questions. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 3 The Happy Prince

Oral Questions – 1. The little swallow was tired after flying all day long so she wanted to have rest. 2. The happy statue asked the swallow bird to give his sapphires to buy firewood for play writer. **A.** 1. The statue of Happy Prince stood on a tall column high above the City. 2. The prince was called 'Happy Prince' because he did not know what tears were. He lived in the royal palace where sorrow was not allowed to enter. 3. When the swallow prepared to sleep a large drop of water fell on him. 4. Thy eyes of Prince were filled with tears because he could see all the ugliness and miserly of his city. 5. The lead heart of Prince Happy and the dead swallow were thrown on dust heap. 6. God rewarded the swallow by putting her into his garden and make her sing forever and Prince happy will live in the city of good deeds forever. 7. Next morning when mayor and his ministers were wandering in the square below they looked up the statue. They pulled down the statue and

melted it in a furnace. But the lead heart would not melt so they threw it on a dust heap where the dead swallow was lying. **Hot Question** – 1. The little swallow was filled with pity to see tears rolling down the golden cheeks of the statue. 2. Because the poor lady's son had fever and was crying. She was too poor to feed her. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a **C.** 1. Known 2. poverty 3. feverishly 4. precious 5. golden **D.** 1. What is the matter? 2. How much is the temperature? 3. Have you eaten anything this morning? 4. How long you will remain in bed? 5. When will you come back to the school? **E.** 2. Hurry up; otherwise you will miss the train. 3. He reached late; therefore he forgot to bring papers. 4. It rained heavily; but the weather remained hot.

Activity Skills – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 4. Gardens And Gardening

Oral Questions – 1. People who don't have the land for growing a garden outside can grow plants in a window box. 2. Seeds are sown twice their diameter deep and then covered with fine soil. 3. Sometimes we need to relocate a growing plant to another place. It is called transplanting.

A. 1. A garden is a plot of land on which flowers or vegetables or both are grown. 2. Terrarium – A terrarium is a box with sides of glass in which plants can be grown. Greenhouse – A greenhouse is a building with glass sides and glass roofs. Plants that need protection from cold weather are usually grown here. Kitchen Garden – It is a household garden in which vegetables or fruits are grown. Botanical garden – It is an area of land where plants and trees are grown for scientific study. 3. Gardening is an activity which brings us joy and satisfaction. 4. All kinds of plants need water, climate, soil and space to grow. 5. While planting plants in window box we must make sure that it is strongly built. It should be firmly supported. The soil should be finally ground and mixed with plant food. Proper drainage must be present. The direction to which the window faces is important, some plants like sunlight, while others prefer shade. 6. Sometimes we need to relocate a growing plant to another place, it is called transplanting. It has to be done quickly. The root must be kept moist and surrounded by earth. 7. The spade, the fork, the rake and the hoe are some garden tools. **Hot Questions** – 1. A green house is a building with glass sides and a glass roof. 2. Vegetables and fruits are grown in kitchen garden. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. shade 2. lawn-mower 3. shears 4. rock 5. wheel barrow 6. rock **D.** 2. If you learn these rules, you can write good English. 3. If you will not water tiny plantlets, they may die. 4. If you have a big grassy lawn, a lawn-mower is necessary. 5. If you place the

bottle plant in a hot sunny window, it will be cooked. **E.** 1. Beautifully 2. Impatiently 3. Properly 4. Essentially 5. Surely

Activity Skills – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 5. Black Beauty

Oral Questions – 1. The master brought a big red carrot for the mother horse. 2. Darkie was sold to a man called Squire Gordon when he was five. 3. The master served them with supper as a token of gratitude. **A.** 1. Black Beauty's early home was a large pleasant meadow. It had a pond of clean water in it. Some shady trees leaned over the pond and water lilies grew at the far end. 2. When Black Beauty was young he lived on his mother's milk. 3. Duchess was Black Beauty's mother. She pulled the master's carriage. 4. Black Beauty's mother told him that his grandfather was famous race horse and his grandmother had a very sweet temper. 5. Black Beauty said that his mother pulled the carriage. She went in the morning and came back in the evening. Their master loved his mother and often brought a big red carrot for his mother. 6. Black beauty's first master was a kind and gentle person. He gave them good food and lodging. He spoke gently with them as he did with his children. 7. Black beauty's name was Darkie. When he was broken in he felt very terrible. A thick piece of steel was pushed between his teeth and tongue and held fast by leather straps. **Hot Questions** – 1. Anna Sewell became aware of the cruel ways in which many horses were treated. 2. There was discussion between Squire Gordon and his wife about choosing a name for the horse. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **D.** 1. Kindly 2. quietly 3. attention 4. forgot 5. discussion 6. fed **E.** Polar bears live near the North Pole. They eat seals, fish and birds. They have thick yellow white fur which keeps them warm. The polar bears are the largest bear in the world. They are nearly three metres tall and weigh more than half a tonne. They are very strong swimmers. The young polar bears drink their mother's milk for four months and then they start learning how to hunt. They leave their mother when they are about two years old. **F.** 1. Mews 2. Bark 3. Moos 4. Croak 5. Bleat 6. Trumpet 7. Squeak 8. Roar 9. Bleat 10. Howl 11. Howl 12. Hoot

Activity Skills – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 6. The Nightingale And The Rose

Oral Questions – 1. The young man was weeping for a red rose. 2. The pale coloured rose turned into crimson due to the red blood of the nightingale. 3. The mayor's nephew gifted a silver bracelet to the girl. **A.** 1. The young student wanted a red rose because if he would give a red rose to his girl friend she would dance with him. But he had no

red rose in his garden. 2. Nightingale saw the students crying she said to herself that here is a true lover. 3. Nightingale said to first rose tree that if would gave her a red rose, she would sing her sweetest song for the plant. 4. The other rose trees veins were chilled by the cold and frost has nipped its buds, storm has broken branches and the plant had no rose this year. 5. For the young students she sacrificed her life by sitting against the thorn whole night and singing a song. 6. When the students opened the window and looked out he found a red rose. **Hot Questions** – 1. The rose tree was chilled with winter and the storm had broken its branches. 2. The rose tree suggested the nightingale to colour the rose with her heart's blood. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a **C.** singing, noise, end, terrible, took pay, looked, wasn't, been, stole. **D.** 1. Animals – animal 2. body – body 3. to – of 4. palace – place **E.** 2. I say he musn't trusted 3. She must do it again. 4. She must finish this work by tomorrow 5. You mustn't repeat this mistake in future 6. We must leave early in the morning 7. You musn't leave this place before seven. 8. He says you musn't listen to their useless talk. **F.** 1. "What a silly love is" said the student. 2. " Will you dance with me." Mohan said to Sudha. 3. " He indeed is a true lover", said the nightingale. 4. " I am afraid this rose won't go with my dress", said the girl. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 7. Christmas Gifts

Oral Questions – 1. Della wanted to buy a nice Christmas gift for her husband so she was saving every penny. 2. The combs were made of Ivory. 3. Jim sold his watch to buy a beautiful gift for Della on Christmas. **A.** 1. Jim and Della were husband and wife. 2. Della has saved one dollar and eighty seven cents. She saved one and two pennies by haggling with the grocer and the vegetable man. 3. Della has planned to buy some nice Christmas present for Jim. 4. Jim and Della had two pride possessions, one was Jim's gold watch and the other was Dell's hair that reached below her knees. 5. Della got twenty dollars by selling her hair. 6. When Jim saw Della he turned into a statue. His eyes were fixed on her, he was neither angry nor surprise. 7. Jim brought the set of combs made of pure tortoise shell and had jewelled rims. Jim sold his gold watch to buy gift for Della. **Hot Questions** – 1. Jim was proud of his watch that has been his fathers and his grandfathers. 2. Della found the chain very beautiful as if it was made for Jim and no one else. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. Spending 2. practising 3. curiously 4. possession 5. reflection 6. expression **D.** 1. previous 2. humility 3. frown 4. complicated 5.

slowly 6. familiar 7. dull 8. masculine **E.** 1. Cut off - We were cut off before I could give her my message. 2. Package - There is a large package on the table for you. 3. Haircut - You need a haircut, your hair are so long. 4. Unwrap - Unwrap this packet there is a surprise for you. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 8. Trees And Forests

Oral Questions – 1. Trees are woody plants with a thick stem or trunk. 2. The oldest trees are the California pines. 3. Trees are cut to make homes and for fuel. **A.** 1. Large areas of land covered with woody plants are called forests. 2. The biggest trees are giant Sequoias of California and the oldest trees are the California Pines. 3. The age of the tree can be told by counting the rings in its trunk. 4. Men in olden days used wood for making their homes, canoes and weapons. They used it as fuel and to keep themselves warm. 5. In present days we need wood for making paper, rubber, cardboard, medicines, spices and packing cases. 6. The leaves of the tree give a lot of water – vapour. They condense and come down as rain. That is why there is great rainfall over place where we have thick forests. 7. Our ancient rishis lived in forests because trees' refresh the eyes and bring peace to the mind. 8. Due to the loss of trees carbon-dioxide produced in our homes, factories and autos are increasing day by day. Thus, air pollution is increasing which can give us a number of dangerous diseases. **Hot Questions** – 1. Trees are the most useful gift of nature to man as they provide life to all human beings. 2. Rishis had their ashrams in the company of nature to bring peace to the mind. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. Injurious 2. Success 3. Constantly 4. fertility 5. wonderful **D.** 1. Do trees provide us medicines, dyes, spices etc? 2. Does our earth has fine layer of soil? 3. Do trees refresh the eyes and bring peace to mind? 4. Did Gurudev Rabindranath name his school 'Shantiniketan'? **E.** 1. Supply = in addition to provide 2. do = Tie up 3. used up - finished 4. Out of question = impossible 5. protect = save **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter – 9. The Hare And The Tortoise

Oral Questions – 1. Sammy was talking about Charence, Creeper and Marmaduke in his family. 2. The farmer and the friends were holding the tape. 3. Sammy the tortoise crossed the tape first. **A.** 1. Johny was hare and Sammy was tortoise. 2. The members of Sammy's family was Charence, Creeper and Marmaduke. 3. Sammy thought that if all four of them run he could win the race. 4. Creeper was asked to stay in pigsty a mile beyond the green duck's pond. 5. The green duck pond was to be the

starting line. 6. He saw four Sammies sipping their tea. **Hot Questions** – 1. Johnny was assured of his win due to its fast speed to run. 2. Johnny made fun of the tortoise to see him in the pond. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. friends, Johnny 2. offer, drinks, the hare 3. galloped, seeing **D.** 1. Those trousers were tight. 2. Told me about your family. 3. This book's cost was too much. 4. I was tired, I had a cup of tea. **E.** 1. "Sam, are you there ?", said Johnny. 2. "This race is really farce", said Johnny 3. "I am seeing twice double", said Johnny to himself. **F.** 1. Half – Full : That trip was full of joy. 2. Jolly – Sad : Why are you sad? 3. Start – End : I missed end of the movie. 4. Alike – like : I like apples very much. 5. Win – Loss : I lose the race. 6. Double – Single : Just single your speed of running. 7. Sow – Harvest : We celebrate many harvest festival. 8. Bold – coward : Shyam was a coward boy. 9. Careless – careful : Be careful while walking on the roads **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter 10 – A Birthday Letter

Oral Questions – 1. Indira Priyadarshini was the daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. 2. Indira's birthday was on 19 November. 3. The Chinese traveller came to India thirteen hundred years ago. **A.** 1. Nehru wrote letter to his daughter on her thirteen birthday. 2. Nehru told Indu that he cannot send a material or solid present to her as he is in Naini prison. He can send only the spiritual things that cannot be stopped even by the high walls. 3. Huen Tsang was a great traveller from China. He came to India in search of wisdom and knowledge. 4. The man wore copper plates around his belly because according to him, his wisdom was so great that it would burst his belly if he would not wear it. 5. According to Nehru, ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their daily bread and butter of their children, of their household worries and the like. 6. The most important point Nehru mention in his letter was Never do anything in secret. Never do anything that you would wish to hide. The desire to hide means you are afraid. And fear is a bad thing. If you are brave, you will not do anything of which you are ashamed. **Hot Questions** – 1. The man said that his wisdom was so great that he was afraid his belly burst if he did not wear copper plates around it. 2. Vladimir Lenin and Mahatma Gandhi were praised in the letter by Nehru. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a **C.** 1. discussion 2. behaviour 3. fortunately 4. wisdom 5. unworthy 6. Ignorance **D.** 1. May I help you? 2. Could I open the door? 3. May you hold this? 4. Can you drop me, please? **E.** 2. Could I bring a cup of tea for you? 3. Could I bring some thing for you? 4. Could I open the door? **F.** 1. A young man 2. A good idea

3. A big house 4. bad days **G.** 1. Hand - Do you need a hand ? 2. Advice - She took her doctor's advice and gave up smoking. 3. Leader- The leader just finished the third round. 4. Revolution - The earth takes 365 days to complete one revolution around the sun. 5. Suggestion - Shyam needs suggestion for his shop. **H.** 1. Study - Harsh has been studying hard for his exam. 2. Habit - He had his habit of cigarette after lunch. 3. Person - I will deal this matter personally. 4. Season - There are a lot of seasonal jobs in the summer. 5. Ambition - We are ambitious to succeed. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter 11 – The Family of Dogs

Oral Questions – 1. They are found on all the continents except Antarctica. 2. They can run at a speed of even 65 km per hour. 3. The African wild dog has hair of three colours. **A.** 1. Wolves, foxes and jackals belongs to dogs family 2. The African wild dog has hair of three colours. 3. The fennec lives in the hottest place on the earth, the Sahara. 4. The wolf is the largest and strongest animal in the dog family. It can run 60 kms, in a day in search of prey. When wolf makes a good kill it gorges itself. It can eat 10 kilograms of meat at one time. 5. If a jackal wants to catch a crow or a magpie, it lies down by the road and makes believe that it is dead. When the bird sees the jackal, it comes down to pick at the 'dead' animals. Up jumps the clever jackal at once and that is the end of the bird. 6. The mother fox feeds her cubs with her milk for a whole month. Then the young ones crawl out of burrow and play at entrance. The father brings them food. But he leaves the food nearby. The mother fox finds it and gives it to her cubs. **Hot Questions** – 1. The Fennac hears everything. It creeps forward like a shadow, stops for a moment and then leaps. 2. The fox feed on flesh of other animals. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b **C.** 1. wolf 2. It can eat 10 kgs of meat at one time 3. The Sahara desert 4. They learn how to hunt 5. a mole **D.** 1. soldier 2. peacock 3. old man 4. cat 5. fox **E.** 1. Patiently 2. Completion 3. Suitable 4. Belief 5. Entrance **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter 12 – Oil

Oral Questions – 1. Whales are the largest animal on the earth. 2. Cod-liver oil and halibut liver oil are given to sick children. 3. Groundnut oil, mustard oil, linseed oil, castor oil, soya oil, sunflower oil and cottonseed oil are used as vegetable oils in cooking. **A.** 1. The three main kinds of oil are animals oil, vegetable oil and mineral oil. 2. Whale is the largest animal on the earth. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produce a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for

human consumption. 3. The cod and the halibut give us oil Both cod-liver oil and halibut give us oil which are given to sick children and other who need certain vitamins. 4. A whale lives in the sea but it is not a fish, it is a mammal. It feeds its young ones on milk. It has smooth skin while a fish has scales. 5. Lubricants are oils and gases that are needed to run machines smoothly. Two metal surfaces rubbing together causes friction and heat. If they are separated by a thin film of suitable lubricant the friction and heat are reduced. A machine that is not properly lubricated, gets damaged very soon. 6. The first area includes region near the Caspian sea, the Black sea, the Red sea and the Persian gulf. The second area lies between North and South America. **Hot Questions** – 1. We use oils for cooking, to run engine or motors or to cure sick children in form of vitamin supplement. 2. Whales are provided with a thick covering of fat called blubber which protect them from the cold. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. consumption 2. temperature 3. quantity 4. condense **D.** 2. The oil of many flowers is used for cooking 3. Rocks in which oil is found were formed in the sea. 4. The existence of oil wells have been known for centuries. **E.** 1. indicate, is sent, examines, are, finds, stops, moves, is obtained, sent, took, produced. **F.** 1. Consumption – The consumption of wood is increasing day by day. 2. Protect – Proper measures should be taken to protect wild life. 3. Household – Sita is going to buy household things from the market 4. Oozes out – The blood oozes out from the wound. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter 13. Red Balloons

Oral Questions – 1. The people would shut themselves in while they opened their boxes in order to put in or remove valuables. 2. Dicky decided to hide the envelope into the dark hole at the base of the drinking fountain. 3. Dicky hit the balloon seller to take out money out of the hole. **A.** 1. Dicky went to the bank to see how much money has been left with him in his safe deposit. 2. He lost a great deal of money due to crazy desire of making quicky money by dealing in stocks and shares. 3. Dicky took his deposit box to one of the booths. As wanted to know his deposit and booth was the place where people shut themselves in while when they opened their box to put in or remove valuables. 4. At first Dicky thought that business couldn't be good for the balloon seller in such a place. 5. The policeman took Dicky to the police station because he hit the balloon seller hard on the jaw. **Hot Questions** – 1. The envelope in his pocket felt like a piece of hot metal

because he was afraid to be caught by police. 2. Dicky thought noone would ever think of looking for anything in such a place or garden. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a **C.** 2. decision 3. sale 4. wonderful 5. knowledge **D.** 1. – 2. : 3. , 4. / 5. ' 6. () 7. ? 8. " **E.** 1. kerb 2. coast 3. brim 4. fill 5. edge 6. brink 7. verge 8. border 9. run **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Chapter 14. The Buddha And Buddhism

Oral Questions – 1. Siddhartha was longing to find the cause and cure of human sufferings. 2. He went to meet two priests because he wanted to know from them the cause of human sufferings. 3. He learned that death is inevitable and a person is rewarded or punished on the basis of karma (deeds). **A.** 1. Siddhartha was the real name of the Buddha. The word Buddha means the 'enlightened one' or the one of a Sakya king in the northern India 2. Siddhartha was Hindu Prince and belonged to the Gautama clan also known as Gautama also. 3. Prince left his home because he wanted to find the cause and cure of human sufferings. He was then 28 years old. 4. First of all Gautam went to Hindu priests but they could not give him satisfactory answer so he started living the life on an ascetic and sat in deep meditation under the tree near Gaya (in Bihar). 5. Buddhist Monks wear saffron robes and go bare foot. They shave their head and carry bowls known as begging bowls. 6. The Buddha's teachings are recorded in the Scripture called Tri Pitaka. It is divided into three parts. The first part states the rules for the monks; the second contains the sermons of the Buddha's, the third deals with the Buddhist system of thought. **Hot Questions** – 1. The sight of a man suffering from leprosy, the dead body and cremation ground changed the mind of Siddhartha about life. 2. He taught people how to attain Nirvana. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. d **C.** 1. God 2. life 3. kindness 4. artificial **D.** 1. widow 2. cremate 3. orphan 4. Saviour 5. atheist 6. humanity 7. monastery 8. meditation 9. autobiography **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

कक्षा - 8



Lesson - 1 Sympathy

Oral Questions – 1. The little girl was worrying for the poor little bird. 2. The weather was very cold that day. 3. No, the bird had no feather. **A.** 1. The little girl was in the meadows. 2. She was a little girl. She looked a little Plump girl. 3. There was a thin little bird. 4. No, it was not a very cold day. 5. The little girl felt sorry for the bird because it was not having clothes on its body and weather was cold. **Hot Questions** – 1. The little girl was shivering due to cold

weather. 2. The little girl wanted to help the poor bird. **B.** 1. c 2. b **C.** The poet is in great trouble. A rich man helps him with money. The poet later pays the man back his money. The poet is again in trouble. A poor man helps him. He shows sympathy towards the poet. The poet does not know how he repays the man for his kindness. **D.** 1. egg 2. pride 3. weather 4. crop **E.** Clothes 2. Plump 3. Sympathy 4. Together 5. Although 6. Grill 7. Single 8. Sorrow 9. Shiver 10. Distress 11. Blessed 12. Heard 13. Charity 14. Watched 15. Heavenly. **F.** 1. injured 2. silver 3. hands 4. search

Lesson- 2 The Pied Piper And Mayor

Activity Skills – 1. A little plump girl and thin little bird were together in the meadow. When girl saw little bird she felt very sorry for the bird as it was without any clothes. While the bird felt very sorry for the girl as she was not having any single feather on her body. So both of them were shivering due to their thoughts for each other.

Oral Questions – 1. People were fed up of chasing rates. They even bit the babies in the cradles. 2. The Mayor called the meeting to find some solution of the problem. 3. The pied piper went inside the cave with the children because the Mayor refused to pay him the promised amount. **A.** 1. The problem of the people of Hamelin was that there were many rats in their town. 2. The people of the town were fed up of the rats so they decided to meet the Mayor. 3. The mayor promised a meeting of all townfolk to solve the problem. 4. The strange looking man said that if Mayor pays him one thousand pieces of gold he will rid the town of all rats. 5. The Mayor agreed to pay him one thousand piece of gold. 6. The pied piper threatened the mayor that if he does not get his reward he would take away all the children of the town along with him and no child would come back alive. 7. The children had vanished from the earth. **Hot Questions** – 1. The mayor did not fulfill his promise with the pied piper because he thought a thousand pieces of gold was too much for such a small task. 2. People danced and sang in happiness. They made merry the whole night. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. too 2. one thousand gold pieces 3. drowned and carried away 4. whole 5. one thousand 6. followed 7. angry **D.** 1. Past – Ram wrote a letter. Future – Ram will write a letter. 2. Present – Mohan shouts at his friends. Future – Mohan will shout at his friends. 3. Present – Sita studies. Past – Sita studied. 4. Past – Amit sat on the chair. Future – Amit will sit on the chair. **E.** 1. Mohan give away all his files to Mira. 2. Set out- He set out on his travels. 3. Give up- I have given up the idea of accepting that post. 4. Put off- The match had to be put off because of bad

weather. 5. See off- I went to the airport to see of my friend. 6. Look into- I shall look into the matter very carefully. **F.** 1. Radha too wants apple. 2. He is too going to the town. 3. Vikas too slept for a short time. 4. Arvind also got the prize. 5. Sunny also studied his lesson well. 6. Kritica also wrote an essay. **G.** 1. careful 2. joyful 3. movement 4. ownership 5. childhood 6. friendship 7. tighten 8. action 9. motherhood 10. fruitful 11. dictation 12. jobless **H.** 1. widow 2. corpse 3. orphan 4. rescuer 5. atheist 6. hospital 7. divorcee 8. bee-hive. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 3 A Just Choice

Oral Questions – 1. Nakula was looking around for green plants. 2. The Kauravas sent the Pandavas to exile. 3. Yudhisthira came in grief to see his four brothers lying dead side by side. **A.** 1. The Pandavas were exiled for thirteen years because Pandavas elder brother Yudhisthira lost everything in gambling while playing with Kauravas. 2. The voice warned Nakula to answer his questions before drinking water otherwise he will die. 3. Sehdeva drank the water without saying any word and died. 4. Arjun shouted and shot two arrows. 5. Yudhisthira choose Nakula to become alive because he was his mother Kunti's dearest than her own sons. 6. Yaksha rewarded Yudhisthira by letting all his brother become alive. **Hot Questions** – 1. Yaksha was warning on the bank of river. 2. Yaksha got please with Yudhisthira on choosing Nakula for bringing back to life. **B.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. Nakula 2. Yudhisthira 3. Yaksha 4. Yaksha 5. Yaksha **E.** 1. It is December and is very cold. December is very cold. 2. We climbed the tree and enjoyed the fruits. After climbing up the tree we enjoyed the fruits. 3. The farmer works very hard and earns very little money. Although he works very hard yet the farmer earns very little money. 4. Rama's house is small and has a large garden. Rama has a large garden but his house is small. 5. We walked along the path and met a woodcutter. Walking along the path we met a woodcutter. 6. They played in the garden and the weather was very pleasant. The weather was very pleasant when they played in the garden. 7. She woke up whole night for study because she had an exams. She had an exam so she woke up whole night for study. **F.** 1. had 2. has 3. had 4. have, had 5. had 6. have 7. have **G.** 1. countries 2. tickets 3. churches 4. leaves 5. wives 6. packets 7. factories 8. watches 9. baskets 10. knives 11. trees 12. lives **H.** 1. false 2. slow 3. soft 4. dull 5. wrong 6. night 7. short 8. wide

Activity Skills – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 4 The Barber of Baghdad

Oral Questions – 1. Hassan became angry because Ali took the saddle off the ass with his cunningness. 2. Hassan went to the caliph to complain. 3. The barber was put into the same situation, and he agreed to shave two people. He became shameful to shave an ass. In this way he was punished. **A.** 1. Hassan was carrying bundle of wood on the back of the ass. 2. The barber was sitting in his shop. 3. The barber asked the charges for all the wood on the ass's back. 4. The barber decided to pay five pieces of silver for the wood. 5. The caliph decided that Ali had to shave the ass. 6. The woodcutter took his revenge by presenting him in the court and making him to shave an ass. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b **C.** 1. saddle 2. shave 3. mind 4. struck 5. agree **D.** 1. Mind you don't deceive others. 2. I'm busy today. 3. Hassan was a woodcutter, while Ali was a barber. 4. She bought pen, pencil and scale from the shop. 5. What will Jones do there ? 6. Where are you this morning? 7. Is this house for sale? **E.** 1. How did you go there? 2. When did they go to the court? 3. Where is the Saddle? 4. What do you want? **F.** 1. sticks 2. cotton 3. people 4. students 5. ship 6. flowers 7. grapes **G.** 1. softly 2. quietly 3. slowly 4. gently 5. sadly 6. happily **H.** 1. trees 2. rights 3. plants 4. brothers 5. water 6. pools 7. arrows 8. dramas **Activity Skills** – Student will do themselves.

Lesson- 5 Let's Try To Do The Right

Oral Questions – 1. A man should perform his duties with devotion and honesty. 2. All challenges should be faced with courage and determination. 3. Strength comes from the need of situation. **A.** 1. Trying to do duty well is the manly way. 2. A noble stand should be taken before hard work. 3. We should play a part of a true man. 4. We must win a good man's name. 5. The poet advises us to become a good man by performing our moral duties. **Hot Questions** – 1. Yes, we should pay need to others. 2. Truthfulness and honesty win us a good name. **B.** 1. c 2. c **C.** 1. We should make right aim and do our best to become a good man. 2. We should try to perform all our moral duties in a humanitarian way. **D.** 1. Past Tense- We were hiding from the others. Future Tense- We will hide from the others. 2. Past Tense – Yesterday was a fine sunny day. Future Tense –I hope tomorrow will be a fine sunny day. 3. Past Tense – She used to come my house daily. Future Tense – She will come to my house. 4. Past Tense – I ate my lunch at one o' clock. Future Tense – I will eat my lunch at one o' clock. 5. Past Tense – I saw a bird on the tree. Future Tense – I will see a bird on the tree. 6. Past Tense –

The milkman brought milk for us. Future Tense – The milkman will bring milk for us. 7. Past Tense – Ravi played with the football. Future Tense – Ravi will play with the football. **E.** 1. to do 2. to plan 3. to see 4. to participate 5. to know **F.** 1. (d) 2. (h) 3. (j) 4. (f) 5. (a) 6. (g) 7. (i) 8. (e) 9. (b) 10. (c) **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 6 The Kabuliwalla

Oral Questions – 1. Mini was five years old. 2. Rehman stabbed a man who owed him money. 3. Kabuliwalla presented a small packet of dried raisins, nuts and almonds for Minni. **A.** 1. Mini was frightened of the Kabuliwalla because she had a blind belief that Kabuliwalla caught children and put them into their sacks and took them away. 2. When Mini met with the Kabuliwalla she lost her fear. 3. Mini asked Kabuliwalla what had he got in his bag and Kabuliwalla replied "there was an elephant in his bags." 4. Kabuliwalla was arrested because he had stabbed a man who owed him money. 5. No, Mini did not recognized the Kabuliwalla because he came after long years and so she forgot her old friend. 6. Mini's father gave some money to the Kabuliwalla because he too had a daughter who was of Mini's age. **Hot Questions** – 1. Kabuliwalla was stunned to see a grown maiden because he realised that his own daughter would have grown up too. 2. There was uproar in the street one day because Rehman had stabbed a man. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. chatter box 2. bursting 3. Kabuliwalla 4. visitor 5. arrangements 6. military band, electric lights **D.** 1. terror 2. unnatural 3. dialects 4. lively 5. grave **E.** 1. Her brand new cycle is in white and red colour and she loves her. 2. We have a big mango tree and it is full of mangoes. 3. Rohan is a tall boy who has blue eyes and a black hair. **F.** 1. in 2. on 3. by 4. at 5. on 6. for **G.** if 2. because 3. although 4. until 5. when 6. so that **H.** 1. Vibration 2. Instruction 3. Pension 4. Situation 5. Function 6. Competition 7. Tension 8. Devotion 9. Celebration 10. Inscription 11. Attention 12. Revision 13. Transaction 14. Ration **I.** 1. ugly 2. intelligent 3. cool 4. relevant 5. shameless 6. imprudent 7. bill 8. superior 9. known 10. at once 11. inconvenient 12. quitting 13. proper 14. married **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 7 A Small Boy's Wish

Oral Questions – 1. An old garden hose attracted the father in the garden. 2. The rubber tube tricycle won the race. 3. A racing cyclist suggested the doctor to patent his invention. **A.** 1. Dunlop's son was excited for the tricycle race which was going to held next day. 2. His complaint

about the tricycle was that it jolted terribly. 3. The racing cyclist advised Dunlop to patent his invention. So, that his invention would help to increase the speed of all road vehicles. 4. A patent gives an inventor the sole right to make or sell his invention. 5. Dunlop's invention made him millionaire as well as famous all over the world. 6. Pneumatic tyres are still called Dunlop because Dunlop was inventor of the rubber tyres. **Hot Questions** – 1. The news of the "air filled tyres" got round the neighbourhood very fast and therefore the doctor's backyard was filled with tricycles and bicycles. 2. Dunlop is the largest manufacturer of tyres in the world. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. As the old man went up the stairs he slipped and fell. 2. As the clown entered the circus ring the children began to laugh. 3. As the day dawned birds began to chirp in the tree. 4. As people grow older they may become wiser. 5. As Epimetheus came in he was stung by the ugly, flying things. 6. As Gerard climbed the tree he saw the bear climbing too. **D.** 1. on 2. under 3. of 4. with 5. of **E.** 1. Did any one keep pet tigers? 2. Do you often see tigers in the woods near there? 3. Has the referee blown the whistle? 4. Did your friend like shooting wild animals? 5. Do frogs jump into the water? 6. Have you tried the experiment again and again? **F.** 1. awake 2. in visible 3. incapable **G.** 1. d 2. i 3. e 4. h 5. a 6. j 7. c 8. g 9. f 10. b **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 8 Sohrab And Rustum

Oral Questions – 1. Firdausi belongs to Iran. 2. Rustum was a great warrior as he was never defeated in any war. 3. Rustum called himself an unfortunate father because he killed his own son. **A.** 1. Firdausi was a famous poet of Iran. He had written a very interesting story of Sohrab and Rustum. 2. The name of the story was Sohrab and Rustum. 3. Rustum was a great warrior of Iran. 4. Sohrab was son of Rustum and Tahmina. 5. Tahmina was wife of Rustum. 6. Sohrab challenged the Iran army for the duel instead of battle to find out his father. 7. In the end of the duel Rustum kill his own son Sohrab. **Hot Questions** – 1. Sohrab insisted for the duel instead of battle simply to avoid killing of the innocent soldiers from either side. 2. Rustum believed his son because truth sits on the lips of a dying man. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b **C.** 1. Persian poet 2. Rustum 3. historical 4. instantly 5. Iran, Tehran **D.** 1. How many apples did it eat? 2. How many sisters John has? 3. What does Ram want? 4. How much water did you drink this morning? 5. Which colour of frock Jyoti has? 6. Whose pen is this? **E.** 1. an 2. an 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. a 7. the 8. a **F.** 1. The teacher was angry. 2. The box was full. 3. The work

you did was imperfect. 4. There is an ugly girl in my class. 5. Ravi was quiet sad. 6. Manisha wore a short skirt for the party. 7. The fox appeared when the hunter came. 8. I decided to continue my studies. **G.** 1. farmer 2. woodcutter 3. king 4. butcher 5. carpenter 6. doctor 7. soldier 8. tailor **Activity Skills** – Students will do them-selves.

Lesson- 9 The Nightingale And Glow Worm

Oral Questions – 1. The glow worm was shining in the dark. 2. No, the glow worm was not frightened to see the nightingale. 3. The nightingale can cheer by singing at night while a glow worm can shine at night. **A.** 1. The nightingale cheered the village with song all day long. 2. He felt that his demands appetite. 3. He saw something a shining worm on the ground. 4. The glow worm asked the nightingale that did he admire his lamp. 5. The divine power taught the nightingale to sing and the glow worm to shine. **Hot Questions** – 1. People cheered to listen the melodious nightingale singing. 2. God is referred as the divine power. **B.** 1. b 2. a **C.** 1. Mistake amended in time saves many troubles. 2. Don't keep same attitude for every one. 3. Artificial person always showy. 4. Every bad experience makes a person carefull. 5. Idle person's enthusiasm is short. 6. Among the all fools a little wiser become respectable. 7. To complete two things at the same time. 8. It takes two to tango. **D.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) **E.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) **F.** 1. the crow of a bird. 2. Mar, destroy 3. glow, light 4. to make beautiful 5. pleased with his song 6. hunger 7. bending down 8. in a sweet voice. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 10 Importance of Trees

Oral Questions – 1. Sachin was greedy about mangoes. 2. Erasers and tyres are made from rubber. 3. Melons grow on creepers. **A.** 1. Sachin's Daddy was planting mango saplings in the garden. 2. Sachin helped him by putting the soil back around the plants. 3. Neena helped him by watering the saplings. 4. Sachin loves trees because he likes to climb and swing on their branches and eat their fruits. Neena loves trees because she wants to sit in their shade and read a book. 5. Paper is made from trees. 6. We get rubber from the sap of the rubber tree. 7. The cow tree grows in South America. **Hot Questions** – 1. The leaves of trees breathe out a lot of water vapour. The cool air over forests cools the rain clouds and helps to cause rain. 2. We should not cut trees because it is impossible to imagine a life without them. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c **C.** 1. Sachin said to father and sister. 2. Dad said to Neena and Sachin.

to Dad. 4. Sachin said to Dad and Neena. 5. Dad said to Sachin and Neena. **D.** 1. is 2. has 3. has 4. are 5. has **E.** 1. It is almost mid night. 2. He always spoke the truth. 3. The train is usually late. 4. I seldom go for movie. 5. They often came to see us. 6. When we returned they were still sleeping. **F.** 1. lucky 2. to cut off the limb of the creature 3. brilliant 4. invested with authority 5. to overstate **G.** 1. Climb- mount by clutching. 2. Swing- move to and fro on tree branch. 3. Creeper- creeping plants. 4. Sapling- young tree **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 11 The Merchant of Venice

Oral Questions – 1. Shylock hated Antonio because he lent money without taking interest. 2. The three boxes were made of gold, silver and lead. 3. Moroccan Prince chose the gold box, because he reasoned that only gold was good enough to hold Portia's picture. **A.** 1. Bassanio came to Antonio for money because he wanted to woo Portia. 2. The agreement was that if Antonio failed to pay back the money within three months Shylock would cut off pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body that he would chose. 3. Portia's father devised a plan that out of the three boxes- one of gold, other of silver and the third of lead only one box would contain a picture of Portia and who would guess the correct box in which the picture lay he would become Portia's husband. 4. Moroccan Prince chose the gold box because he believed that only gold was good enough to hold Portia's picture while Spanish prince of Aragon chose the silver box which bore the words who chooses me will get what he deserves. While Bassanio selected lead box which bores the words who chooses me must give and hazard all he has. 5. Antonio wanted to see his friend before he died as his ships had been lost at sea and Shylock was holding him to his bond. Portia and Bassanio get married before leaving. 6. Portia sent off a letter to a doctor Bellario asking for his counsellor's robes. He sent robes at once along with the advice as to how she should conduct the case. Portia dressed herself as man and proceeded to Venice. Yes, she became successful in the end. 7. Shylock became very angry and quickly agreed to take money but Portia didn't allow this because Shylock had planned to kill a venetian citizen so he had to pay a price. **Hot Questions** – 1. When Shylock took his pound of flesh not a single drop of blood should be shed. 2. Bassanio was proud of Portia because she was clever and witty. **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. luggage 2. knowledge 3. furniture 4. courage 5. glass 6. water 7. beauty 8. advice 9. weather 10. help **D.** 1. any 2. an 3. some 4. the 5. any 6.

some **E.** 1. is 2. should 3. was 4. may **F.** 1. Believe 2. Chief 3. Yeild 4. Vein 5. Sliegh 6. Conceit 7. Beige 8. Clinieg 9. Shreik **G.** 1. poor and notorious 2. cruel and miser 3. sorrow and sadness 4. poor and rich 5. easy and soft **H.** 1. inscribed- writing words in or on something. 2. delight-great pleasure 3. suitor- wooer 4. retinue- attendants 5. generous- noble 6. famous- reputed 7. rich- wealthy 8. merchant- one who is engaged in trade. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 12 How Beautiful Is The Rain

Oral Questions – 1. The rain pass through different channels by a great thrust and merge into rivers. 2. The eyes of oxen are referred as lustrous. 3. Rain is called a boon for the earth because it nurtures the essence of it. **A.** 1. The mood of the poem is thrilling. It is reinforced by the various participants who feel joy to welcome rain. 2. The poet observes the rain and feels it symbolises the endless cycles of like and death. 4. The figure of speech is metaphor. 5. H.W. Longfellow **Hot Questions** – 1. The sick man welcomes rain by breathing each little pool from his chamber. 2. The farmer bends his tops to the numberless beating drops of the incessant rain. **B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) **C.** 1. The mimic fleets refer to the water streaming down the street which mimic their own energetic play. 2. They belong to small boys from the school who are over joyed to see the rain and run from the wet streets screaming in excitement. 3. The treacherous pool is the pool of water mixed with mud. 4. The words 'whirling' and 'turbulent' create the energy or the thrust of rain water. **D.** 1. a, it 2. him, me 3. us, her 4. us 5. they, it 6. her 7. me **E.** 1. Hey! 2. Shut up! 3. All right! 4. Oh father! **F.** 1. appreciation 2. grief 3. surprise 4. joy 5. contempt 6. listen 7. silence **G.** 1. Pakistanis 2. French 3. Canadian 4. Burmese 5. Swiss **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 13 The Trick That Did Not Work

Oral Questions – 1. Chalu and Golu were the names of two ministers. 2. Chalu scolded the animals for making so much noise and disturbing the king of the forest. 3. Chalu told Jung that the creature that was making all the noise was bull. **A.** 1. The jackals kept the king happy by telling him only what he liked to hear and they agreed with everything he said. They sang his praises and told him that he was the bravest and strongest king of the earth. 2. The jackals wanted Jung to live in the jungle because if Jung left to another jungle they had to work to find out their food and had to live in fear of the other wild animals. 3. No, jackals were not good ministers as they were very cunning. 4. The

loud noise made the lion rush back to his den. He decided to leave that forest and go away. 5. The jackals told the lion that the bull was a messenger of the gods and the gods themselves had granted him permission to roam wherever he pleased. 6. The bull told the lion that his master left him alone thinking him dead. So he became alone. The lion told the bull to stay with him in the forest as his friend and told him the tales of the city. **Hot Questions** – 1. The ministers kept the king happy by calling him the bravest and the strongest king of the earth. 2. Jung wanted to leave the forest because he was afraid of a loud call. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b **C.** 1. wrote 2. teaches 3. will go 4. will visit 5. threw **D.** 1. black, your 2. match 3. cobbler, thread, rubber 4. doctor, hospital 5. archive, writer **E.** 1. dark and dense – The travellers entered into the dark and dense forest. 2. play with fear – To see the lion, the farmer became pale with fear. 3. distant places – We can see objects at distant places with a telescope. 4. song praises – The countrymen sing praises of bravery of soldiers. **F.** 1. craftily 2. creature 3. appeal 4. fear 5. strong **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 14 The Ant And The Cricket

Oral Questions – 1. The cricket was accustomed to sing. 2. The cricket visited the ant's home because he was dying of hunger. 3. He promised to return the ant her mouthful of grain. **A.** 1. Miserly ant is the better than the gay cricketer. 2. Cricketer went to the ant to borrow shelter from rain and a mouthful grain. 3. The ant told the cricketer that they never borrowed and never lent anything to anyone. 4. Cricketer felt very bad. 5. We should work hard because if you live without work you must live without food. **Hot Questions** – 1. The cricket was starving due to hunger because he wasted his time and saved nothing for winter season. 2. The ant suggested that the cricket should dance in winter also the way he did in warm months. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a **C.** 2. class 3. mother 4. fruits 5. postman 6. boxes 7. servant **D.** 1. telling 2. listening 3. wearing 4. eating 5. raining 6. telling **E.** 1. a tiny insect 2. happy 3. a small almirah for food 4. going without food 5. save 6. a small piece of bread 7. foolish 8. in habit of **F.** 1. Father began to complain about the food. 2. Ram set off for Jaipur today morning. 3. My cupboard is well organised. 4. It was a sunny day. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 15 The Mighty Banyan

Oral Questions – 1. Birds, squirrels, insects, flying foxes all live in the tree which is full of dark private corners suitable for a variety of tenants. 2. Birds feast on its pretty bright red fruit. 3. It is the most useful tree because it gives

shade and shelter to man, beats and birds. **A.** 1. Just a tall men are often the most gentle, so are the big trees are most friendly. That is why we call the banyan a friendly tree. 2. Birds, squirrels, insects and flying foxes are the visitors to the Banyan tree. 3. When the English came to India they noticed that the merchants or banias liked to carry out their business under the spreading of the tree. At first they called it the Banyan tree or Bania and later it became Banyan tree. 4. Banyan tree is one of the most useful trees. It gives shade and shelter to man, birds and beasts. It's wood is tough and elastic is used for making tent poles and yokes for bullock carts etc. It provides cool and refreshing shade on a hot summer day than other trees. 5. The banyan tree belongs to Fig family and in India all fig trees including the peepal are held to be sacred. There is a banyan tree or Akshaya vata which is growing where the sacred river meet at Sangam in Allahabad. **Hot Questions** – 1. A fully grown banyan tree takes up as much place as a three storeyed building. 2. The main trunk of the banyan tree is not very deeply rooted and that is why it needs to put out supporting roots. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. Aerial roots means trees branches drop to the ground and take root again and send out more twisting trailing branches. 2. The aerial roots act as pillars supporting a great palace. 3. When a tree puts out many aerial roots it looks like a mini forest. 4. The main trunk of the banyan is not very deeply rooted that is why it needs supporting roots. So it needs plenty of space to put out its supporting roots. 5. If it is planted too close to our house we might find it growing through our bedroom wall. **D.** 1. gazelle 2. lead 3. beaver 4. silk 5. diamond 6. snow **E.** 1. Lose-Find 2. Idle-Busy 3. Less-Much 4. Huge-Tiny 5. Many-Some 6. Straight-Twisted **F.** 1. gone 2. went 3. took 4. wore 5. tore 6. forgot **G.** 1. ought 2. needn't 3. would 4. can 5. would **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 16 Two Cranes And A Tortoise

Oral Questions – 1. The lake dried up fast as there had been no rain in their forest for two whole years. 2. The cranes had a solution to problem. 3. The tortoise could not be carried with the beak of cranes because it was too heavy. **A.** 1. The cranes and the tortoise lived in a forest by a lake. 2. When the lake started drying up it became difficult for them to live in the forest. 3. The cranes were planning to go to another forest's lake in which plenty of fish were available for them. 4. The cranes felt it impossible because tortoise couldn't fly and it would be impossible for her to leave the forest by herself. 5. The

tortoise closed her jaws on a strong bamboo stick right in the middle. The cranes took the ends of the stick in their strong beaks and flew up into the sky. 6. The cranes asked the tortoise to promise that she would not open her mouth in the sky, if she does, she would fall. 7. When they were passing through the fields some farmers praised the cranes but tortoise thought it unfair. Forgetting everything she shouted out and moment she opened her mouth her jaws let go off the stick and she fell down. In this way she parted from her friends in the end. **Hot Questions** – 1. The cranes decided to leave the forest because there was acute shortage of water. 2. The first crane refused to carry tortoise on its back because she felt their backs were too small. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. started 2. cranes, tortoise 3. travelling 4. promise, difficult 5. very sorry **D.** 1. This story is very interesting to read. 2. The pleasant spend summer in smile. 3. These shirts are nice to wear. 4. Write with this smooth pen. 5. Road is safer to cross from here. **E.** 1. It easy enough to climb that wall. 2. That would be nice to go on a picnic. 3. It will be more comfortable to you to sit in this chair. 4. That is easy you can say that. 5. That is easy story to read. **F.** 1. Do not buy any mangoes unless they are ripe. 2. Neha would lost the money unless she was careful. 3. A man will not say anything unless he is mad. 4. Unless you are careful, you will not receive a shock. 5. You cannot travel by train unless you buy a ticket. **G.** 1. complete 2. difficult 3. duty 4. necessary 5. usually **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 17 Six Blind Men And The Elephant

Oral Questions – 1. The third man felt that the trunk was like a snake. 2. The larger hands of the fourth man touches the knee. 3. The tail of the elephant was felt like a rope. **A.** 1. The six men of Indostan went to see the elephant because they wanted to observe it and satisfy their mind. 2. When the first man approached elephant he was about to fall against elephant's broad and sturdy side, so he said that the elephant was like a wall. 3. The second man touched the tusk of the elephant, it was round and smooth and sharp, so he said that elephant was like a spear. 4. When the third man approached to elephant, he took squirming trunk of elephant within his hands and said that elephant was like a snake. 5. The fourth man touched the knees of the elephant and said that it was like a tree. **Hot Questions** – 1. The snake of the moving ears appeared like a fan to the fifth one. 2. All the blind men were disputing over the elephant because they considered themselves right in their opinion. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c. **C.** 1. wall 2.

snake 3. rope 4. telling **D.** may 2. could 3. should 4. would 5. was **E.** 1. Ram read a book everyday. 2. The roses are lovely. 3. They sang beautifully. 4. The cricket match started at 8 O' clock. 5. Reetu and Rekha are playing tennis. **F.** 1. gentle 2. certain 3. quiet 4. containing nothing 5. foolish 6. to purchase **G.** 1. dull 2. reward 3. useless 4. artificial 5. permanent 6. calm, quiet **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

Lesson- 18 Lucy Gray

Oral Questions – 1. The child was solitary because she was left all alone in the storm. 2. The father warned Lucy about the stormy night. 3. The parents traced the foot marks of Lucy along through snowy bank. **A.** 1. Lucy was a little girl probably a creation of the poet's imagination. She dwelt on a wide moor. 2. A storm was expected in the night and her father sent her with a lantern to get her mother home. 3. Lucy was a dutiful and loving child because when his father asked her to get her mother, she took the lantern and started to search her mother. 4. Lucy took lantern with her because it was afternoon soon, it will get dark and the storm could come at anytime. 5. The storm came before its time and Lucy lost her way in the snow, so she couldn't reached the town. 6. The bridge of wood was furlong from the door. **Hot Questions** – 1. Lucy wandered up and down, shouted far and wide due to the storm. 2. The parents felt their child would not come back when foot marks vanished and there were no move. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c **C.** 2. I have a box that contain almonds. 3. He told us when he will arrive. **Activity Skills** – Students will do themselves.

