

7

5-in-1

ENGLISH

I TERM

Unit

1

EIDGAH

– Munshi Premchand

PROSE

FIRST TERM

WARM UP

Observe the pictures and write the names of the festivals in the blanks. One is done for you.

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Discuss in pairs

1. Which is your favourite festival?

My favourite festival is Diwali.

2. When do you celebrate it?

We celebrate it in the month of October.

3. Do you celebrate with your family or friends?

Yes, I celebrate with my family and friends.

4. Why do you celebrate it?

We celebrate it for the victory of the good over the evil.

SECTION : I**SUMMARY**

It was the most beautiful morning of Eid. The village was full of excitement. Everyone got up early to go to the Eidgah. The boys were counting the coins they had in order to buy sweets and toys. Mahmood had twelve coins and Mohsin had fifteen coins. The happiest of the boys was Hamid. His parents were no more. He lived with his old Granny Ameena. He knew that his father would come back with sacks full of silver and his mother with gifts from Allah. On telling his grandmother that he would be the first to get back, Hamid left with the other boys. They reached the suburbs of the town. They came across a number of stores of the sweet-vendors.

GLOSSARY

|Page 87|

dazzling	– extremely bright
tattered	– torn
suburbs	– outskirts
gaily	– in bright colours

ADDITIONAL

festive	– typical of a special event
glow	– dull steady light
excitement	– enthusiasm
impatient	– losing patience
treasure	– a collection of valuable things
counting	– depending
countless	– uncountable
lark	– a small brown bird singing a pleasant song
lovely	– beautiful
soiled	– dirty
ahead of	– further forward in space or time
stores	– shops
decorated	– making attractive
vendors	– persons who sell things on the street
piled up	– heaped
in heaps	– pile

**Antonyms :**

dazzling	×	dull / ordinary	poorly	×	richly
gaily	×	sadly	happiest	×	saddest
beautiful	×	ugly	lovely	×	nasty
brighter	×	darker	different	×	same
excitement	×	calmness	worried	×	happy
impatient	×	patient	full	×	empty

TEXTUAL EXERCISE**Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.**

[Page 87]

1. 'Finally the day had come'. Here the day refers to _____.

a) Pongal b) Christmas c) Eid

Ans : c) Eid

2. With their treasure, the boys would buy _____ in Eidgah.

a) pens and pencils b) toys and rubber balls c) chocolates and cakes

Ans : b) toys and rubber balls

3. Hamid's friends are _____.

a) Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi.
b) Raghul, Preethi, Sam and Mufeed.
c) Rani, Verghese, Sita and Zahir.

Ans : a) Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi

4. 'If only her son were there, it would have been a different kind of Eid!' What had happened to her son?

a) Her son had died.
b) Her son had gone abroad.
c) Her son had gone on a tour.

Ans : a) Her son had died.

5. Hamid was like one with wings on his feet. This means _____.

a) He ran fast
b) Her son had gone abroad.
c) Her son had gone on a tour.

Ans : a) He ran fast**ADDITIONAL EXERCISE****Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.**

1. Everyone in the village was up early to go _____.

a) the playground b) the Eidgah c) the junction

Ans : b) the Eidgah

2. Mahmood counted one, two, three upto _____.

a) fifteen b) thirteen c) twelve

Ans : c) twelve

3. Ameena was Hamid's _____.

a) mother

b) friend

c) grandmother

Ans : c) grandmother

4. Hamid knew that his father would come back with sacks full of _____.

a) gold

b) silver

c) lovely gifts

Ans : b) silver

5. Hamid and other boys came across stores of the _____ in the suburbs of the town.

a) sweets - vendors

b) toy - makers

c) rubber - balls

Ans : a) sweet - vendors

SECTION : II

SUMMARY

For the village children everything in the town was wonderful. They were thrilled to see wonderful things. At last they saw the Eidah. There was a great number of worshippers. The prayer was over. Men embraced each other. They went to the sweet and toy - vendor's stores, Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and other boys enjoyed the ride in the merry - go - round. Hamid watched them silently. He could not spare a third of his pocket money for the merry - go - round. Mahmood bought a toy policeman. Moshin bought a water - carrier. Hamid had only three paises. He could not buy such expensive toys. If they dropped out of his hand, they would break into pieces. When the boys bought sweets, he watched them calmly. Only Hamid was left out.

GLOSSARY

[Page 89]

gaped

— stared

smack your lips

— open and close lips noisily to show enjoyment

relished

— enjoyed or took pleasure in the taste

ADDITIONAL

tongas

— a light horse - drawn two-wheeled vehicle

ekkas

— a small vehicle with two wheels pulled by a horse

perfume

— pleasant - smelling liquid

bursting

— full of

contented

— satisfied

come into view

— appear

row upon row

— number of things arranged in a line

embraced

— hugged

descended

— came down

mounted

— climbed

part with

— separate

miserable

— pitiable

stalls
expensive
smashed

– shops
– costly
– broken into pieces

Antonyms

crowded
calm
contented
descended

× deserted
× noisy
× discontented
× ascended

miserable
expensive
hold
relish

× happy
× cheap
× drop
× distaste

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

[Page 89]

There were many toys in the stall. Three of Hamid's friends had bought some toys.

1. Write the names of Hamid's friends in column A and the toys they bought in column B.

A	B
Mohmood	a policeman with a gun on his shoulder.
Moshin	a water - carrier.
Noorey	a lawyer.

2. Write the names of the toys against each picture.

[Page 90]



a soldier



a washer-woman



a holy man



milkmaid



a police man



a king

THINK AND ANSWER

[Page 90]

'They' descended on the sweet and toy-vendors' stores like an army moving to attack.

1. Who does 'they' refer to? Did they move one by one in a line or in a big group?

'They' refers to the children. They moved in a big group.

2. Hamid's friends enjoyed the ride in the merry-go-round. But Hamid didn't go on it. Why?

Hamid had only three paises. The ride would cost one paisa. So, he couldn't spare a third of his pocket money for a few rounds. So he didn't go on it.

3. How did Hamid's friends show that they enjoyed eating the sweets?

Hamid's friends smacked their lips with relish.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE**1. How did some people come to the Eidgah?**

Some people came on the tongas and ekkas and some in motorcars.

2. What did the children do when they saw wonderful things in the town?

The children stood and gaped at everything attractive with wonder.

3. How much was the ride in the merry-go-round?

The ride in the merry-go-round was one paisa.

4. Why couldn't Hamid buy expensive toys?

Hamid had only three paises. The toys cost two paisa each. If they dropped out of his hand, they would break into pieces. So he couldn't buy expensive toys.

SECTION : III**SUMMARY****Reading**

The boys were not interested to buy anything in the hardware stores and jewelry shops, so they walked ahead except Hamid. He decided to buy a pair of tongs for his grandmother. He hoped that she would never burn her fingers while taking the chapattis from the iron pan. But the shopkeeper said that it cost six paisa. Hamid bargained it for three paisa. Then he walked away, afraid that the shopkeeper would scream at him. Unexpectedly he called Hamid back and gave him the pair of tongs. Moshin laughed at him when he was carrying it on his shoulder. Mahmood asked him if tongs were some kind of toy. Hamid replied that if he placed them across his shoulders, it would be a gun. His tongs were like a tiger among toys.

Hamid was not ready to exchange it for Sammi's tambourine. He reached home soon. His grandmother called him a stupid child asking him if he couldn't find anything better in the fair. Hamid replied that she burnt her finger on the iron pan so he bought them. His grandmother was deeply moved by his selflessness and cried.

GLOSSARY**tongs**

— a tool used to hold hot things

precious

— valuable

wretched

— unhappy

ADDITIONAL

hardware	– equipment
walk ahead	– move in front of others
except	– not including something
occurred	– happened
pleased	– happy
sank	– go deep into water
scream	– make a loud high cry
on the contrary	– completely opposed to something
flung	– throw
crazy	– excessively fond
tambourine	– a musical instrument
injured	– wounded
deeply moved	– extremely affected
selflessness	– unselfishness
granny	– grandmother
fair	– market

Antonyms

precious	× valueless	correct	× incorrect
wretched	× happy	place	× displace
interested	× indifferent	stupid	× clever
pleased	× displeased	selflessness	× selfishness
useful	× useless	noticed	× ignored

TEXTUAL EXERCISE**Tick the correct answers.**

[Page 92]

1. Hamid thought that his grandma would be pleased if he bought _____.

- a) a pair of tongs b) sweets for himself c) toys

Ans : a) a pair of tongs

2. Hamid's heart sank because the price of the tongs was _____ for him.

- a) too high b) to low c) affordable

Ans : a) too high

3. 'My tongs are like a tiger among toys.' It means _____.

- a) Hamid valued his toy
b) Hamid bought a tiger toy
c) Hamid wanted to exchange his toy

Ans : a) Hamid valued his toy

4. Hamid's granny scolded him for buying iron tongs. Then she understood that Hamid had bought it _____.

a) out of compulsion b) out of love and concern c) out of interest

Ans : b) out of love and concern

READ AND UNDERSTAND

[Page 92]

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Granny say about Hamid's parents?

Granny told Hamid that his father had gone to earn money. His mother had gone to Allah to get lovely gifts for him.

2. Write about Hamid in one or two sentences.

Hamid was four years old. He was thin and poorly dressed.

3. How did Hamid's friends enjoy the games in the fair?

Hamid's friends enjoyed the ride in the merry-go-round. Mahmood, Mohsin and Noorey mounted the horses and camels.

4. What did Hamid buy at the fair? And for whom?

Hamid bought a pair of tongs for his grandmother.

5. Why did Granny scold Hamid?

Granny wanted him to have bought something better in the fair than a pair of tongs. So she scolded him.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions.

1. What could Hamid's friends buy in the fair?

Hamid's friends could buy toys, sweets, paper-pipes, rubber balls and much more in the fair.

2. Why did Hamid think that he would have more than Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi?

Hamid hoped that his father would come back with sacks full of silver and his mother with gifts from Allah. So he thought that he would have more than Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi.

3. What kind of toys did the boys find in the fair?

The boys found all kinds of toys such as soldiers and milkmaids, kings and ministers, water-carriers and washer, women and holy men.

4. What did Mohsin buy in the fair?

Mohsin bought a water-carrier in the fair.

**5. What did not attract the boys in the fair?**

A few hardware stores and jewellery shops did not attract the boys in the fair.

6. Why did Hamid think that a pair of tongs would be a really useful thing to have in the house?

Each time Hamid's grandmother cooked chapattis, the iron pan burnt her hands. It could be avoided if he bought a pair of tongs. So Hamid thought that a pair of tongs would be a really useful thing.

7. How did Hamid carry a pair of tongs?

Hamid carried a pair of tongs on his shoulder as if it were a gun to show it to his friends.

8. What did Hamid reply when Mahmood asked him if the tongs were some kind of toy?

Hamid replied that if Mahmood placed the tongs across his shoulders it would be a gun. If he carried them in his hands, it would be like the musical instrument carried by singing monks. The tongs were like a tiger among toys.

9. What did Sammi offer in exchange for a pair of tongs?

Sammi offered a small tambourine in exchange for a pair of tongs.

10. By what was Granny deeply moved?

Granny was deeply moved by Hamid's selflessness as he bought a pair of tongs for her to avoid burning her fingers.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE**B. Rearrange the jumbled sentences and write them in the correct order.**

[Page 93]

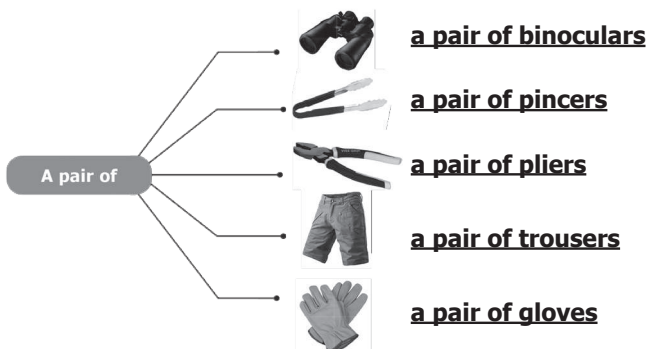
- But Hamid bought a pair of tongs.
- Granny Ameena felt proud of her grandson.
- Hamid's friends bought different toys of their choice.
- Hamid proudly compared his tongs with a brave tiger.
- Hamid had less money than his friends.
- Granny Ameena was worried as he had to go to the Eidgah alone.

Answer

1. Granny Ameena was worried as he had to go to the Eidgah alone.
2. Hamid's friends bought different toys of their choice.
3. Hamid had less money than his friends.
4. But Hamid bought a pair of tongs.
5. Hamid proudly compared his tongs with a brave tiger.
6. Granny Ameena felt proud of her grandson.

VOCABULARY

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of the picture clues.



D. Who am I? (Use a pair of ...)

- We wear this on our face to see better _____.
- We wear this on our ears _____.
- We wear this on our face when it is sunny _____.
- We cut things with _____.
- We wear this on our feet _____.

Ans : a pair of spectacles

Ans : a pair of earrings

Ans : a pair of cooling glasses

Ans : a pair of scissors

Ans : a pair of shoes

More Pairs :

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| a) For trimming the plants | – | a pair of shears |
| b) for wearing inside the shoes | – | a pair of socks |
| c) for protecting eyes when you are using dangerous machines | – | a pair of goggles |
| d) tool used for picking up small objects | – | a pair of tweezers |
| e) casual shoes with rubber soles | – | a pair of sneakers |

E. Add a suitable prefix or suffix and make new words.

[Page 94]

-ship	-hood	un-	after-	-ion
-less	-ful	-ment	im-	-ous

child <u>hood</u>	wonder <u>ful</u>
after <u>noon</u>	count <u>less</u>
relation <u>ship</u>	im <u>patient</u>
un <u>happy</u>	excite <u>ment</u>
danger <u>ous</u>	perfection <u>ing</u>

**F. Match the following and write them in Column C.**

A	B
a cupful of	money
a bagful of	sugar
a spoonful of	coffee
a pocketful of	silver

C
a cupful of coffee
a bagful of silver
a spoonful of sugar
a pocketful of money

G. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

cupful	handful	spoonful	mouthful	pocketful	bagful
--------	---------	----------	----------	-----------	--------

- The thieves came out of the house with a _____ of gold and silver.
- My mother throws a _____ of grains for the parrots every day.
- He took a _____ of the cake.
- Ram takes a _____ of soup before food.
- John added a _____ of sugar to the lemon juice.
- The child was happy with his _____ of chocolates.

Answers

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. bagful | 2. handful | 3. mouthful | 4. cupful | 5. spoonful | 6. pocketful |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|

LANGUAGE CHECK POINT

Don't say	Say	Note
She is my cousin sister and he is my cousin brother.	They are my cousins.	The word 'cousin' is used to refer both male and female.
I have two daughter-in-laws.	I have two daughters-in-law.	's' is added to the first word 'daughter' to form the plural.

LISTENING**H. Listen to the teacher read the passage. Read the questions given below. Then listen to the passage again and tick the correct answers.**

[Page 95]

- The three boys went for **bathing** / **swimming** in the sea.
- They watched the **waves** / **dolphins** tumbling towards the shore.
- The gulls were flying over the **sea** / **oyster** catchers.
- When the sea was **calm** / **rough** they would skim stones.
- Twenty six** / **thirty six** was Gopal's record.

SPEAKING

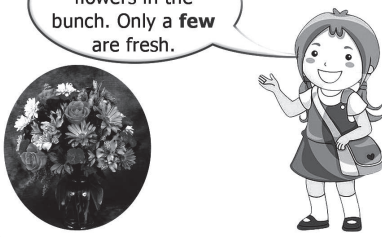
I Talk about yourself using the clues given. You may start like this.

1. When I was a little boy, I had a red bicycle.
2. On the first day of school
3. As a child I spent my free time
4. I used to admire
5. Last year at this time I
6. Now I really enjoy
7. While I was
8. I have never visited

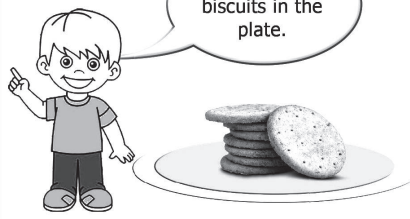
Ans. :

When I was a little boy, I had a red bicycle. On the first day of school, I distributed chocolates, among my classmates. As a child I spent my free time playing with my neighbours' children. I used to admire the rainbow. Last year at this time I was participating in drawing and recitation competitions. Now I really enjoy walking with my friends and talking with them. While I was returning home, I used to walk with the cycle. I have never visited any museum.

PICTO GRAMMAR



There are **many** flowers in the bunch. Only a **few** are fresh.



There are **some** biscuits in the plate.





Are there **any** mangoes in the basket?



No, there aren't. But there are **some** guavas

USE GRAMMAR

J. Tick the correct option.

|Page 96|

1. There are _____ (many/much) apples in the basket.

Only _____ (some/a few) are green.

2. There isn't _____ (many/much) traffic on Sundays.

3. There isn't _____ (some/ any) water in the glass.

4. There aren't _____ (some/any) eggs in the basket.

But there are _____ (much/a few) near it.



K. Fill in the blanks with some/ any/ much/ many. Some options can be used more than once.

|Page 97|

1. There is _____ coffee left in the pot. Do you want?

Ans: some

2. Do you have _____ coins with you? I need some.

Ans: any

3. She asked me for _____ magazines, but I could not find _____.

Ans: some, any

4. I can't carry the luggage _____ more. I need _____ help.

Ans: any, some

5. There are _____ places to visit but we don't have _____ time to visit them.

Ans: many, much

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with some/any/much/many. Some options can be used more than once.

1. I have _____ interesting story books to read.

2. There isn't _____ water in the pond.

3. They visited _____ shops yesterday.

4. Raju hasn't seen _____ movie.

5. _____ people are waiting for the arrival of the chief guest.

6. Radha hasn't brought _____ notebook to school.

7. Today is bandh. There isn't _____ shop open.

8. I have _____ colour pencils. Do you want _____ colour pencil?

9. They don't have _____ time to discuss before the start of the match and so _____ problems remain unsolved.

10. My pen has _____ ink. Does your pen have _____ ink?

Answers

1. some	2. any	3. some/many	4. any	5. many
6. any	7. any	8. some, any	9. any, many	10. some, any

WRITING

- L. Describe Kandan's family in about 60 words using the pictures and clues given. One is done for you. |Page 97|



Kandan's grand father is thin and tall. He is seventy years old. He is affectionate.

thin and tall-70 years old - affectionate



Kandan's grandmother is short and fat. She wears a pair of glasses. She likes sweets very much.

short - fat - wears glasses - sweets



Kandan's brother is a football player. He loves his brother very much. He likes blue.

football player - loves his brother - blue



Kandan's youngest sister has big eyes. She likes pink.

youngest - big eyes - likes pink



Kandan's father is tall. He works hard. He is the bread winner of the family.

tall - hard working - bread winner



Kandan's mother is kind. Her hobby is painting.

kind - hobby - painting

Kandan's Family:

Ans. :

Kandan's grand father is thin and tall. He is seventy years old. He is affectionate. Kandan's grandmother is short and fat. She wears a pair of glasses. She likes sweets very much. Kandan's brother is a football player. He loves his brother very much. He likes blue. Kandan's youngest sister has big eyes. She likes pink. Kandan's father is tall. He works hard. He is the bread winner of the family. Kandan's mother is kind. Her hobby is painting.



M. Read the telephonic conversation between Malar and Selvi. Malar needs to leave a message for her father. [Page 98]

Malar : Hello, my name is Malar. Could I talk to Mr. Rao, please? I'm his colleague Mr. Vishvanath's daughter.

Selvi : I'm sorry, my father is out for his morning walk. Do you want to leave a message for him?

Malar : Yes, please. My father had to leave for Madurai all of a sudden since my grandfather is ill. So he won't be able to come to work for a few days. It would be really nice if your father could inform the office.

Selvi : Don't worry, I'll leave the message for my father.

Malar : Thanks a lot.

Selvi : You're welcome.

This is the message that Selvi left for her father the previous day. Write a similar message based on her conversation with Malar.

.....(Date)

4.30 p.m. (Time)

Dear Papa,

I have my music class at 5.00 p.m. so I am leaving now. I've prepared tea and samosa and kept it in the kitchen. Please come and pick me up at 7 p.m.

Answer

Message

20.06.2019

5 p.m.

Dear Papa,

Malar's father Mr. Vishvanath, had to leave for Madurai all of a sudden because his father is ill. So he won't be able to come to work for a few days.

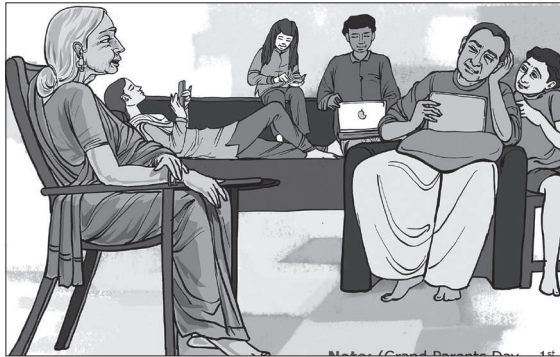
Please inform your office of the reason of his absence.

Malar.

CREATIVE WRITING

- N. Describe the picture in 50 words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words given below.** |Page 99|

modern world – left alone – busy – gadgets –
cell phones – ignored – feels alone – lonely – sad feeling

**Title : Modern Joint Family**

In the olden days, the members of the joint family would be happy together sharing their moments of joy. On the contrary, the modern joint family has little time for sharing their joys. This is because the members of the family are left alone. They are busy with their smart phones, laptop and radio. They don't care about each other and sharing their feeling among themselves is ignored. They are lonely though they live in a joint family. The grandmother watching her children engaged in their own activities feel sad.

- O. Here are some words that express feelings. Read the situations and write the suitable one in the blanks.**

anxious	worried	thankful	excited	dejected	joyous	proud
---------	---------	----------	---------	----------	--------	-------

1. Your mom made your favourite dinner. _____ Ans : Joyous
2. You lost your geometry box, and some one returns it to you. _____ Ans : Thankful
3. You are waiting for your exam results. _____ Ans : Excited
4. It is very late at night and your father hasn't returned from the office. _____ Ans : Worried
5. You have won the first prize in the essay writing competition. _____ Ans : Proud
6. The first day at school _____ Ans : anxious
7. You find it tough to learn a new language _____ Ans : Dejected

Unit

1

THE COMPUTER
SWALLOWED GRANDMA

– Anonymous

POEM

FIRST TERM

WARM UP

Look at the picture, discuss in pairs and present it before the class.

|Page 100|



If your grandmother is

- ready for a bicycle race, I'll ask her to get ready for a slow cycle race.
- willing to play hide and seek, I will ask her to count one, two three, four... upto hundred.
- grabbing a lollipop from you, I will scream horribly.
- How will you react to these situations?

SUMMARY

The poet was shocked to know that the computer swallowed his grandmother. The instant she pressed 'Control' and 'Enter', she vanished. She must have caught a virus or a worm which must have eaten her. The poet tried his best to search through all the files but in vain. He even asked Jeers to refine his searches. There was a negative reply.

Hence, we are requested to 'copy', 'scan' and paste her in an e-mail to the poet in case of finding her in our inbox.

GLOSSARY

|Page 101|

devoured
squirm
desperation

- consumed
- turn
- hopelessness

ADDITIONAL

swallowed
disappeared
view
virus
worm
bin
refine

- make food or drink from your mouth down through the throat
- no longer exist
- sight
- a simple living thing
- a creature with a long soft body
- a container
- makes changes to improve

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| negative | – an expression that means no |
| scan | – look at something carefully |
| email | – electronic mail |

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

|Page 101|

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs.**B. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.**

- 1.
- The computer swallowed grandma.*

Who swallowed Whom?

The computer swallowed the poet's grandma.

- 2.
- She pressed 'Control' and 'Enter'
And disappeared from view.*

How did Grandma disappear from view?

When Grandma pressed the 'control' and 'Enter' buttons, she disappeared from view.

- 3.
- It devoured her completely.*

Who does 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the computer.

- 4.
- She must have caught a virus
Or been eaten by a worm.*

What happened to Grandma?

Grandma must have caught a virus or a worm must have eaten her.

- 5.
- I've searched through the recycle bin
And files of every kind;
I've even used the Internet,
But nothing did I find.*

Where did the author search for grandma?

The author searched all the files through the recycle bin and used the Internet.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE**Read these lines and answer the questions given below.**

- 1.
- The thought just makes me squirm*

What thought makes the poet squirm?

The thought of devouring grandmother by the computer makes the poet squirm.



2. *The reply from him was negative,
Not a thing was found 'online'.*

a) **From whom did the reply come?**

The reply came from Jeeves.

b) **What was not found 'online'?**

No news about the disappearance of the grandmother was found 'online'.

3. *Please 'Copy', 'Scan' and 'Paste' her
In an email back to me.*

a) **What does the poet want the reader to do?**

The poet wants the reader to copy, scan and paste his grandmother in any email back to him.

b) **What is an email?**

It is an electronic mail.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

- C. **Work in pairs. Read the last two stanzas of the poem and answer the following questions:**

1. **Who did the author ask for grandma?**

The author asked Jeeves for grandma.

2. **Did the author get a positive reply?**

No, the author did not get a positive reply.

3. **What is the author's plea?**

The author requests us to copy, scan and paste his grandmother in an email back to him in case of seeing her in our 'Inbox'.

- D. **Pick out the rhyming pairs and write them in the blanks given.**

Stanza 2	Stanza 3	Stanza 4	Stanza 5
squirm – worm	kind – find	refine – online	see – me

Unit

1

SUPPLEMENTARY

ON MONDAY MORNING

SUMMARY

Imaginary illness:

Tom Sawyer hated Monday morning because he did not like to go to school after weekend. He lay thinking about imaginary ailments. He wished he were sick. He examined himself. He was alright. He could detect stomach ache but it soon became weak. Suddenly he discovered that one of his upper teeth was loose. But he thought that his aunt would pull it out.

Clever plan:

The boy then eagerly drew his sore toe from under the sheet and inspected it. He hit upon the chance. So, he fell groaning. Sid slept on unconscious. Tom pretended as if he had pain in the toe. Hearing louder groans from Tom; Sid became tense and wanted to call auntie. Sid snatched his clothes and went out.

Treatment:

Aunt Polly rushed upstairs with Sid and Marry. Tom complained to her that his sore toe was dying. The old lady sank down into a chair and laughed. She asked him to shut up that nonsense and climb out of that. The groans stopped and the pain vanished from the toe. Tom said that it seemed dying and it hurt so he never worried about his tooth. Aunt Polly asked him to open his mouth. She asked Marry to bring a silk thread and a chunk of fire out of the kitchen.

The effect of treatment:

Tom requested her not to pull the tooth out, saying that he did not want to stay home from school. But Aunt Polly did not listen to his request. She made one end of the silk thread fast to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bed post. Then she caught hold of the chunk of fire. She suddenly pushed it almost into the boy's face. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bed post now.

GLOSSARY

panting	– breathing quickly
exertions	– effort
aggravated	– irritated



snort
anxiously
loop

- a cry made to show unhappiness
- tensely
- curve

ADDITIONAL

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) miserable | - pitiable |
| 2) presently | - soon |
| 3) occurred | - happened |
| 4) investigated | - enquired |
| 5) detect | - find out the truth |
| 6) feeble | - weak |
| 7) reflected | - think deeply |
| 8) discovered | - find |
| 9) groan | - make a long low sound |
| 10) seek | - search |
| 11) offered | - tendered |
| 12) threatened | - create fear |
| 13) sore | - a small painful area of skin that is injured |
| 14) inspection | - checking |
| 15) symptoms | - sings |
| 16) worthwhile | - worth the time, money or effort |
| 17) considerable | - large in amount |
| 18) fancied | - to want to do something |
| 19) fetched | - brought |
| 20) swelled | - become large |
| 21) succession | - a series of people or things |
| 22) admirable | - praiseworthy |
| 23) yawned | - open your mouth and take a big breath |
| 24) stretched | - pull something to make it longer |
| 25) response | - reaction |
| 26) snatched | - pull or take something away quickly |
| 27) fled | - run away |
| 28) trembled | - shake out of fear |
| 29) sank down | - sit |
| 30) vanished | - disappeared |
| 31) a chunk | - a large thick piece of something |
| 32) row | - a line or a noisy argument |

TEXTUAL EXERCISE**A. Name the speaker.**

|Page 105|

S.No	Lines from the Lesson	Speaker
1.	"No never mind. It'll be over by and by, maybe. Don't call anybody."	Tom Sawyer
2.	"It makes my flesh crawl to hear you. What is the matter?"	Sid
3.	"Your tooth indeed! What's the matter with your tooth?"	Aunt Polly

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

|Page 105|

Name the speaker.

S.No	Lines from the Lesson	Speaker
1.	"Hours. Ouch! Oh, don't stir so"	Tom Sawyer
2.	"Everything you've ever done to me"	Tom Sawyer
3.	"Dying"	Aunt Polly
4.	"Yes'm. Don't wait. Come quick!"	Sid
5.	"There, there, now, don't begin that groaning again"	Sid

B. Write True or False against each statement.

- Tom enjoyed Monday mornings as he had to go to school. False
- Tom's first groan woke up Sid from his sound sleep. False
- Tom wanted to give his dog with one eye to the new girl who had come to town. False
- Aunt Polly sent Sid to fetch the dentist. False

C. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

|Page 106|

Tom lay thinking. Presently it occurred to him that he wished he was sick; then he could stay home from school. He examined himself. He found no symptoms or sickness, and he investigated again. This time he felt he had a stomach ache, but it soon grew feeble, and presently died wholly away. He reflected further.

Questions:

- Why did Tom wish that he were sick?**
Tom wished that he were sick so that he could stay home from school.
- What was the result of Tom's self-examination?**
Tom found no symptoms or sickness.
- What did he detect?**
He detected that he had a stomach ache.

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISE****1. Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Nothing offered for some little time, and then he remembered hearing the doctor tell about a certain thing that laid up a patient for two or three weeks and threatened to make him lose a finger. So the boy eagerly drew his sore toe from under the sheet and held it up for inspection. But he did not know the necessary symptoms. However, it seemed well worthwhile to chance it, so he fell groaning with considerable spirit. But Sid slept on unconscious. Tom groaned louder, and fancied that he began to feel pain in the toe. No result from Sid.

Questions:**a. What did Tom remember when nothing offered for some little time?**

Tom remembered hearing the doctor tell about a certain thing that laid up a patient for two or three weeks and threatened to make him lose a finger.

b. What seemed well worthwhile to chance it?

Tom eagerly drew his sore toe under the sheet, and it seemed well worthwhile to chance it.

c. What did Tom fancy finally?

Tom fancied finally that he began to feel pain in the toe.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

"Oh, you do not, don't you? So all this row was because you thought you'd get to stay home from school and go fishing? Tom, Tom, I love you so and you seem to try every way you can to break my old heart with your mischief." By this time the dental instruments were ready. The old lady made one end of the silk thread fast to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bedpost. Then she caught hold of the chunk of fine and suddenly pushed it almost into the boy's face. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bedpost, now.

Questions:**a. What does 'this row' refer to?**

'This row' refers to Tom's groaning out of fancied pain in the toe.

b. What did Tom do to break his aunt's heart?

Tom tried every way he could to break his aunt's heart with his mischief.

c. What did the aunt do with the silk thread?

The aunt made one end of the silk thread fast to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bedpost.

D. Think and Answer.**1. How did Sid show his affection towards Tom?**

Sid comforted Tom as he was groaning louder and louder. He rushed out to bring Aunt Polly to take care of the 'ailing' Tom.

2. Did Aunt Polly believe Tom's groaning? Why?

No, Aunt Polly did not believe that Tom was groaning. Because she sank down into a chair and laughed a little. Then she cried a little and then did both together.

3. What did Aunt Polly do to relieve Tom's toothache?

Aunt Polly made one end of the silk thread fast to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bedpost. Then with a chunk of fire, she pushed it almost into the boy's face. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bedpost.

E. Choose the correct answer.**1. Tom pretended his toe was dying in order to _____.**

- a) miss school b) scare Sid c) make Aunt Polly feel bad

Ans : a) miss school

2. Aunt Polly pulled Tom's tooth out with _____.

- a) her fingers b) a pair of pliers c) a piece of thread

Ans : c) a piece of thread

3. Tom was miserable on Monday morning because _____.

- a) he was sick
b) he hated going to school
c) Aunt Polly was sick

Ans : b) he hated going to school

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE**Choose the correct answer.****1. One of Tom's upper _____ was loose.**

- a) front teeth b) back teeth c) centre teeth

Ans : a) front teeth

2. Tom heard the doctor tell him about a patient who was frightened of losing _____.

- a) his toe b) his ear c) his finger

Ans : c) his finger

3. Tom fancied that he began to feel pain in _____.

- a) the stomach b) the front teeth c) the toe

Ans : c) the toe

4. Aunt Polly asked _____ to bring a silk thread.

- a) Tom b) Mary c) Sid

Ans : b) Mary

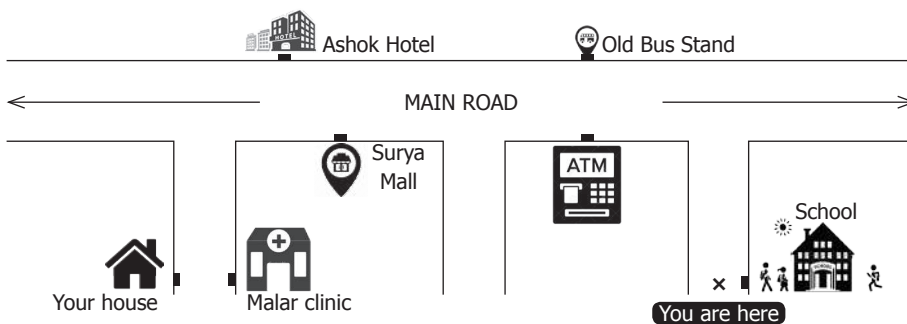
5. Tom wanted to stay home from school and go _____ according to Aunt Polly.
 a) shopping b) trekking c) fishing **Ans : c) fishing**
6. Tom's tooth was hanging loosely by _____.
 a) the bedside b) the bedpost c) the table
Ans : b) the bedpost

PROJECT

- F. Give instructions to your friend to reach your house from school. Mention some landmarks that your friend should look out for on his way. Draw a road map with landmarks based on the instructions given to your friend.** [Page 106]

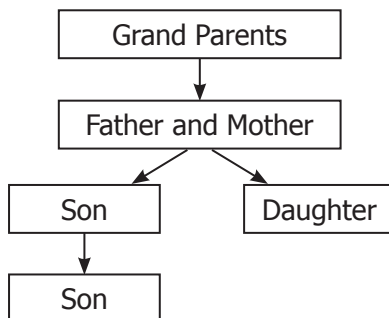
- Go straight.
- Turn left.
- Proceed on the main road.
- Walk past the ATM centre.
- Don't take the first lane.
- Keep walking past the Surya Mall.
- After a few minutes of walking, you can find the second lane.
- Turn to your left and walk about 5 minutes.
- You can see my house opposite Malar clinic.

ROAD MAP:



CONNECTING TO SELF

- G. Draw a family tree showing the members of your family and write a sentence about the activities that your whole family does together. How does it help others in a family and what do you learn from this?**

MY FAMILY

The members of my Family sit together in the evening. They share their moments of happiness as well as problems. They discuss the problems and arrive at solutions. They feel free from tension and develop a positive outlook. I learn from this that sharing is strength.

STEP TO SUCCESS**H. Give a relationship term for the clues given.**

|Page 107|

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. siblings | – | brothers and sisters |
| 2. kith and kin | – | friends and family |
| 3. a chip of old block | – | some one who resembles their parents |
| 4. two peas in a pod | – | twins |
| 5. bread winner | – | father |
| 6. forefathers | – | great great grand parents |

I. Arrange the words according to their degrees of meaning.

- eager, thrilled, excited
Ans : thrilled, excited, eager
- shiny, glow, dazzling
Ans : dazzling, shiny, glow
- small, tiny, minute
Ans : minute, tiny, small
- guffaw, smile, laugh
Ans : guffaw, laugh, smile

J. Think and Answer.

- X and Y are parents to Z. But Z is not the son of X.
Then what is Z to X?
- Meera's brother is the father of Aakash.
Then how is Aakash related to Meera?

Ans : Daughter

Ans : nephew



Unit Test – 1

Time : 45 mins.

Marks : 20

SECTION – A [Prose]

I. Choose the most suitable Synonym of the words given below : 2×1=2

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| a) dazzling | i) dull | ii) bright | iii) colourful | iv) staring |
| b) soiled | i) dirty | ii) clean | iii) smart | iv) short |

II. Choose the most suitable Antonyms of the words given below : 2×1=2

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) excitement | i) eager | ii) interest | iii) joy | iv) calmness |
| b) impatient | i) worried | ii) slow | iii) patience | iv) patient |

III. Answer any two questions in one or two sentences : 2×2=4

- How did Hamid carry a pair of tongs?
- How did Hamid's friends enjoy the games in the fair?
- Why did Granny scold Hamid?

SECTION – B [Poetry]

IV. Read the following lines and answer the questions below : 2

- She pressed 'Control' and 'Enter'
And disappeared from view.*
 - How did Grandma disappear from view?
 - Where do we come across the words, 'Control' and 'Enter'?

SECTION – C [Supplementary Reader]

V. Identify the character / speaker : 2×1=2

- Your tooth indeed!
- Yes'm. Don't wait. Come quick.

VI. Choose the correct option and fill in the blank : 3×1=3

- Tom pretended his toe was dying in order to _____.
i) miss school ii) scare Sid iii) make Aunt Polly feel bad
- Aunt Polly asked _____ to bring a silk thread.
i) Tom ii) Mary iii) Sid

SECTION – D [Vocabulary]

VII. Match the following and write them in column c : 4×1=4

A	B	C
a cupful of	money	_____
a bagful of	sugar	_____
a spoonful of	coffee	_____
a pocketful of	silver	_____

VIII. Add a suitable suffix and write the words : 2×½=1

- child
- relation

* * * * *

Unit

2

THE WIND ON HAUNTED HILL

PROSE

WARM UP

1. Find the hidden words in the pictures. One has been done for you. |Page 109|



Ans. :

1. CAT 2. CORDS 3. COUCH 4. TILES 5. MIRROR

2. Solve these riddles.

S. No.	Question (Who am I?)	Answer
1.	I have a face but no eyes, hands but no arms.	clock
2.	I sit in a corner while travelling around the world.	stamp
3.	I go up when rain comes down.	umbrella
4.	I have a head and a tail but no body.	coin

SECTION : I

Listen to the teacher read this section.

As you listen,

- Underline the words or phrases that tell you what the wind does to the village.
- Write the names of the characters in this story.

1. Usha 2. Suresh 3. Binya

SUMMARY**Usha's decision:**

The wind was very strong on the Haunted Hill. On the slopes of the next hill there was a small village. People used large stones on their tin roofs to prevent them from blowing away. Three children were standing beside a low stone wall, spreading clothes out to dry. They were Usha, so, her younger brother, Suresh and her friend, Binya. Usha wanted to go to the bazaar that day. Suresh was always ready to visit the bazaar so he said that he could come. But Usha asked him to help their grandfather chop wood, Suresh feared that there were ghosts on the hill and so asked her if she would not be afraid to come back alone. She said that she would be back before it became dark.

The haunted hill:

Usha's grandfather had told them that the hill was deserted. All the English people had to move to the next range because the hill was struck by lightning. During a terrible storm, one of the houses was hit by lightning. Everyone including two children, a brother and sister, was killed. Grandfather had seen them many times and he had not been frightened of the ghosts.

Usha at the bazaar:

Usha went to the bazaar. She bought soap, matches, spices, sugar etc. She left the slippers with a machi, who was busy. She told him that she would be back in an hour. She met her Aunt Lakshmi, who took her home for tea. Then she collected her mother's slippers from the cobbler and set out for the village.

GLOSSARY

[Page 113]

moaned	– make a long, low sound
haunted	– possessed
ruins	– decayed, collapsed building or place
terrible	– fearful
saddle	– low point on a ridge between two summits
crumbling	– breaking apart into small pieces
scuttled	– ran with short quick steps
whistling-thrush	– a small singing bird
straggling	– spreading out in different directions

ADDITIONAL

1) swept	– move or spread quickly
2) hummed	– make musical sounds with closed lips
3) deodars	– a tall broadly conical cedar
4) stunted	– not allowed to grow to normal size

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 5) settlement | – a place where people come to live permanently |
| 6) slopes | – straight surface that has one end higher than the other |
| 7) prevent | – stop |
| 8) rattled | – short sharp knocking sounds |
| 9) choked | – feeling so sad or excited that you find it unable to speak |
| 10) garment | – clothes |
| 11) fluttered | – move up and down |
| 12) pennants | – a long narrow flag with a pointed end |
| 13) firmly | – strongly |
| 14) staring | – looking steadily |
| 15) ruins | – parts of a destroyed building |
| 16) chop | – cut |
| 17) chubby | – slightly fat |
| 18) almond-eyed | – eyes like pink flowers |
| 19) ghosts | – the spirits of dead persons |
| 20) range | – limits |
| 21) lightning | – bright flashes of light seen in the sky during storm |
| 22) set out | – start |
| 23) plumage | – a bird's feathers |
| 24) glistening | – shining brightly |
| 25) tripped | – hit your foot on something and fall down |
| 26) dipped steeply | – move something downwards |
| 27) valley | – low area of land between mountains |
| 28) pipe | – a tube |
| 29) afterthought | – something that you think and say after finishing your speech |
| 30) mochi | – type of rice |
| 31) amber-coloured | – between brown and yellow in colour |
| 32) beads | – small round pieces of glass or metal |
| 33) charms | – something that people believe will bring luck |
| 34) trinkets | – small pieces of jewellery |
| 35) ache | – pain |
| 36) stiffness | – firmness |
| 37) slung | – put something somewhere so that it is wrapped |

**Antonyms**

large	×	small	frightened	×	calm
prevent	×	allow	soft	×	rough
loose	×	tight	empty	×	full
firmly	×	feebly	lightly	×	seriously
distant	×	near	stiffness	×	flexibility
including	×	excluding	gathered	×	dispersed

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

Work in pairs.

Read the story above and find the answers to these questions.

[Page 112]

1. What were the children doing beside the stone wall?

The children were spreading clothes out to dry.

2. What did Suresh ask Usha? Why?

Suresh asked Usha if she would not be afraid to come back alone from the bazaar. Because there were ghosts on the hill.

3. Who told the children the story about the ghosts on Haunted Hill?

The grandfather of Usha and Suresh told the children the story about the ghosts on Haunted Hill.

4. What did Usha see while walking to the bazaar?

While walking to the bazaar, Usha saw wild flowers growing in the crumbling walls, a wild plum tree, and lizards over the stones and a whistling-brush in an empty window.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

1. What did Usha, Suresh and Binya do after they were sure that everything was on the wall?

Usha, Suresh and Binya climbed up on the flat stones and sat there for a while staring at the ruins on Haunted Hill.

2. Why could not Binya go along with Usha to the bazaar?

Binya had to help with the cows and the house work. Her mother was not well. So she could not go along with Usha to the bazaar.

3. What did the grandfather say about the ghosts of the two children killed by lightning?

The grandfather had seen the ghosts of the two children many times when he passed through the ruins late at night. He had seen them playing in the moonlight.

4. Why was not the grandfather frightened of seeing ghosts?

The grandfather was not frightened of seeing ghosts because old people do not mind seeing guests.

5. What did Usha buy with her savings of two rupees?

Usha bought a necklace of amber-colored beads for herself.

6. Who took Usha home for tea?

Aunt Lakshmi took Usha home for tea.

7. What did Usha do after taking tea at Aunt Lakshmi's home?

Usha went to the cobbler's shop and collected her mother's slippers.

SECTION : II**SUMMARY****Sudden rain:**

Suddenly the wind stopped blowing, Usha told herself that she would have to get home before dark. There appeared black clouds. Usha felt the first heavy drop of rain fall on her check. She tied an old scarf over her head and began to walk fast. Suddenly, the wind blew with force and brought rain. So she made up her mind to shelter in the ruins.

Panicky atmosphere:

There was a corner where a piece of old roof remained. She thought that it would give her some shelter. She saw the plum tree swaying. With the help of her memory and flash of lightning, she began moving along the wall. Her hand touched something soft. She gave a startled cry and took her hand away. Her cry was answered by another cry. She saw a wild cat cry.

Shocking Sight:

Moving along the wall, she found some shelter from the rain. She thought she heard a faint cry. She had little time to think of ghosts. There was a bigger flash of lightning. As the opposite wall was lit up, she saw two small figures crouching in the fireplace. They stared back at Usha. And then darkness enveloped the entire area.

GLOSSARY

forbidding	– unfriendly or frightening
foliage thrashing	– hitting leaves and branches
flicker	– shine
startled	– frightened
remnant	– what was left



crouching	–	bending down
groaned and clattered	–	banged together and made a loud noise
blotted out	–	hid
streak	–	line
sizzled	–	hissed like something hot on a frying pan

ADDITIONAL

1) threatening	–	creating fear
2) rumble	–	continuous deep sound
3) scarf	–	a piece of cloth worn around neck or head
4) pace	–	walk with regular steps
5) pellets	–	small round pieces
6) flash	–	shine bright for a short time
7) hummed	–	make musical sounds with closed mouth
8) a peal of thunder	–	a loud noise you hear in the sky during storm
9) grim	–	serious
10) howling	–	making a continuous low loud noise
11) swaying	–	moving gently from side to side
12) furry	–	covered with fur
13) screech	–	make a loud, high and unpleasant cry
14) leapt	–	jumped
15) drumming	–	making a continuous sound by hitting a surface
16) soiled	–	dirty
17) straggling	–	move slowly
18) soaked	–	put something in a liquid and leave it for sometime
19) faint	–	not clear or strong
20) venturing out	–	doing a risky thing
21) strike	–	hit against something or someone
22) crouching	–	move your body close to the ground
23) disused	–	not used
24) staring	–	looking steadily
25) stinging	–	biting
26) brow	–	the highest part of a hill
27) booming	–	a deep loud sound

Antonyms

still	×	moving	sheltered	×	unsheltered
silent	×	noisy	solid	×	liquid
deep	×	shallow	soaked	×	dried
tight	×	loose	faint	×	clear
quickened	×	slackened	entire	×	partly
heavy	×	light	disused	×	used
constant	×	unsteady			

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

Two scary events from this section are listed here. Write the events that take place in between in the correct order.

[Page 115]

The black clouds were threatening.

A sudden flash of lightning lit up the hill.

Her startled cry was answered by another cry.

She saw, crouching in the fireplace, two small figures.

The ghostly figures were staring back.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. What was special about the month of March on the Haunted Hill?

On the Haunted Hill, March was the month for storms.

2. Where did Usha want to shelter as it was raining?

Usha wanted to shelter in the ruins.

3. How did Usha find her way into the ruined building as it was dark?

Helped by her memory of the place and the constant flash of lightning, Usha found her way into the ruined building.

4. Why did Usha give a startled cry?

As she was moving sideways in the ruined building, her hand touched something soft and funny. So, she gave a startled cry.

5. Who answered Usha's startled cry?

A wild cat answered Usha's startled cry.

6. When the entire ruin was lit up, what did Usha see?

Usha saw, crouching in the disused fireplace, two small figures.



SECTION : III

SUMMARY

Horrible moments:

Being shocked at seeing the two ghostly creatures, she ran out of the corner. She was halfway across the open space when something fell against her. She stumbled, got up and again dashed into something. She gave a frightened cry. Someone also cried. At once Usha recognized the voice of Suresh.

Sign of relief:

Usha, Suresh and Binya fell into each other's arms. They just laughed. Binya said that when it became dark, they came looking for her. Usha said that she did not want to stay there. But as the path had fallen away at one place, they had to wait till morning. They were not afraid now. They gave each other warmth and confidence.

Mysterious Voice:

After an hour the rain stopped. All was silent. They started moving out. When they were some distance from the ruins, Usha looked back. She said that she saw a hand waving. Suresh said that he could not see anything. There were voices in the wind saying 'Goodbye'. When Usha asked who said it, both Suresh and Binya answered that they did not say it. They said that it was only the wind.

Good bye:

Usha looked back at the ruins. She heard goodbye, goodbye, goodbye, and goodbye. She did not know if it was just the wind.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

Discuss with your partner and complete the table.

[Page 118]

S.No	Question	Who asked this?	Who answered?	What was the answer?
1.	Shall we run back together?	Usha	Binya	We'll have to wait.
2.	Can you see something behind the wall?	Usha	Suresh	I can't see anything
3.	Who said good bye?	Usha	Suresh	'Not I'
4.	Was it just the wind?	Usha	None	Nothing

GLOSSARY

stumbled	– lost one's balance
giggle	– laugh lightly
huddled	– crowded together
excitedly	– feeling great eagerness

[Page 119]

ADDITIONAL

1) bumped into	– accidentally hit
2) instantly	– immediately
3) recognized	– to know who the person is
4) chattering	– talking continuously in an informal way
5) warmth	– the feeling of heat
6) confidence	– belief
7) forbidding	– preventing
8) ruins	– parts of a destroyed building
9) thrush	– a brown bird that has spots on its front
10) stand upright	– stand straight
11) sprung up	– jumped up
12) path	– way
13) saddle	– a leather seat on the back of a horse for sitting

Antonyms

frightened	×	calm	confidence	×	diffidence
instantly	×	gradually	warmth	×	coldness
excitedly	×	quietly	distant	×	near
safe	×	dangerous	sweet	×	bitter

Read and Understand:

A. Choose the most appropriate option.

[Page 119]

1. The wind hurried and passed through the _____.

- a) apples and mangoes b) pines and deodars c) berries and cherries

Ans : b) pines and deodars

2. The market was _____ away from the village.

- a) 3 miles b) 7 miles c) 11 miles **Ans : a) 3 miles**

3. Usha went to visit her _____ house after shopping in the market.

- a) Grand father's b) aunt's c) cousin's **Ans : b) aunt's**



4. Usha took shelter in the _____.

a) ruins

b) caves

c) dens

Ans : a) ruins

5. At dawn, the _____ began to sing.

a) cuckoo

b) linnet

c) thrush

Ans : c) thrush

B. Think and Answer.

[Page 120]

1. Why was it a struggle for the children to dry their clothes?

As the wind blew with force, it was a struggle for the children to dry their clothes.

2. What story did grandfather tell them about the haunted hill?

Grandfather told them the story about how the hill was deserted by English people who had to move to the next range because the hill was struck by lightning. He told them that he had seen the ghosts of two children many times.

3. What did Usha buy in the market? List them.

Usha bought soap, matches, spices, sugar, a new pipe for her grandfather's hookah, an exercise book for Suresh, some marbles and a necklace of amber-colored beads.

4. What scared Usha during the dark rainy night?

The cry of a cat scared her during the dark rainy night.

5. How did the children react when they met each other at the ruins?

The children fell into each other's arms, so surprised and relieved that all they could do was laugh and giggle and repeat each other's name.

C. Discuss in the class.

[Page 120]

"Was it just the wind?"– What do you think Usha thought it was? Why?

Usha thought that it was the voice of a ghost. She heard voices on the wind say 'goodbye'. But Suresh and Binya said that they did not utter goodbye.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

1. What was the father of Usha and Suresh?

The father of Usha and Suresh was in the army, posted in a distant part of the country.

2. Why did Usha say that she would not be afraid to come back alone from the market?

Usha said that she would be back before it got dark. Ghosts would not appear during the day.

3. What did an old Tibetan lady sell in the market?

An old Tibetan lady sold necklaces of amber-coloured beads, charms and trinkets.

4. What did Aunt Lakshmi talk about?

Aunt Lakshmi talked about the ache in her left shoulder and the stiffness in her joints.

5. How did Usha come to know that the cry was from a wild cat?

Usha realized that the cry was from a wild cat. The cat lived in the ruins and she had often seen it.

6. When Usha bumped into something and gave a frightened scream, who else screamed?

Suresh, Usha's brother, screamed.

7. What did Usha say that she saw when the children were some distance from the ruins?

Usha said that she saw behind the wall a hand waving.

VOCABULARY**D. Unscramble the sound – describing words from the text. One has been done for you.**

eg. ige glg – giggle

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|----------|---|--------------|
| 1. noam | – | <u>moan</u> | 4. mobo | – | <u>boom</u> |
| 2. murebl | – | <u>rumble</u> | 5. cohe | – | <u>echo</u> |
| 3. lowh | – | <u>howl</u> | 6. nogra | – | <u>groan</u> |

E. The Detective's Dictionary!

Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.

evidence	clue	detective	suspect,	victim
----------	------	-----------	----------	--------

- A _____ is someone who investigates a crime.
- A _____ is someone who suffers the effect of a crime.
- Someone who might have committed a crime is a _____.
- A _____ is an idea or fact that helps us solve a mystery.
- An _____ an information we have that proves us that something is true.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. detective | 2. victim | 3. suspect | 4. clue | 5. evidence |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|

LANGUAGE CHECK POINT

|Page 121|

Don't say	Say	Note
I am here since last week.	I have been here since last week.	An unfinished action has to be in the present.
When I woke up my roommate left the room already.	When I woke up my roommate had left the room already.	The action that occurred before the second action has to be in the past perfect tense.
My mom has called me yesterday.	My mom called me yesterday.	The present perfect tense cannot be used with an expression of past time.

LISTENING

F. Listen to the news report carefully and complete the following.

1. Name of the place Gollamudi in Andhra Pradesh.
2. What happened? It rained fish.
3. What time of day did it happen? It happened in the early hours of the morning.
4. What did the people say? It was a fish not usually found there.
5. What do strong winds and gales carry?

They carry fish and they carry fish and sea animals along with the water from rivers and canals.

SPEAKING

G. Work in pairs.

Have you ever been scared? What happened? How did you feel? Talk about it in one or two sentences with your friend. Repeat it to the class.

Yes, I was scared once. When I returned from the market after buying vegetable, the lights were out. I was walking alone. I felt frightened when some one touched my shoulder. I screamed and took to my heels. Later I came to know that it was my neighbour who had touched my shoulder.

PICTO GRAMMAR

Present Perfect Tense



Present perfect tense tells us that an action is complete at this time.

Example:

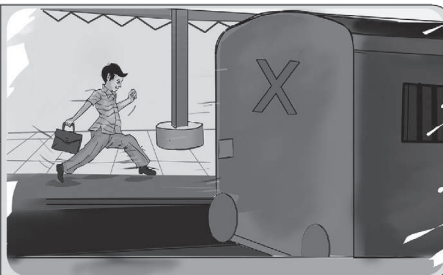
I have completed my home work.

Past Perfect Tense

The **past perfect tense** tells us about an action that took place before another action in the past.

Example:

The train had left before he reached the station.



Future Perfect Tense



Future Perfect Tense helps to describe an event that is expected or planned to happen before a time in the future.

Example:

We would have completed our project by next week.

USE GRAMMAR

H. Frame five questions using the picture clues. Begin with "Have you ever".



(write any story)

Have you ever written a story?



(visit the Tajmahal)

Have you ever visited the Tajmahal?



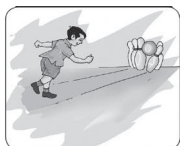
(cook briyani)

Have you ever cooked briyani?



(watch a horror film)

Have you ever watched a horror film?



(play ten pin bowling)

Have you ever played pen bin bowling?



(go swimming)

Have you ever gone swimming?



I. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense with the help of the words given in the brackets. [Page 124]

- When Usha looked out of the window dark clouds _____ (gather) over the mountains.
Ans : had gathered
- She had no umbrella with her; the weather _____ (seem) so fine just a few hours ago.
Ans : had seemed
- All was dark again. Night _____ (fall).
Ans : had fallen
- She ran towards the big gap in the wall through which she _____ (enter).
Ans : had entered
- Usha looked back at the ruins. The sun _____ (come) up and was touching the top of the walls.
Ans : had come

J. Read this text and fill in the blanks with future tense.

Iniya moves to Chennai to join an IAS coaching class. Tomorrow by this time, she _____(1)_____ (join) the class. She _____(2)_____ (undergo) training till next year. She _____(3)_____ (work) very hard by the time she comes home. Her parents _____(4)_____ (worry) about her health all the time. They _____(5)_____ (write) many letters by the time she comes home. They will be very happy when Iniya becomes an IAS officer.

Answers

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. will have joined | 2. will be undergoing | 3. will have worked |
| 4. will be worrying | 5. will have written | |

WRITING

K. Nalan's grandfather showed him an old treasure trunk. A road map was stuck on the trunk. It showed the spot where a key was hidden. Look at the road map and write five directions to reach the spot where the key is hidden. Discuss with your partner and compare your directions with those of your classmates. [Page 125]



- Go straight and turn right.
- Keep walking till you reach the end of the road and turn right.
- Proceed and turn right.

4. Go down and take the right turn.
5. Walking past a coconut tree and taking the right turn, you can reach the treasure trunk.

CREATIVE WRITING

Venba was walking along the beach. When she saw a beautiful green perfume bottle that had been washed up on the shore she bent down and picked it up. There was something inside the bottle and it was calling her. When she opened the bottle....?!!!

- L. **Imagine you are Venba and act the situations in the class. Then conclude this mysterious story in your own words. Write at least five or six sentences with the help of the words given in the box.**

Tiny	Sing	Talk	Bird	Free	Fly	Gift	Thank
------	------	------	------	------	-----	------	-------

Answer:

When I opened the bottle, a tiny bird peeped its head. I took the bird out and held it in my palm. It sang a melodious song and talked to me about how it was imprisoned in the bottle. Taking pity on the bird, I set it free. It gave me a gift of a magic ring. Thanking me, it began to fly.

Unit

2

THE LISTENERS

– Walter de la Mare

POEM

FIRST TERM

WARM UP

You are walking into a grove at 12 noon. You feel that somebody is following you. When you look behind, nobody is there. How would you feel? What would you do? Share it in the class.

I would feel panicky. I would run fast to hide behind a tree and watch out.

SUMMARY

It was night. A traveller knocked on the door and asked if there was anybody in. The horse was chewing the grasses and a bird flew out of the tower of the building. Knocking on the door for the second time, he asked if there was anybody in. As there was no response, he was standing confused. But a host of phantom listeners dwelling in the solitary house listened to the voice from the world of human beings. They stood on the dark stair, listening in an air shaken by the lonely traveller who was calling.

GLOSSARY

[Page 127]

champed

– bit and chewed upon noisily

ferny

– consisting of flowerless plants (ferns)

turret

– a small tower that projects from the wall of a building

smote

– knocked loudly

sill

– a horizontal piece of timber beneath a window or a door

perplexed

– confused

thronging

– crowding

hearkening

– listening attentively

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

descended

– climb down

leaf-fringed

– bordered with leaves

grey

– between black and white in colour

phantom

– the spirit of a dead person

dwelt

– lived

quiet

– calm

faint
stirred

– not clear or strong
– moved

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs.

|Page 127|

B. Find a line from the poem to match the pictures given below and write it in the blank.



Ans :

And his horse in the silence champed the grasses



Ans :

No head from the leaf-fringed sill



Ans :

But only a host of phantom listeners



Ans :

And a bird flew up out of the turret



Ans :

leaf-fringed



Ans :

Where he stood perplexed and still

C. Read the statements and say True or False. Quote lines from the poem to support your answer.

|Page 128|

S.No	Statement	True or False	Quote
1.	The Traveller came at noon.	False	moonlit door
2.	The house was situated in the forest.	True	the forest's ferny door.
3.	There were ghostly listeners inside the house.	True	a host of phantom listeners
4.	The Traveller came to the house by bicycle.	False	his horse
5.	The phantoms answered and asked the traveller to go away.	False	hearkening

**D. Answer the following questions.****1. Who is the speaker?**

A traveller.

2. What was the horse doing?

The horse was chewing the grasses.

3. Who were the listeners?

A host of phantoms.

4. How did the traveller feel when nobody answered?

The traveller felt perplexed and stood still.

5. What kind of feeling does the poem create?

The poem creates mystery and panic.

E. Work in pairs and answer the questions given below.**1. *Of the forest's ferny floor.***

Pick out the words alliterated.

forest's ferny floor

Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.

head, said ; sill, still ; then, men ; hall, call

3. Write the words which are used to create a sense of mystery.

- But no one descended to the Traveller.
- But only a host of phantom listeners.
- Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight.
- Harkening in an air stirred and shaken.
- By the lonely Traveller's call.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE**Appreciation Questions:**

- 'Is there anybody there?' said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door;*
 - Why did the Traveller knock on the door?**
The Traveller wanted to know if there was anybody in.
 - When did the Traveller come?**
The Traveller came at night.
- And he smote upon the door again a second time;
'Is there anybody there?' he said.*

a) **Why did the Traveller knock on the door for the second time?**

There had been no response when he knocked for the first time. So he knocked for the second time.

b) **Pick out the alliterated words.**

smote, second

3. *No head from the leaf-fringed sill
Leaned over and looked into his grey eyes,*

a) **Who was expected to lean over and look into the Traveller's eyes?**

One of the inmates of the house was expected to lean over and look into the Traveller's eyes.

b) **Pick out the alliterated words.**

leaned, looked

4. *Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight
To that voice from the world of men:*

a) **Who stood listening in the quiet of moonlight?**

A host of phantoms.

b) **Who does 'that voice' refer to?**

The phrase 'that voice' refers to the Traveller's voice.

5. *Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark stair,
That goes down to the empty hall,*

a) **Who stood thronging on the stair?**

A host of phantoms.

b) **Why was the hall empty?**

The house was deserted and there was none living in the house.

WRITING

F. **Discuss in groups. Draw the haunted house described in the poem and write a paragraph about it in your own words.**



A haunted house

The house is a solitary house. It is surrounded by trees. It is deserted. Nobody lives in the house. It is haunted by ghosts. From morning till mid night, it is quiet. At midnight, there are mysterious sounds coming from the haunted house.

Unit

2

THE RED – HEADED
LEAGUE

SUPPLEMENTARY

– Arthur Conan Doyle

FIRST TERM

5-in-1

INTRODUCTION

Sherlock Holmes, the famous detective, had a case to solve. Mr. Wilson ran a pawnshop. His assistant Vincent Spaulding urged Wilson to apply to the Red-Headed League for a salary of four pounds a week. Wilson was accepted into the League by Duncan Ross, the head of the League.

He had been working for eight weeks. One day he found the office closed. He saw the notice that the Red-headed League had been dissolved. This puzzled him. So, he came to Sherlock Holmes for a solution.

SUMMARY

Scene 1 :

It is outside Wilson's shop in Saxe-Coburg Square. Holmes is walking up and down. With his walking stick, he hits the ground outside the shop now and then. He knocks on the door. Spaulding opens the door. Holmes observes that the legs of his trousers are dirty.

Holmes asks him how he can reach the Strand. After giving directions, he goes back into the shop and closes the door. Holmes asks his friend Watson if he noted Spaulding's trousers. He replies that he did not. Holmes wants to look at the road behind Saxe-Coburg Square. He asks Watson to come at ten o'clock.

Scene 2 :

It is a strong room at a bank with many boxes and crates. Holmes, Dr. Watson, Jones, a detective from Scotland Yard and a policeman are hiding behind the boxes.

Holmes asks Jones if everything is ready upstairs. Jones replies that his men are waiting at the front door of the bank and near the shop. Holmes puts out the light. It is 11.15. They see a light coming through the stone floor. Spaulding with a gun comes out followed by Ross. At once Holmes comes out from behind his box and hits Spaulding's arm. The gun falls down. Ross quickly goes back into the tunnel. Spaulding is caught by Holmes.

Scene: 3

The scene takes place in Holmes's study. Holmes reveals the mystery behind the League.

The Villians wanted Wilson away from the shop for some hours everyday. Spaulding known as John Clay started a Red-Headed League, seeing the colour of Ross's hair. When Wilson went to work, they had time to make the tunnel.

Holmes suspected when Spaulding was happy to work for half-wages. He often went down to the cellar. So Halmes suspected that he was making a tunnel to another building. He once hit the ground with his stick outside the shop. The dirty trousers of Saulding confirmed his suspicion. When he went into the next street, he saw a bank. So Spaulding was making a tunnel to get into the bank's strong room.

When Watson asks why he chose that night and how he knew, Holmes says that they closed the offices of the League. The tunnel must be ready. Saturday is a good day. The bank does not open on Sunday. So the thieves would have time to escape. Thus Holmes solves the mystery.

GLOSSARY

[Page 133]

strong room	– a room in a bank designed to protect valuable items against fire and theft
crates	– a wooden box used for transporting goods
investigation	– systematic examination
tunnel	– an artificial underground passage
notorious	– famous for some bad qualities
cellar	– lower ground floor; basement
recognized	– identified

ADDITIONAL

detective	– a police officer whose job is to discover information about a crime
accomplice	– someone who helps another do something illegal
client	– someone who pays for the service of a professional person
pawnshop	– the shop where the shopkeeper lends money in exchange for a valuable article
timid	– shy and nervous
nominal	– someone or something supposed to have a particular identity
of course	– really

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

A. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

[Page 133]

1. Photography was Vincent Spaulding's hobby. **False**
2. Mr. Ross did not want to hire Mr. Wilson. **False**



3. Mr. Wilson worked for Mr. Ross for six weeks. False
4. Mr. Jones was a lawyer False
5. Spaulding dug a tunnel from the cellar of the shop to the jewellery shop. False

B. Complete the table based on the information from the text.

S.No.	Holmes' Findings	Clues
1.	Mr. Holmes found the tunnel.	he hits the ground outside the shop with his walking-stick now and then.
2.	Mr. Spaulding dug the tunnel.	he found the legs of Spaulding's trousers dirty.
3.	The tunnel was made to get into the bank's strong room.	Holmes went into the next street at the back of the shop and saw the bank.
4.	Spaulding could be the thief.	Spaulding often went down to the cellar.

C. Answer the following questions.

[Page 134]

1. Why did Jabez Wilson meet Mr. Holmes?

Wilson saw the office closed and saw the notice that the Red-Headed League had been dissolved. He was disturbed by the thought that someone had been playing a practical joke on him. So, he met Mr. Holmes for a solution.

2. Describe Vincent Spaulding.

Vincent Spaulding was Wilson's assistant, also known as John clay, He was clever enough to entice Wilson to join the Red-Headed League. He was making a tunnel from the shop to a bank in the absence of Wilson.

3. Why did Spaulding spend a lot of time in the cellar?

Spaulding was making a tunnel from the shop to the bank. To complete it, he spent a lot of time in the cellar.

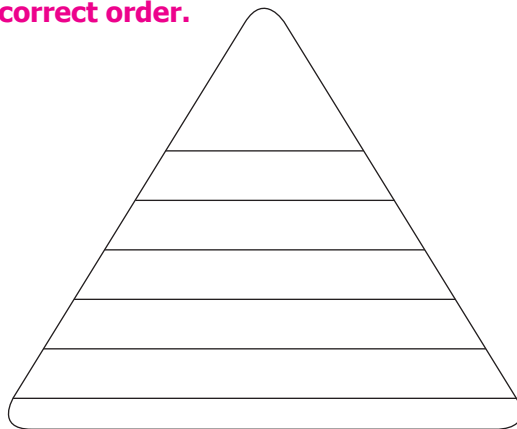
4. Why was Mr. Wilson hired to copy the Encyclopaedia?

The thieves wanted Mr. Wilson away from the shop in order to make a tunnel from Wilson's shop to the bank.

5. How did Holmes' team catch the thieves?

Holmes' team hid behind some boxes in the bank's strong room. Holmes put out the light. When Spaulding came out of the ground, Holmes hit his arm. The gun fell down. Ross was caught by the three men waiting at the other end.

- D. Based on your reading of the text complete the pyramid by arranging the sequence in the correct order.



- ◆ Holmes found the tunnel from the cellar to the bank's strong room.
- ◆ Wilson was assigned to copy the encyclopaedia.
- ◆ Wilson asked Sherlock Holmes for help.
- ◆ Wilson got the job in The Red - Headed League.
- ◆ Spaulding and Ross were caught by the famous detective.
- ◆ One day he found the notice that 'The Red - Headed League' was dissolved.
- ◆ Holmes recognised Spaulding who was actually John Clay, a notorious criminal.

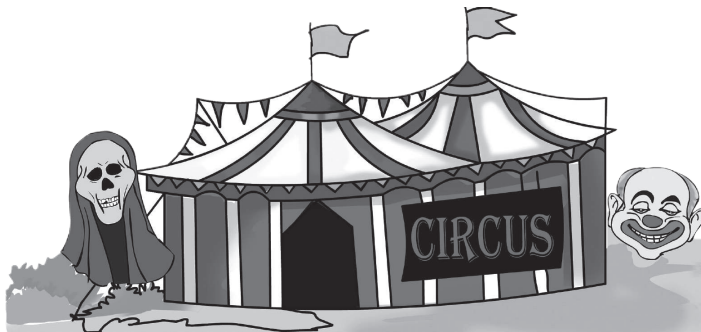
Ans. :

1. Wilson got the job in The Red - Headed League.
2. Wilson was assigned to copy the encyclopaedia.
3. One day he found the notice that 'The Red - Headed League' was dissolved.
4. Wilson asked Sherlock Holmes for help.
5. Holmes recognised Spaulding who was actually John Clay, a notorious criminal.
6. Holmes found the tunnel from the cellar to the bank's strong room.
7. Spaulding and Ross were caught by the famous detective.

PROJECT

- E. Here is the sample of an advertisement of a circus.

[Page 135]





Imagine you have visited a Mystery Theme Park you have come across. Make an eye-catching advertisement with the help of the given clues.

- ❖ a mirror maze
- ❖ scary faces
- ❖ eerie sounds
- ❖ a ghostly figure
- ❖ a pitch dark room

PHANTOM HOUSE

Visit our circus for the most chilly, thrilling experience in your life!

- ❖ A mirror maze
- ❖ Scary faces
- ❖ Eerie sounds
- ❖ Ghostly figures
- ❖ Hollow faces
- ❖ Dancing devils

Children below 10 yrs are not allowed.
Heart patients should keep away.

Time :

4.30 p.m to 8.30 p.m

Fare:

Rs.50/- per head.

CONNECTING TO SELF

F. Observe the pictures carefully and write your answers.



One day your parents had gone for a wedding. You are all alone at home. Suddenly at midnight, someone knocks at the door. What will you do?

I will not answer.

I will keep mum.

I will pretend as if I dial the police by talking louder.



While you are coming to school, if a stranger gives you a chocolate what will you do?

I will not accept it.

I will say, 'No, thanks'.

I will not stand there any longer.

I will keep walking fast ignoring the stranger.

STEP TO SUCCESS

G. Just like the example, use the key to fill in the blanks and break the code.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	K	L	M	N	O
4	P	Q	R	S	T
5	U	V	W	X	Y
6	Z	.	,	?	

Example:

33	55	44	45	15	43	55
M	Y	S	T	E	R	Y

Answer:

1.	44	15	13	43	15	45
	S	E	C	R	E	T
2.	22	23	35	44	45	
	B	H	J	S	T	
3.	45	43	24	13	31	
	T	R	L	C	F	
4.	43	24	14	14	32	15
	R	L	D	D	G	E
5.	41	51	61	61	32	15
	K	P	U	U	G	E

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Choose the best option and fill in the blank.

1. Watson is a _____.

- a) pawnbroker
c) doctor

- b) detective
d) thief

Ans : c) doctor

2. _____ is a timid red-haired pawnbroker.

- a) Wilson
c) Ross

- b) Spaulding
d) John clay

Ans : a) Wilson



3. Mr. Wilson was copying out the Encyclopaedia Britanica _____.

- a) from 10.00 a.m until 1.00 p.m
c) from 10.00 a.m until 3.00 p.m

- b) from 10.30 a.m until 2.00 p.m
d) from 10.00 a.m until 2.00 p.m

Ans : d) from 10.00 a.m until 2.00 p.m

4. Holmes hit the ground outside the shop with his _____.

- a) gun
c) walking stick

- b) stick
d) boxes

Ans : c) walking stick

5. Holmes wants Dr. Watson to come _____ to help him.

- a) at 10 o' clock
c) at 12 a.m

- b) after 10 o' clock
d) around 1 p.m

Ans : a) at 10 o' clock

6. Suddenly the stones gave way and Spaulding came out followed by _____.

- a) Jones
c) Ross

- b) Holmes
d) Wilson

Ans : c) Ross

7. Spaulding is none other than a notorious thief, _____.

- a) John Clay
c) Donald Ross

- b) Jones
d) Watson

Ans : a) John Clay

8. When Wilson went to work in their office everyday, the thieves had time _____.

- a) to rob the bank
c) to rob pawnshop

- b) to make a tunnel
d) to shoot at the police

Ans : b) to make a tunnel

9. The thieves made a tunnel from a pawnshop to get into _____.

- a) the bank's strong room
c) the bank's lockers

- b) the bank
d) the treasury room

Ans : a) the bank's strong room

10. Holmes and the police men captured the thieves on _____.

- a) Saturday
c) Sunday

- b) Friday
d) Monday

Ans : a) Saturday

Unit Test – 2

Time : 45 mins.

Marks : 20

SECTION – A [Prose]

I. Choose the most suitable Synonyms of the words given below : 2×1=2

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| a) chubby | i) slightly thin | ii) slightly fat | iii) slightly tall |
| b) leapt | i) cried | ii) wept | iii) jumped |

II. Choose the most suitable Antonyms of the words given below : 2×1=2

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| a) faint | i) clear | ii) dull | iii) rich |
| b) warmth | i) heat | ii) coldness | iii) kindness |

III. Answer any two questions in one or two sentences : 2×2=4

- Who told the children the story about the ghosts on Haunted Hill?
- Why couldn't Binya go along with Usha to the bazaar?
- When the entire ruin was lit up, what did Usha see?

SECTION – B [Poetry]

IV. Read the following lines and answer the questions below : 2

- i) *And he smote upon the door a second time*
'Is there anybody there?' he said.
- Why did the traveller knock the door a second time?
 - Pick out the alliterated words.

SECTION – C [Supplementary Reader]

V. Say 'True' or 'False' : 2×1=2

- Photography was Vincent Spaulding's hobby.
- Mr. Wilson worked for Mr. Ross for eight weeks.

VI. Choose the correct option and fill in the blank : 2×1=2

- _____ is a timid red-haired pawn broker.
 i) Wilson ii) Spaulding iii) Ross
- Holmes and the policemen captured the thieves on _____.
 i) Saturday ii) Friday iii) Sunday iv) Monday

SECTION – D [Grammar]

VII. Fill in the blank with the past perfect tense of the verb given in the bracket:

- It was dark. Night _____. (fall) 4 × 1 = 4
- I told them that the match _____. (end)
- She had no umbrella with her; the weather _____ (seem) so fine just a few hours ago.

VIII. Fill in the blank with future tense : 3 × 1 = 3

- He _____ (return) tomorrow.
- Nirmala _____ (sing) a song at the meeting.
- I _____ (meet) you next Friday.

Unit

3

A PRAYER TO THE TEACHER

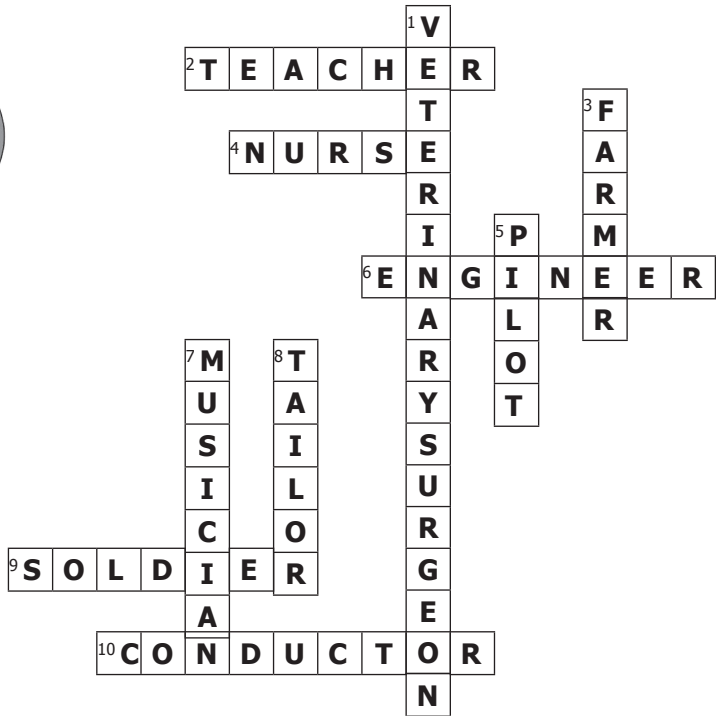
PROSE

FIRST TERM

WARM UP:

Read the clues, guess the profession and fill in the crossword puzzle.

[Page 138]



Across	Down
2. Teachers students Ans : TEACHER	1. Gives treatment to animals Ans : VETERINARY SURGEON
4. Helps doctors and patients Ans : NURSE	3. Grows crops Ans : FARMER
6. Builds houses according to a plan Ans : ENGINEER	5. flies an aircraft Ans : PILOT
9. Protects the country Ans : SOLDIER	7. Plays a musical instrument Ans : MUSICIAN
10. Gives ticket to passengers Ans : CONDUCTOR	8. Stitches clothes Ans : TAILOR

❖ **Which is the role of a farmer in society? Discuss and answer.**

A farmer grows crops and gives rice to the people. The lives of the people depend on the farmers who cultivate the land and produce rice, which is a principal food.

❖ **When you grow up, what do you want to become? Why?**

When I grow up, I want to become a soldier. The duty of the soldier is to protect the country. I want to protect my country and maintain peace.

SUMMARY

This lesson is based on a speech by Subroto Bagchi, founder and CEO of Mind-tree at the International Academy for Creative Teaching, Bangalore.

Addressing the teachers graduating from the Academy, he requests the teachers to teach the students the values and skills for living a meaningful life. He wants the teachers to teach

- a) the value of inclusion
- b) the skill to communicate
- c) how to learn
- d) how to appreciate the interconnected nature of things
- e) the ability to answer and the power to question
- f) the power of humility
- g) the power of silence
- h) to develop a world view of things

With these thoughts, he concluded his speech and prayed that the path of the teachers might be lit up with the power of a thousand suns.

GLOSSARY

[Page 140]

syllabi	– plural of syllabus
inclusion	– all people being valued, irrespective of differences
cut throat	– competitive
less privileged	– disadvantaged
animate	– living
fend	– look after
critical	– extremely important
indiscriminate	– without careful judgement
consumerism	– the protection or promotion of the interests of consumers
destruction	– the action of damaging or destroying something
engulf	– eat or swallow the whole
scavenger bird	– anything that feeds on dead animals (<i>example :crow</i>)
perch	– to rest on / to stay on

enslaved
commercial
contemplate
bigotry
illuminated

- make someone a slave
- money minded
- think deeply about something
- intolerance towards others with a different opinion
- light up

ADDITIONAL

- 1) faculty - department in a university
- 2) administration - activities involved in managing institution
- 3) impact - effect
- 4) proportionately - suitable in size, amount or degree
- 5) indulgence - the act of doing
- 6) prescribe - state officially
- 7) boundaries - limits
- 8) garbage - waste materials
- 9) zone - area
- 10) survival - staying alive
- 11) impress - make a mark on something or somebody
- 12) communicate - express thoughts or feelings
- 13) convey - express
- 14) privileged - having more rights or chances
- 15) animate - alive
- 16) appreciate - understand the true nature of a situation and realize its merit
- 17) fertilizers - chemical substance added to the soil to help plants grow
- 18) pesticides - chemicals used for killing insects
- 19) awesome - impressive
- 20) imbalances - loss of balance
- 21) sill - a narrow shelf at the bottom of a window
- 22) explore - examine
- 23) establish - set up
- 24) accountable - responsible
- 25) emerge - come out of something
- 26) humility - being humble
- 27) exchange - give someone something in return for something
- 28) consume - eat or drink something
- 29) royalties - payment that a writer gets each time his work is sold
- 30) protect - save

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 31) view | – | opinion |
| 32) racial | – | happening between people of different races. |
| 33) intolerance | – | refusal to accept other's belief |
| 34) bounded | – | closely connected with |
| 35) barbed wires | – | strong wire with sharp points sticking out of it |
| 36) diversity | – | containing many different elements |
| 37) vocabulary | – | total number of words you know in a language |
| 38) conclude | – | end |
| 39) convocation | – | a meeting or ceremony attended by a large number of people |
| 40) path | – | way |

Antonyms

privileged	×	underprivileged	humility	×	boast
animate	×	inanimate	protect	×	endanger
appreciate	×	blame	tolerance	×	intolerance
balance	×	imbalance	unity	×	diversity

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

[Page 144]

I. Which of these statements do you find in the speech?

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Inclusion is essential for us to do well in life. | Ans : ✓ |
| 2. We should neglect others. | Ans : ✗ |
| 3. Communicate politely with the less privileged. | Ans : ✓ |
| 4. Teachers teach us to communicate well. | Ans : ✗ |
| 5. Effective Communication is inessential to excel in life. | Ans : ✗ |

II. Read the statements. Tick ☒ the correct words. You can tick more than one.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. We should develop the ability to learn from _____. | ☐ self | ☒ others | ☐ books |
| 2. Teachers help me to learn _____ things . | ☒ new | ☐ bad | ☐ difficult |
| 3. Teach me to appreciate _____. | ☒ nature | ☐ destruction | ☐ small |
| 4. We should learn to _____ questions. | ☐ ask | ☒ answer | ☐ discard |

III Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. What is inclusion? Why is it important?

'Inclusion' relates to pushing away boundaries and including persons and things around. It creates harmony and inner happiness.

**2. What is good or effective communication?**

Good and effective communication is impressing others.

3. What should we learn from our teachers?

We should learn from our teachers how to learn to learn.

4. What kind of learning brings joy to you?

Learning newer ways to learn brings joy to you.

5. In what ways are we doing injustice to nature?

We fell trees. We kill the small creatures by using fertilizers and pesticides thoughtlessly. With consumerism, we cause the urban decay.

6. What do you need to learn to live a good life in this world?

We need to learn how all things that truly support life come without payment.

7. How does the ability to question help us?

By asking questions, we can explore how to establish a better order of things.

8. What do you think are the two most important lessons that the speaker mentions?

The two most important lessons are power of communication and appreciating diversity and dialogue.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Give an example for the value of 'inclusion'.

Feeding one's child along with the child of the maid is 'inclusion'.

2. With whom should we communicate?

We should communicate with the simplicity of a child, with those who can't speak or hear, with the less-gifted people, and with things animate and inanimate.

3. How will a person be judged in the modern world?

A person will be judged on how much value he can create by buying and selling things.

4. Give the example to show that all things that sustain life on earth come free.

The cow does not get paid for the milk she gives us.

5. How does the power of silence help us?

The power of silence can make us contemplate the power within.

6. Which words should be removed from our vocabulary?

The word 'foreign' and 'foreigner' should be removed from our vocabulary.

7. With what prayer does the speaker conclude his convocation address?

The speaker prays that the path of the teachers may be lit up with the power of a thousand suns.

IV Answer the following questions in detail.

[Page 145]

1. What are the skills / values a teacher should teach their students to live in this competitive world?

In the competitive world, survival depends on power of communication. So the teacher should teach their students how to impress others. The students should know how to speak and be able to write so that they should be able to convey what they feel. They should also learn newer ways to learn. They will have to have the ability to learn newer and more difficult things.

2. What kind of a life do you want to lead in this world?

I want to lead a meaningful life by helping those around me. I want to create harmony and peace by loving my fellow human beings. I would appreciate the interconnected nature of things. I would avoid all that causes imbalance in the natural state of things. I would learn the power of humility and lead a life of selflessness.

VOCABULARY**Prefix and Suffix****A. Match the suitable prefix and suffix to create new words of your own. One has been done for you.**

S.No.	Root word	Prefix / Suffix	New word
1.	form	con	conform
2.	patriot	in	patriotism
3.	diverse	ity	diversity
4.	slaved	ism	enslaved
5.	animate	ness	inanimate
6.	consumer	en	consumerism
7.	naked	ison	nakedness

B. Refer to your dictionary. Add a prefix or suffix to the following words and find their antonyms.

- privileged – under-privileged
- animate – inanimate
- discriminate – indiscriminate
- empty – emptiness
- communicate – communication
- learn – learner

LISTENING**C. Listen to the story and fill in the blanks by selecting the right option.** [Page 146]

1. Raj was upset as he had done _____ (well/poorly) in his English test.
Ans : poorly
2. His grandmother gave him a _____. (pen/pencil)
Ans : pencil
3. Granny compared _____ (Raj/Ravi) with the pencil.
Ans : Raj
4. Ravi's pain of not doing well in his test was compared with _____ of pencils (sharpening/writing)
Ans : sharpening
5. Raj understood that failures are stepping stones to _____. (success/climbing)
Ans : success

SPEAKING**D. Read the story. Divide yourselves into groups of four. Discuss what little Sarah wants to talk about. Take roles and enact the story.** [Page 146]**Sarah Wants to Talk**

Sarah was feeling sad. She missed her home and her friends. She went to the kitchen. She wanted to talk to her mother. Her mother was cooking. Sarah was talking, but her mother was not listening.

Sarah went to her older brother, Tony. She started to tell Tony that she was sad. Tony was not listening. When Sarah finished, he asked, "What did you say?"

Sarah was now very sad. Her mother and brother did not listen to her. The teacher,

Madam Nancy, saw Sarah. She asked Sarah to sit with her.

She asked, "What is the matter?"

Madam Nancy looked at Sarah and listened carefully to her words. She held her hand. After Sarah talked to Madam Nancy, She felt better.

Sara : Mom, I want to talk to you.

Sara's mother : Sara, I have to finish cooking.

Sara : Please spare a few moments. I'll not take much of your time.

Sara's mother : Dear, go and study. I'm busy cooking.

Sara : [feeling sad, finds for brother]
Tony, wait a minute.

Tony : Sara, what do you want?

Sara : Can you spare a few minutes? I feel upset about

Tony : Please, stop. I have homework to complete.

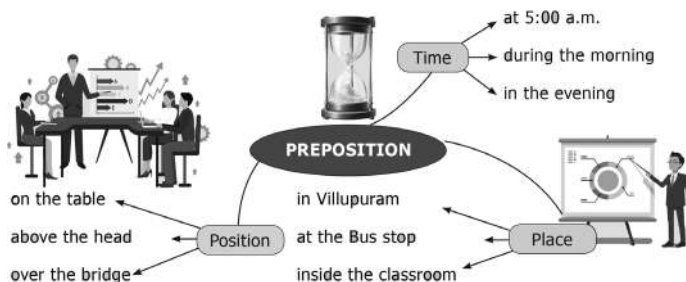
[Sara goes out to see her friend. On the way she comes across her teacher Madam Nancy]

- Nancy** : Sara, where are you going?
- Sara** : Miss, I don't know what..... [sobs]
- Nancy** : [holding her hands tightly]
Don't weep. What's happened?
- Sara** : Miss, this afternoon, after I had my lunch, I came to know my friend Shanthi was hungry.
- Nancy** : That's okay. You would have asked some of your friends to share with her.
- Sara** : Yes, Miss, I tried but none was ready to help. This has made me upset.
- Nancy** : Don't worry. I will talk to the children about sharing food with others.
- Sara** : Thank you, miss.

PICTO GRAMMAR

Preposition: A preposition comes before a noun or pronoun in a sentence and shows its relationship to another word or part of the sentence.

Prepositions can be classified into three groups.

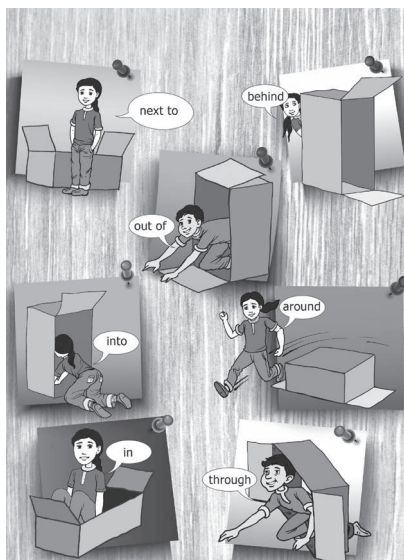


LANGUAGE CHECK POINT

Don't say	Say	Note
The plane flew above the building.	The plane flew over the building.	Use 'above' when there is no movement.
We shall meet them in the club this evening.	We shall meet them at the club this evening.	Use 'in' for large places. e.g. countries, cities etc. Use 'at' for small places. e.g. park, school etc.
I walk by foot.	I walk on foot.	'On' is used for actions involving body parts, 'By' is usually used to mention the means of transport.



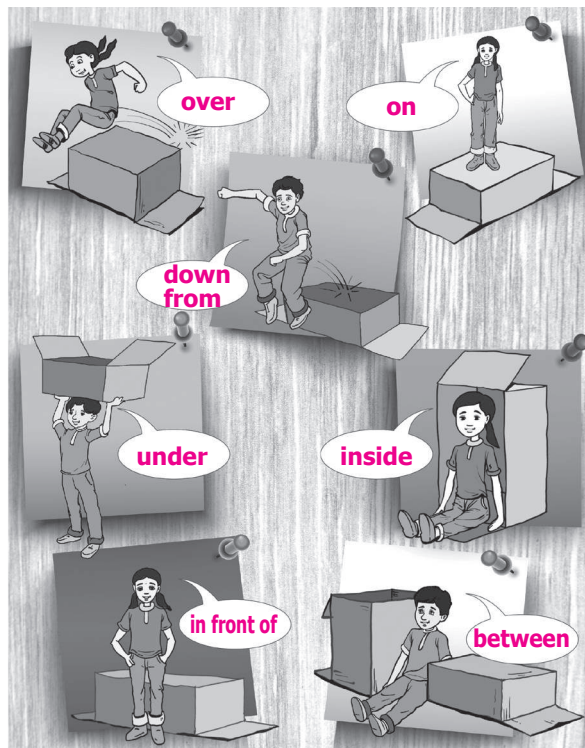
Look at the pictures given below. Read the prepositions and do the actions.



E. Look at the pictures. Pick out the right preposition and fill in the speech bubbles given below.

[Page 149]

between	down from	under	inside	on	in front of	over
---------	-----------	-------	--------	----	-------------	------



USE GRAMMAR**F. Read the following sentences carefully and underline the preposition.**

[Page 150]

1. Julian placed her lunchbox inside her bag.
2. Vinothini left the house before sunrise.
3. Ben saw Daisy playing **across** the road.
4. Hema keeps all her teddy bears on top of her wardrobe.
5. Divya hid the sweets behind her back.
6. Sudha fell over during the basketball match.
7. Madhusudhan checked to see if his keys had fallen underneath his chair.
8. Mrs Meena asked the children to go into her classroom.
9. After lunch, the children were allowed to play.
10. Saravanan climbed onto the horse.

G. Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

1. Is your mother _____ home?
a) in b) at c) on **Ans : b) at**
2. There is unity in diversity _____ the people.
a) among b) between c) within **Ans : a) among**
3. He discussed the problem _____ his parents.
a) with b) to c) for **Ans : a) with**
4. Lithisha was praised _____ her father.
a) with b) for c) by **Ans : c) by**
5. Can you finish the work _____ tomorrow?
a) by b) in c) within **Ans : c) by**
6. He has been absent _____ last week.
a) since b) for c) by **Ans : a) since**

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE**Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.**

1. They have been known to me _____ 5 years.
a) since b) at c) for **Ans : c) for**
2. The cat jumped _____ the wall
a) upto b) upon c) within **Ans : b) upon**
3. The guest distributed sweets _____ the students.
a) between b) for c) among **Ans : c) among**
4. There are two dusters _____ the table.
a) up b) on c) for **Ans : b) on**



5. The meeting will be conducted _____ the evening.
a) at b) on c) in **Ans : c) in**
6. _____ the morning of Friday, I will go to the railway station.
a) on b) in c) at **Ans : a) on**
7. _____ April 2019, the general elections were held.
a) in b) on c) at **Ans : a) in**
8. There is a fan _____ your head.
a) on b) above c) down **Ans : b) above**
9. The boys climbed _____ the stairs.
a) at b) on c) up **Ans : c) up**
10. There is a cheque _____ the envelope.
a) inside b) up c) for **Ans : a) inside**

H. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions from the box. Some options can be used more than once.

[Page 151]

across	with	on	to	by	since	from	about	into	at	during
--------	------	----	----	----	-------	------	-------	------	----	--------

1. What do you do _____ weekends? **Ans : during**
2. I am going to my village _____ Sunday. **Ans : on**
3. I haven't met my friends _____ December. **Ans : since**
4. Run _____ the street and get me the ribbon. **Ans : across**
5. He told me in detail _____ the incident. **Ans : about**
6. This picture was drawn _____ the girl _____ charcoal. **Ans : by, with**
7. The car was travelling _____ a great speed. **Ans : at**
8. The ball fell _____ the lake. **Ans : into**
9. There is a bridge _____ the river. **Ans : across**
10. The conference will be held _____ 10 a.m. _____ 5 p.m. **Ans : from, to**

I. Fill up the blanks using suitable prepositions on your own.

1. The soldier climbed _____ a horse and rode away. **Ans : upon**
2. They have been here _____ a long time. **Ans : for**
3. Kumaravel has lived in this city _____ 2012. **Ans : since**
4. The paper was published _____ an International journal. **Ans : in**
5. When will you return _____ home? **Ans : to**
6. One _____ the four students wrote the answers correctly. **Ans : of**
7. This fruit is _____ the Mexican capital. **Ans : from**

8. The head office is _____ Nungambakkam. It is _____ College Road. As you go _____ the station, the office is _____ the right side.

Ans : at, on, towards, on

9. The sailors were taken _____ the forest and made to walk _____ 10 miles.

Ans : to, for

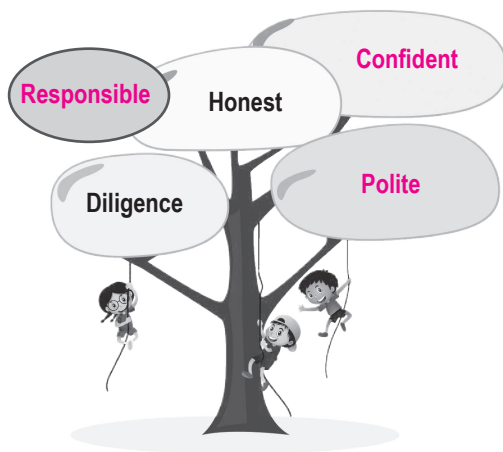
10. The girl standing _____ me was sneezing.

Ans : beside

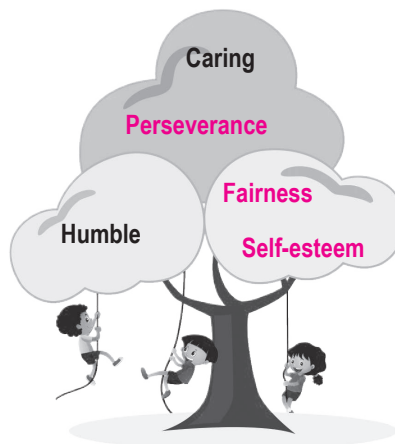
WRITING

- J. Fill in the value trees with the best qualities you like to follow in your life from the given list. Write a few lines about your favourite quality in the box.

[Page 152]



Tree : 1



Tree : 2

Best qualities in life				
Affectionate	Cooperative	Gratitude	Loving	Responsible
Ambitious	Courageous	Happiness	Loyal	Self-confident
Brave	Dependability	Helpfulness	Good manners	Self-control
Calm	Diligence	Honest	Patriotic	Self-esteem
Caring	Enthusiastic	Humble	Peaceful	Sensitive
Cheerful	Fairness	Imaginative	Perseverance	Sincerity
Committed	Faithfulness	Intelligent	Polite	Successful
Compassionate	Flexible	Joyful	Positive	Tolerant
Concerned	Forgiveness	Kind	Rational	Truthful
Confident	Generosity	Leader	Resourceful	Versatile
Contented	Giving	Logical	Respect	Witty

My favourity quality is being **honest**.



Honesty is the best policy. We need not fear if we are honest in our words and deeds. We need not hide and go on telling lies. If we are honest, we can avoid feeling ashamed.

CREATIVE WRITING

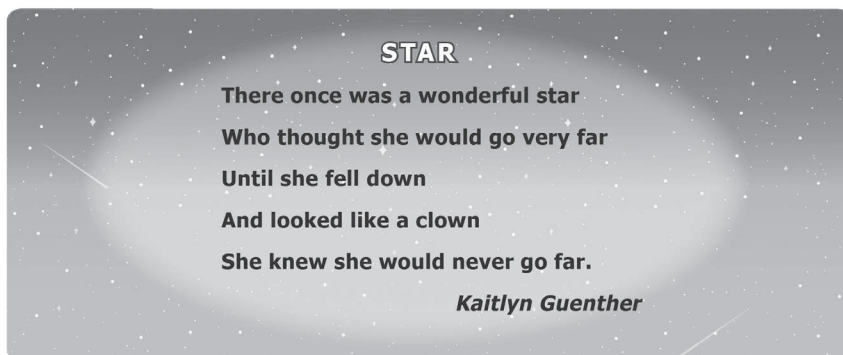
[Page 153]

A limerick is a type of a silly poem with five lines. They are often funny or nonsensical. Limericks were made famous by Edward Lear, a famous author who wrote the "Book of Nonsense" in the 1800s. This was an entire book of silly limericks.

How to write a limerick poem?

- ❖ The first, second and fifth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 8 or 9).
- ❖ The third and fourth lines rhyme with each other and have the same number of syllables (typically 5 or 6)
- ❖ Limericks often start with the line "There once was a..." or "There was a..."

Example of an 8, 8, 5, 5, 8 syllable limerick:



- ❖ Now you can try your own limerick.

K. Fill in the template given for limerick.

*There was once a brilliant boy
Who happily played with a toy
Whenever he had time
Enjoying little lime
He wanted nothing but intense joy.*

Unit

3

YOUR SPACE

POEM

- David Bates

WARM UP :

|Page 154|

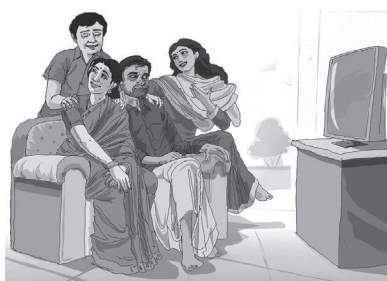
Look at the pictures given below. Fill in the blanks according to the cues given.

**When you are in a meeting**Situation: Formal ☒ Informal ☐Conversation: Formal ☒ Informal ☐

Your own sentences when we are in a meeting, we should be careful about our language as well as manners. Because the situation is formal.

**With your head master**Situation: Formal ☒ Informal ☐Conversation: Formal ☒ Informal ☐

Your own sentences When I talk with my head master, I should speak politely. The situation is formal.

**With your parents**Situation: Formal ☐ Informal ☒Conversation: Formal ☐ Informal ☒

Your own sentences When I talk with my parents, I can be casual in my language because the situation is informal

SUMMARY

The poet David Bates lays stress on speaking politely irrespective of the person you come into contact with.

The poet wants us to speak gently because it is far better to rule by love than fear. Because harsh words damage the good things we do. We should speak gently to the child to gain its love. The youth is full of anxious care. So it is better to speak gently to the youth. We



need not be sorrowful about the old people who are filled with worries. But we should speak gently to the aged and thereby they may depart in peace.

We should speak gently to those who commit mistakes. We should win them back because unkindness would have made them do so. We should speak gently to the one who gave his life to change a stubborn man.

Indeed, speaking gently brings joy and does the good.

GLOSSARY

[Page 154]

harsh	– rough
doth	– does
whisper	– low voice
accents	– emphasise
anxious	– feeling worried or showing worry
grieve	– be sorrowful
depart	– leave/go
endure	– suffer patiently
toiled	– worked hard
vain	– producing no results
stubborn	– one refusing to change one's opinion
strife	– disagreement
eternity	– without end

ADDITIONAL

1) gently	– in a kind way
2) mar	– spoil
3) vows	– promises
4) bind	– make people feel as if connected
5) flow	– come out
6) affection	– love
7) accents	– way of saying words
8) remain	– continue to be in a particular situation
9) care-worn	– looking worried
10) erring	– doing something wrong
11) perchance	– likely
12) elements	– the weather
13) fierce	– extremely angry

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

[Page 157]

A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Why should we speak gently?

We should speak gently to rule by love rather than by fear.

2. What do you infer about speaking with others from this poem?

By speaking gently, we can bring joy to others and do the good things for them.

3. What are the disadvantages of speaking harshly?

Speaking harshly will spoil the good we might do. It will create fear instead of love.

4. Why does the poet tell us to speak gently to young children?

The poet tells us to speak gently to young children to gain their love.

5. How should you speak with old people?

We should speak with old people gently and kindly to make them forget their worries and tiredness.

B. Read the poem and fill in the blanks with the correct option.

soft	vain	fear	joy	love	heart	toiled	mild	good	sand	life	harsh
------	------	------	-----	------	-------	--------	------	------	------	------	-------

1. It is far better to rule by _____, than _____.

Ans : love, fear

2. Teach it in accents _____ and _____.

Ans : soft, mild

3. Let no _____ tone be _____.

Ans : harsh, heard

4. They may have _____ in _____.

Ans : toiled, vain

5. The _____, the _____, which it may bring.

Ans : good, joy

6. The _____, of _____ are nearly run.

Ans : sands, life

C. Pick out the words which rhyme with the given words and write similar rhyming words on your own.

[Page 158]

1.	far	<u>mar</u>	<u>bar</u>
2.	fear	<u>here</u>	<u>mere</u>
3.	low	<u>flow</u>	<u>glow</u>
4.	kind	<u>bind</u>	<u>mind</u>
5.	remain	<u>gain</u>	<u>vain</u>
6.	they	<u>may</u>	<u>gay</u>

Rhyme Scheme

A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song. We can find it with the help of rhyming words.

**For Example:**

do and **go** , **lost** and **post** look like as if they are rhyming but they aren't.

Sometimes the letters will not be same at the end but they rhyme.

For example:

poor – endure, know – so, bear – care

In a verse we mark the words that rhyme with the same letter, using a new letter for each set of rhymes. If there is a regular pattern to the rhymes it forms the rhyming scheme.

For example

Lines from the poem	Rhyme scheme
Speak gently to the little child!	a
Its love be sure to gain	b
Teach it in accents soft and mild	a
It may not long remain	b

So the rhyme scheme is **abab**.

Exercise :

D. Take a stanza from the poem. Write it in the blanks and find the rhyme scheme.

Lines from the poem	Rhyme scheme (a/b/c/d)
Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;	a
Let no harsh tone be heard;	b
They have enough they must endure	a
Without an unkind word!	b

The rhyme scheme is abba.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

1. *Teach it in accents soft and mild*
It may not long remain.

- a) **To whom should we use soft and mild accents?**
We should use soft and mild accents for the children.
- b) **Why should we use soft and mild accents?**
We should use soft and mild accents to gain the children's love.

2. *Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear*
- How should we speak to the young?**
We should speak to the young gently.
 - Why should we speak to the young gently?**
We should speak to the young gently because they are full of anxious care.
3. *The sands of life are nearly run
Let such in peace depart.*
- What does the poet mean by the phrase 'the sands of life'?**
The phrase, 'the sands of life' refers to the life span of the aged.
 - Who should we let depart in peace?**
We should let the aged depart in peace.
4. *Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh win them back again!*
- Whom should we win back again?**
We should win back again those who have committed errors.
 - What did 'unkindness' make?**
Unkindness made some people work hard in vain.
5. *Speak gently! - 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;*
- What does 'a little thing' refer to?**
The phrase, 'a little thing' refers to speaking gently.
 - Pick out the alliterated word.**
dropped, deep.

Unit

3

SUPPLEMENTARY

TAKING THE BULLY BY THE HORNS

FIRST TERM

SUMMARY

Introduction:

The lesson is about bullying that some children experience in their school.

Making fun:

Meena, Anu and Ajay are in class seven. Ajay is always making fun of Anu's height. Meena sometimes laughs with Ajay. Anu feels hurt but she keeps mum.

The reasons for bullying:

When someone deliberately makes fun of another or forces them to do certain things, it is called bullying. Actually the children who bully others have a low opinion about themselves. So they put another person down to make up their deficiency. Bullying need not be violent. Even refusing to include a particular child in their games is an act of bullying. Ragging is another word for bullying. Sometimes peer pressure leads to bullying. The bullied children feel dejected and lonely.

Steps to prevent bullying:

Bullies often target others' appearance, clothes, abilities or family. Sometimes a bullied child can end up bullying someone else to feel better. It is advisable to speak to the peers about not supporting a bully. You can show your support for the bullied person. You can include them in your games and speak to them more. The key word to stopping bullying is empathy. If you notice bullying, report it to your teacher or an elderly person. Contribute to a safer and more peaceful world.

GLOSSARY

[Page 162]

bullying

– humiliate

humiliate

– make others feel ashamed

consequences

– result or effect

peer pressure

– influence from members of the same group

dejected

– sad and depressed

nightmares

– frightening dreams

empathy

– understand and share other's feelings

loyalty

– strong support or being loyal

5-in-1

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1) nick names | – | informal, humorous name for a person |
| 2) constantly | – | continuously |
| 3) patting | – | touch gently with your hands. |
| 4) mocking | – | making fun of |
| 5) purposely | – | deliberately |
| 6) tease | – | laugh at somebody and make |
| 7) upset | – | feel unhappy jokes about them |
| 8) tend | – | to be likely to do |
| 9) respond | – | rely or react |
| 10) verbally abusing | – | using words in a harmful manner |
| 11) ragging | – | teasing |
| 12) avoid | – | shun |
| 13) praising | – | admiring |
| 14) isolated | – | separated |
| 15) show-off | – | a person who tries to impress others |
| 16) comments | – | remarks |
| 17) become withdrawn | – | extremely quiet and shy |
| 18) in appropriate | – | unsuitable |
| 19) onlooker | – | one who watches an event |
| 20) distinguish | – | differentiate |
| 21) intervention | – | becoming involved and trying to change a situation |
| 22) contribute | – | help |

TEXTUAL EXERCISE**A. Choose the correct answer.**

[Page 162]

1. What is bullying?

- When you and a friend get into a fight
- When someone accidentally bumps into you on the playground
- When someone is hurt by others either by words or actions, feels bad because of it, and finds it hard to stop what's happening to them
- Rolling a ball to knock over pins

Ans : c)**2. What should you do if you are being bullied?**

- Speak up
- Tell an adult
- Know that you have the right to be safe
- All of the above

Ans : d)

**3. How do you recognise someone who bullies?**

- a) Size – The person bullying is bigger than the person being bullied
- b) Gender – Girls don't bully, only boys do
- c) Behaviour – They do something that hurts or harms another person
- d) Age – It is always the older kids picking on the younger ones

Ans : c)**4. What should you do if you see bullying?**

- a) Help get them away from the situation
- b) Tell an adult
- c) Let them know that no one deserves to be bullied
- d) All of the above

Ans : d)**B. Answer the following questions.****1. What could be the reasons for bullying?**

Those who bully don't like or feel ashamed about their deficiency. They want to feel better about who they are.

2. Why do some children bully others?

Some children bully others to hide their short comings. They think they will fit in with the crowd if they show up another's difference.

3. What does Ajay enjoy about bullying?

Ajay enjoys the attention he is getting from others who laugh instead of telling him to stop.

4. What is empathy?

Empathy is the ability to experience the feeling a person in a situation.

5. How does bullying affect one?

The children who are bullied could become withdrawn. They could stop talking with people around them or they could show extreme anger all of a sudden.

C. Think and answer.

- 1. Suppose the person bullying is one of your friends,
- 2. Would you keep quiet?
- 3. At what point would you do something?
- 4. What would you do?

Ans. :

I would not keep quiet. In the very beginning itself, I would tell him that he is hindering the progress of the student whom he is bullying. I would caution and advise him that it is not good on his part. Actually, it is an offence punishable with law.

D. Take the Pledge

|Page 163|

*I am a kid against bullying!
And I will
Speak up
When I see bullying*

*Reach out
To others who are bullied
Be a friend
Whenever I see bullying*

PROJECT

|Page 164|

Here is a list of classroom rules that you can follow. Create posters for each rule as shown in the images. Collect all posters and paste it in your class room.

Classroom rules

- We all belong to same world
- We don't give up
- We try our best
- We encourage others
- We take turns
- We work as a team
- We learn together
- We smile always
- We love each and every creature
- We forgive others
- We say 'please' to request
- We say 'thank' you for help
- We listen to each other
- We listen to our teacher
- We respect each other
- We respect our school

Ans :

**CONNECTING TO SELF**

Paste the photographs and write down the values which you learn from them.



Father's
Photograph

Values

**Diligence,
Responsible,
Caring and
Loving**



Mother's
Photograph

Values

**Unselfishness
Patience,
Perseverance,
loving and
caring**



Your friend's
Photograph

Values

**Helpful,
Sincere,
Honest,
Self-confident**



Brother/Sister's
Photograph

Values

**Tolerance
Supportive
god-fearing**

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE

Choose the best option and fill in the blank.

- _____ is shortest in their class.
a) Meena b) Anju c) Ajay d) Arun
- One who deliberately makes fun of another or forces them to do unwanted things is called a _____.
a) bull b) rag c) bully d) raseal
- Ajay continues to bully Anu because it gives him _____.
a) a feeling of control b) a feeling of inferiority
c) a sense of satisfaction d) a sense of duty
- _____ is another word for bullying.
a) Violence b) Ragging c) Abusing d) Beating
- Our peers are people like ourselves usually by age or _____.
a) common interest b) social status
c) equal rank d) experience
- Children who are bullied can lose their confidence, feel lonely and _____.
a) disappointed b) diffident c) isolated d) calm
- The best way to stop bullying is to _____.
a) accept it b) inform the police
c) inform a responsible adult d) discontinue studies

8. The keyword to stop bullying is _____.
 a) sympathy b) violence c) empathy d) punishment
9. By acting promptly and preventing bullying, you can contribute to a _____ world.
 a) non-violence b) useful c) safer d) confident
10. 'Taking the Bully by the Horns' means _____.
 a) catching the horns of a bull b) facing a difficult situation directly
 c) chasing the bully with courage d) meeting the challenge blindly

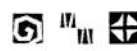
Answers

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. c	9. c	10. b
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STEP TO SUCCESS

Change the codes into letters with the sign codes given below and tell the sentence to your friend.

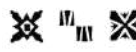
[Page 165]

  
 do not fear

   
 for i am with

   
 you do not be

  
 afraid for i

  
 am your god

CODE

								
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
								
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
								
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	



Unit Test – 3

Time : 45 mins.

Marks : 20

SECTION – A [Prose]

I. Choose the most suitable **Synonym** of the word given below :

2×1=2

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| a) impact | i) agreement | ii) effect | iii) condition |
| b) explore | i) examine | ii) visit | iii) travel |

II. Choose the most suitable **antonym** of the word given below :

2×1=2

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| a) diversity | i) separateness | ii) unity | iii) humility |
| b) appreciate | i) praise | ii) value | iii) blame |

III. Answer any two questions in one or two sentences :

2×2=4

- What is 'inclusion'? Why is it important?
- What should we learn from our teachers?
- How does the ability to question help us?

SECTION – B [Poetry]

IV. Read the following lines and answer the questions below :

2

i) *Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear.*

- How should we speak to the young?
- Why should we speak to the young gently?

SECTION – C [Supplementary Reader]

V. Choose the best option and fill in the blanks :

3×1=3

- The keyword to stop bullying is _____.
i) sympathy ii) punishment iii) empathy iv) violence
- Our peers are people like ourselves usually by age or _____.
i) common interest ii) social status iii) experience iv) equal rank
- _____ is another word for bullying.
i) Abusing ii) Scolding iii) Beating iv) Ragging

SECTION – D [Grammar]

VI. Complete the following by choosing appropriate preposition :

5×1=5

- | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|-----------|
| a) Is your mother _____ home? | i) in | ii) at | iii) on |
| b) The article was published _____ a magazine. | i) at | ii) in | iii) with |
| c) This fruit is _____ Kashmir. | i) in | ii) for | iii) from |
| d) I haven't met my friends _____ November. | i) for | ii) since | iii) from |
| e) He told me in detail _____ the incident. | i) in | ii) about | iii) on |

VII. Write down the values which you learn from your friend and your teacher:

- your friend
- your teacher

2×1=2

* * * * *

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

ENGLISH

Time : 2.30 hrs.

Marks : 60

SECTION – A

I. Choose the correct synonym for the word given below :

3×1=3

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| a) tattered | i) smart | ii) torn | iii) difficult | iv) various |
| b) stiffness | i) firmness | ii) weakness | iii) strength | iv) loss |
| c) communicate | i) write | ii) speak | iii) converse | iv) express |

II. Choose the correct antonym for the word given below :

3×1=3

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| a) balance | i) calculate | ii) imbalance | iii) steady | iv) steady |
| b) lightly | i) joyfully | ii) sadly | iii) seriously | iv) strongly |
| c) precious | i) valuable | ii) invaluable | iii) valueless | iv) pretty |

III. Read the following statements and say True or False :

3×1=3

- Tom's first groan woke up Sid from his sound sleep.
- Spaulding dug a tunnel from the cellar shop to the jewellery shop.
- Empathy is the ability to experience the feelings of a person in a situation.

IV. Choose the best option :

3×1=3

- Aunt Polly pulled Tom's tooth out with _____.
i) her fingers ii) a pair of pliers iii) a piece of thread
- Watson is a _____.
i) pawnbroker ii) doctor iii) detective
- The best way to stop bullying is to _____.
i) accept it ii) inform the police iii) inform a responsible adult

SECTION – B

V. Answer any three of the following in one or two sentences each :

3×2=6

- Hamid's friends enjoyed the ride in the merry-go-round. But Hamid didn't go on it. Why?
- What did the grandfather say about the ghosts of the two children killed by lightning?
- What is good and effective communication?
- In what ways are we doing injustice to nature?

VI. Quote from memory:

5

Beginning with : Learned over and and ending with : the world of men.

VII. Read the following lines and answer the questions below :

5×1=5

- The reply from him was negative
Not a thing was found 'online'.*
i) From whom did the reply come?



- ii) What was not found online?
- b) *Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark stair
That goes down to the empty hall.*
- i) Who stood thronging on the stair?
- ii) Why was the hall empty?
- c) *Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh win them back again!*
- i) Whom should we win back again?

SECTION – C**VIII. Add a suitable prefix or suffix and make new words :**

4×1=4

(im, ment, hood, un, ship, in)

- a) child b) patient c) happy d) friend

IX. Unscramble the sound-describing words :

4×1=4

- a) murebl b) lowh c) mobo d) cohe

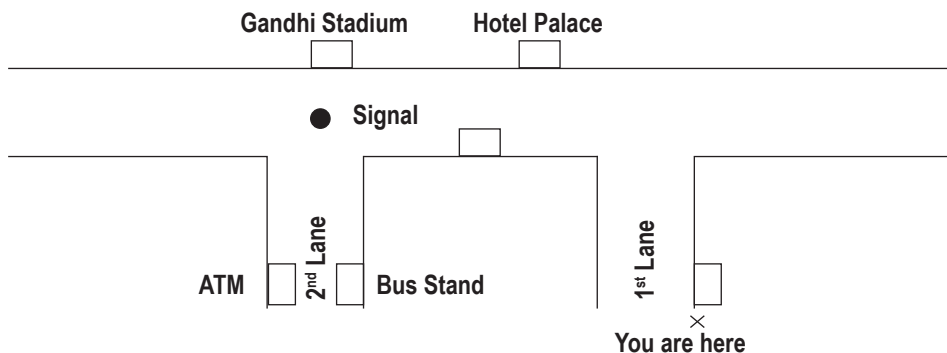
X. Choose the suitable preposition :

5×1=5

- | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|-------------|
| a) Can you finish the work _____ tomorrow? | i) by | ii) in | c) within |
| b) There is unity in diversity _____ the people. | i) among | ii) between | iii) within |
| c) Lalitha was praised _____ her father. | i) with | ii) for | iii) by |
| d) The match will be held _____ the evening. | i) at | ii) on | iii) in |
| e) The girls climbed _____ the stairs. | i) at | ii) up | iii) in |

SECTION – D**XI. Answer the following :**

- a) Mr. Morthy, your father's friend visited your father. But your father went out. Write a message to your father about his friend's visit, telling him that he would come back by 5 p.m. -3-
- b) Write a letter to your friend about the most frightening experience that you had last week. -5-
- c) A stranger wants you to guide him to the nearest ATM centre. Give directions to your friend in about 50 words. -5-



SECTION – E

XII. Give a relationship term for the clues given:

3×1=3

- a) siblings _____.
- b) a chip of the old block _____.
- c) two pears in a pod _____.

XII. Give a relationship term for the clues given:

3×1=3

- a) X and Y are parents to Z. But Z is not the son of X. What is Z to X?
- b) Nalini's brother is the father of Balaji. Then how is Balaji related to Nalini.

* * * * *

MEMORITER**The Listeners***- Walter de la Mare*

Is there anybody there?' said the Traveller,
 Knocking on the moonlit door;
 And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
 Of the forest's ferny floor: And a bird flew up out of the turret,
 Above the Traveller's head:
 And he smote upon the door again a second time;
 'Is there anybody there?' he said.
 But no one descended to the Traveller;
 No head from the leaf-fringed sill
 Leaned over and looked into his grey eyes,
 Where he stood perplexed and still.
 But only a host of phantom listeners
 That dwelt in the lone house then
 Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight
 To that voice from the world of men:
 Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark stair,
 That goes down to the empty hall,
 Harkening in an air stirred and shaken
 By the lonely Traveller's call.

* * * * *