

# English

## Reader



Written by :  
Shipra Aggarwal

8

**New Edition**

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# Preface

Language means the ability to communicate. Thus the teaching or learning of any language means developing the ability to communicate in that language. The structural knowledge of a language based on grammatical rules has little value unless it is coupled with an ability of effective communication. So, the teaching of a language must be aimed at enabling the students to communicate fluently and effectively.

**English Reader** series is a serious endeavour in this very direction. It aims at teaching a child the art of communication from the lowest level. Our whole endeavour is based on the sound psychological fact that a child can't be taught what he doesn't want to learn. In order to engage the child effectively, the process of learning has to be made very interesting and enjoyable.

**English Reader** series is written strictly in accordance with the guidelines recommended in the latest national curriculum framework suitable for CBSE, ICSE and Other State Board Schools.

**The main objective of this series is to provide students a clear and logical presentation of the subject so as to :**

- Make fewer mistakes
- Speak and write more accurately
- Express their ideas lucidly and more effectively
- Develop the ability to correct their own mistakes

It is important that students should be left free to talk and discuss in any language they like. They will build up their English in course of time through interactive practice materials given in the series.

We hope that parents and teachers will give prudential consideration and realistic approach to the book.

Any suggestion for the improvement of these books shall be gratefully acknowledged and incorporated in the subsequent editions.

— Author and Publisher

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## 1

# Spring Quiet

Gone were but the Winter,  
Come were but the Spring,  
I would go to a covert  
Where the birds sing.

Where in the whitethorn  
Singeth a thrush,  
And a robin sings  
In the holly-bush.

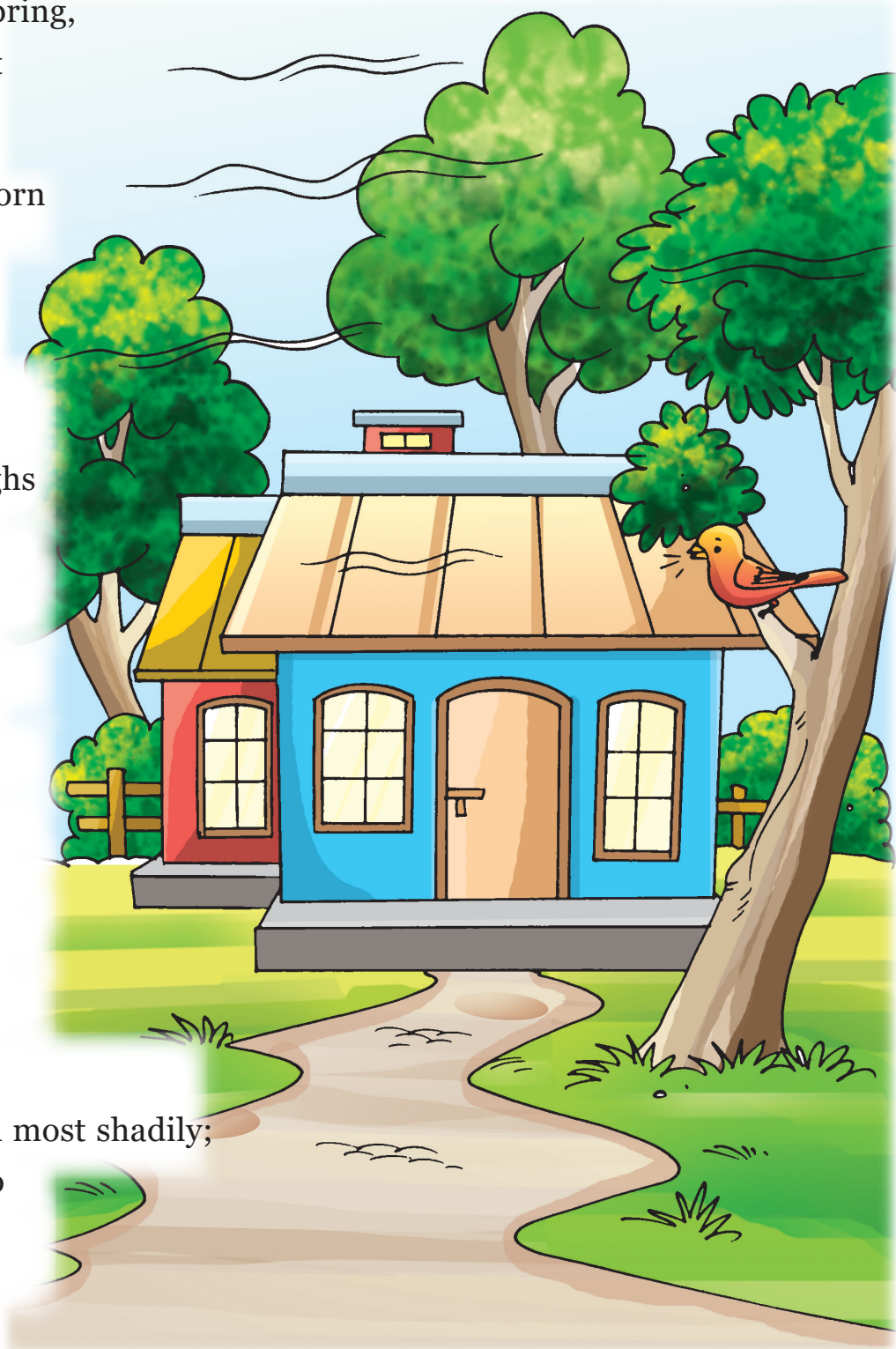
Full of fresh scents  
Are the budding boughs  
Arching high over  
A cool green house.

Full of sweet scents,  
And whispering air  
Which sayeth softly:  
"We spread no snare;

'Here dwell in safety,  
Here dwell alone,  
With a clear stream  
And a mossy stone.

'Here the Sun shineth most shadily;  
Here is heard an echo  
Of the far sea,  
Though far off it be."

—Christina Rossetti



## Word Treasure

**covert** : an area of low bushes and trees; **thrush** : a fairly small bird with a brown back and a spotted breast; **boughs** : a branches of a tree; **snare** : a trap for catching birds; **mossy** : surface with covered moss; **echo** : be repeated or reverberate after the original sound has stopped;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Where does the bird sing?

i. in holly-bush

ii. in thrush

iii. in covert

2. Robin sings in :

i. winter

ii. holly bush

iii. near sea

3. What does the whispering air say?

i. Here dwell in safety

ii. We spread no snare

iii. Here the sun shineth most shadily

4. Budding boughs are full of :

i. flowers

ii. thorns

iii. scent

#### B. Write down the pairs of rhyming words from the poem :

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#### C. Answer the following question :

1. At what time the poem is composed?
2. Where do birds sing?
3. Why are the budding boughs full of sweet scents?
4. What does the air mean by “we spread no share”?
5. Where does the thrush sing?



## Fun With Word

● **Look at the partners and fill in the blanks :**

1. As library is to books, so class is to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As life is to death, so bold is to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As fall is to fell, so is fly to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As beauty is to beautiful, so duty is to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As later is to latest, so latter is to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. As beer is to brewery, so bread is to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. As cocks is to crow, so cuckoois to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. As grass is to green, so blood is to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Fun With Grammar

● **Change and rewrite the following sentences into Indirect Speech :**

1. Our teacher said, "India is the largest democracy of the world."
2. I said to my friend, "I cannot solve this question."
3. The poor beggar said to my mother, "Please give me some alms."
4. The doctor said to the nurse, "Give an injection to the patient."
5. We said to our captain, "We will win the match."
6. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete bed rest for two days."
7. The shopkeeper said to me, "This book is really very informative."
8. The servant said to his master, "I want to go home now."
9. The old man said to me, "Please call a doctor for me."
10. The mountaineer said, "I shall try to climb the summit."

## Writing Skill

● **In our country spring season is called vasant. This month or season has a festival in which people use to enjoy flying kits.**

Write a news paper report for the 'Vasant Panchami festival celebrations'

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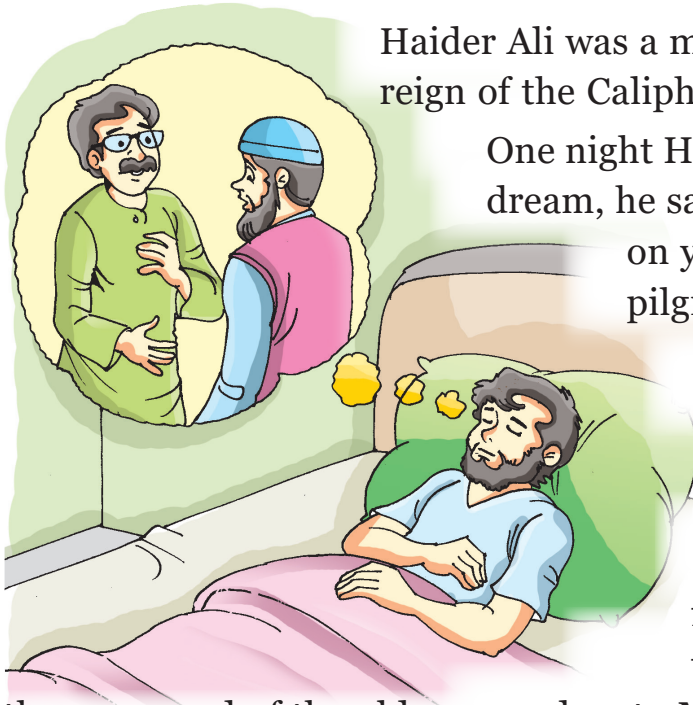
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# 2

## The Jar Of Olives



Haider Ali was a merchant who lived in Baghdad during the reign of the Caliph, Harunal-Rashid.

One night Haider Ali had a very strange dream. In the dream, he saw an old man. The old man said, "Shame on you, Haider Ali. You have never gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Why is it so ? Haider Ali woke up from his sleep. It was really a strange dream."

The next day when he slept, he again had the same dream. This happened for about three or four times. After the fourth time, Haider Ali was worried about the dream. He made up his mind to obey

the command of the old man and go to Mecca.

Haider Ali sold all his property and bought the necessary things for the trip. He counted his money and found that he had exactly one thousand gold pieces left. He was afraid of getting robbed, if he tried to carry all the money alongwith him. So, he put all the gold pieces in an olive jar and covered them with olives.

He took the jar to his merchant friend and asked him to look after it until he returned. But he did not tell him about the hidden gold pieces in the jar. The merchant friend kept the olive jar in his warehouse and gave the key of the warehouse to Haider Ali. He promised that he would not even touch the jar.

Haider Ali was satisfied and he went to Mecca peacefully. There he spent most of his time in praying. He liked Mecca so much that he decided to stay there. He set up a shop there for business.

One day Haider Ali decided to go to Cairo to make his fortune. He made a lot of money there. Then he went to Damascus, then to Ankara, Tabriz, Tehran and Abadan. The time passed by quickly. He had spent seven years away from Baghdad. On the other side, in Baghdad, the friend of Haider Ali also did well. He had forgotten about the olive jar. One day he had an urge to eat olives. Then he remembered

the jar that Haider Ali had left in his warehouse. He knew that the olives would have rotten by now. But his temptation to eat olives was too much. He went to the warehouse and searched the jar.

He found the jar in a corner. He dipped his fingers into the jar. The first few olives he took out were really bad. He then tipped the jar upside down to see if the olives at the bottom were better. He was surprised to see the gold pieces.

He was excited and said to himself, "Aha! I have become rich." He knew he was doing wrong. He carried the gold pieces to his house, and hid them in the money box under his bed.

He again filled the jar with the fresh olives and kept the jar in the same corner where it was previously kept.

On the other side, in Abadan, Haider Ali was planning to go back to Baghdad.

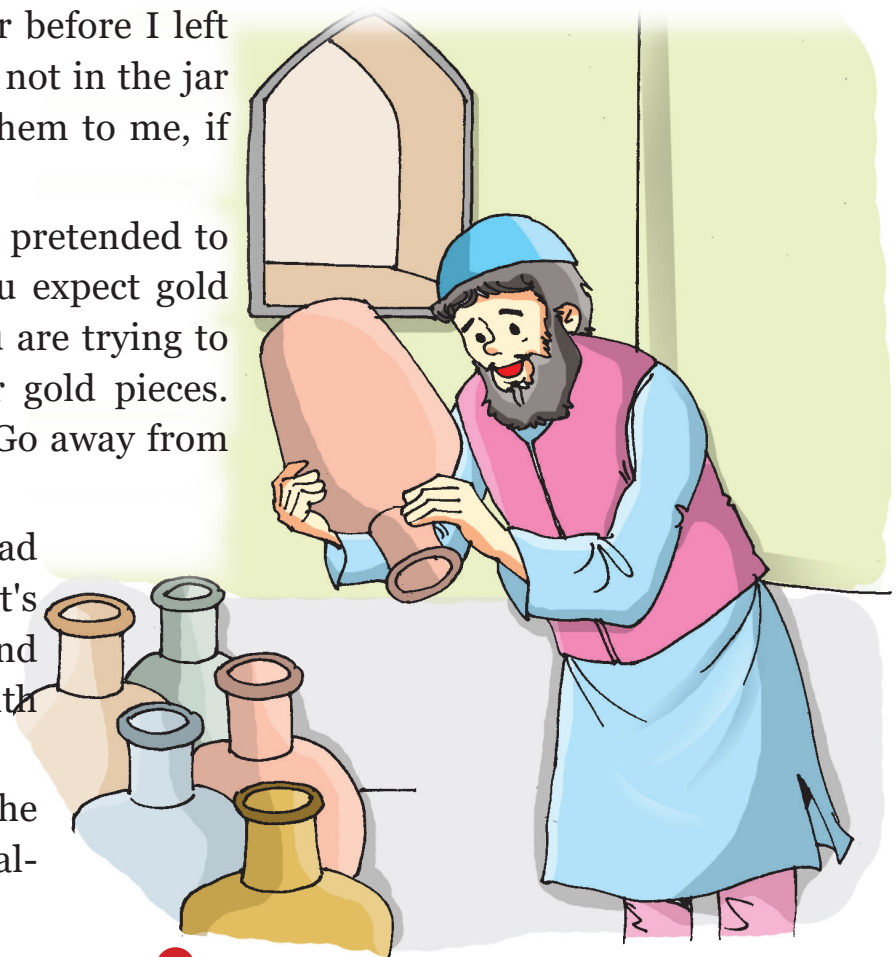
Haider Ali returned to Baghdad. He went to his merchant friend to get back his olive jar. One seeing Haider Ali, the merchant felt very nervous. He pretended as everything was normal. He took Haider Ali to the warehouse. Haider Ali took the jar to his house. He turned the jar upside down to take out the gold pieces. He was shocked as there were no gold pieces. The jar only contained olives.

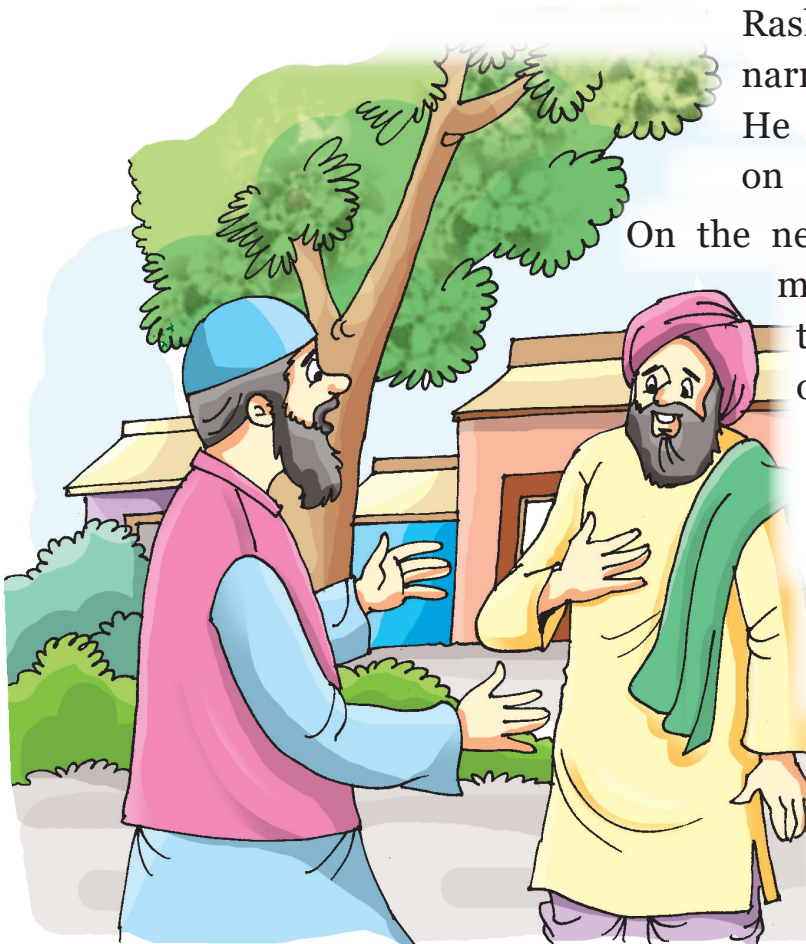
Haider Ali again went to the merchant and pleaded, "Dear friend, I had kept a thousand gold pieces in the jar before I left for Mecca. The gold pieces are not in the jar now. I request you to return them to me, if you have borrowed."

On hearing this, the merchant pretended to feel insulted. He said, "Do you expect gold in exchange of olives? Or, you are trying to prove that I have stolen your gold pieces. You are slandering my name. Go away from here with your jar."

Haider Ali knew that he had no witness for the merchant's dishonesty. He kept quiet and left the merchant's house with his jar.

Haider Ali decided to seek the help of the Caliph, Harun-al-





Rashid. He went to the Caliph and narrated the whole incident to him. He then called for the merchant also on the following day.

On the next day, both Haider Ali and the merchant were presented in front of the Caliph. He heard each person one by one.

When it was the turn of the dishonest merchant, he stepped forward confidently. The merchant denied that the jar had contained a thousand gold pieces. He was ready to swear with his face towards Mecca that he spoke the truth. As he was about to swear, the Caliph stopped him.

The Caliph asked for the Haider Ali's olive jar to be brought in

front of him. Then he called for an olive expert to taste the olives.

The olive expert tasted the olives and said, "They are excellent. They are this year's olives as they are so fresh."

The Caliph said, "You must be mistaken. The merchant says that these olives are seven years old."

The expert on hearing these words of Caliph laughed, "This is impossible. These olives are so fresh and moreover olives rot after three years."

The dishonest merchant's face turned pale as he knew that he was caught. He shook his knees and said, "The gold pieces are with me. I am ready to return them. Please forgive me." He blurted everything out in fear.

The Caliph said, "One who does a wrong deed has to pay for it. Take him away and put him in prison."

The gold pieces were returned to Haider Ali. Caliph taught everybody a lesson, how to get truth out of things.

## Word Treasure

**olive** : a small oval fruit with bitter flesh which yields; **nervous** : easily frightened or worried; **excellent** : very good; **blurted** : said suddenly and without thinking;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Haider Ali woke up from his \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. sleep  ii. dream  iii. rest
- It was really a strange \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. animal  ii. bird  iii. dream
- He made a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
i. money  ii. wealth  iii. friends
- The \_\_\_\_\_ only contained olives  
i. pot  ii. pitcher  iii. jar
- The gold pieces are with \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. him  ii. her  iii. me
- Caliph taught everybody a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. poem  ii. story  iii. lesson

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Harun-al-Rashid was a merchant who lived in Baghdad during the reign of the Caliph, Ali Hasan.
- Haider Ali put all the gold pieces in an olive jar and covered them with olives.
- Haider Ali went to Mecca to make his fortune.
- The dishonest merchant stepped forward in front of the Caliph confidently.
- One who does a wrong deed has to pay for it.
- Haider Ali taught everybody a lesson, how to get truth out of things.

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- What was Haider Ali's dream ?
- Why did he not take the gold pieces alongwith him ?
- What did the merchant do with the gold pieces ?
- How did Caliph prove that olives were changed ?
- What happened to the merchant in the end ?

## Fun With Words

### ● What is the meaning of the words in bold :

1. You have never gone on a **pilgrimage** to Mecca.
2. The merchant's friend kept the olive jar in his **warehouse**.
3. One day he had an **urge** to eat olives.
4. But his **temptation** to eat olives was too much.
5. You are **slandering** my name.
6. As he was about to **swear**, the Caliph stopped him.

## Fun With Grammar

### A. Frame questions for the following sentences :

1. Haider Ali decided to obey the command of the old man and go to Mecca.

---

2. The merchant's friend kept the olive jar in his warehouse.

---

3. Haider Ali made up his mind to go to Cairo to make his fortune.

---

4. On seeing Haider Ali, the merchant felt very nervous.

---

5. The dishonest merchant's face turned pale as he knew that he was caught.

---

### B. Join each pair of these sentences using the conjunctions given in the brackets. Make any other changes that are necessary :

1. You should sleep early. You will not feel fresh tomorrow morning. (unless)

---

2. He was afraid of being late. He ran. (because)

---

3. He tried our best. We lost the match. (still)

---

4. He has everything. He is not contented. (although)

---

5. I shall clean the room. Sohan should help me. (if)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. It is true. Irfan had an accident last evening. (that)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Skills

- **Imagine you are Haider Ali. How would you have reacted when your friend cheated you? Write a paragraph expressing your views on how you would have taught him a lesson.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Speak Well

- **Collect some different words from the lesson and ask the spelling to your friend. Give 2 points for each of the correct word. He/She will ask you same word. Time limit for each = 5 minutes.**

## Activity

- **Hyperbole is a form of figurative language in which exaggeration is deliberately used to emphasise a point.**

Example : The party is over and yet tonnes of food is left.

Now look at this picture and write a sentence using a hyperbole.

\_\_\_\_\_

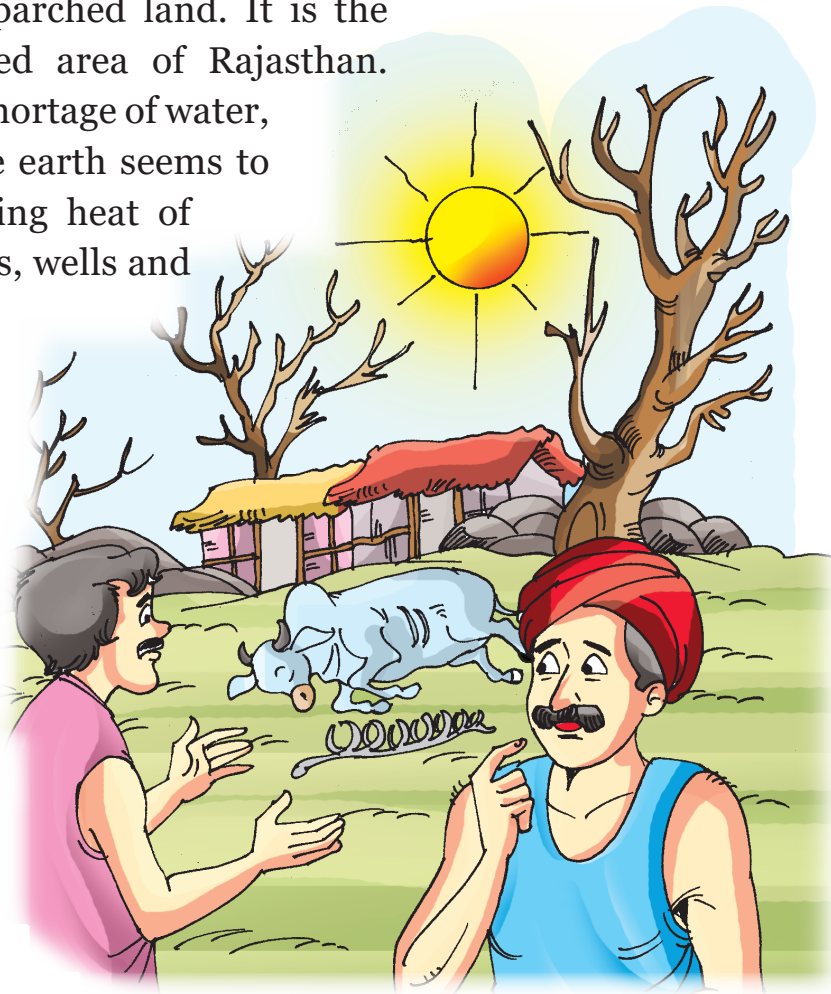
\_\_\_\_\_



# 3

## Drought

Look at this picture of dried parched land. It is the picture of the drought affected area of Rajasthan. During drought there is a huge shortage of water, greenery, fodder and crops. The earth seems to be groaning under the scorching heat of the sun. The ponds, lakes, rivers, wells and other sources of water all dry up due to heat. The standing crops in the field are destroyed. The animals begin to die for want of fodder. The farmers are wandering with their cattle in search of water. The animals have been reduced to skeleton. Everybody including men and animals is restless for rain, so that they may get some relief from unbearable heat.



The drought lasted for a month. Everyday the farmer would anxiously look at the sky to notice a small piece of cloud. When they don't find cloud in the sky, they are filled with great sorrow. We find a clear expression of this feeling of sadness on their faces. Their crops had not been gathered in and are slowly shrivelling up in the field. They are worried as their cattle are dying because they are getting neither fodder nor water.

The villagers in their quest for water are making trifle attempts to get water by digging the ground here and there. But unfortunately, underground water level too had fallen. There was only one tank in the village from which they were supplied water for their need. Soon the villagers were informed that it was going to be more difficult for them to get water as the supply was running low day by day.



However, Chandraveer, one of the landlords of the village had a big tank. But he had refused to let the villagers take water from it. The villagers requested for it. They offered him a big amount for it. Some of them resorted to force, but he was adamant in his decision. He did not agree with them. At last, being fed up with the persistent demands of the villagers, he put a condition before them. He said that he was ready to buy their cattle for a price which was ridiculously low. When they did not agree with his demand, he plainly said that if they do not like his idea, then they should be ready to hand over their dead animals to the tanners. It was on their own what to choose. Finding no other options, the farmers had to give in his demands at last. Every farmer except Sukh Lal did whatever Chandraveer said. Sukh Lal was a well off farmer. He had two sons—Dhanna and Birju. His elder son, Dhanna was hale and hearty. He was very obedient and hard working too. Like Sukh Lal, he was very caring for his land and cattle. Ever since he could remember, his life had been dedicated for the task of retaining the land and looking after his cattle. He was very good-natured. In other words, he was a good son.

The younger son, Birju, though lean and thin physically, but was very sincere in studies. He read a lot and whenever he talked, it was full of wisdom and intelligence. At the time of drought, farmers got frightened to hear his ideas. Being educated, he talked about the rights and justice of the poor and the deprived. He always called them to unite and fight against their oppressors. He opposed the condition of Chandraveer. He also opposed the decision of his elder brother of selling their bull, Moti to Chandraveer. His elder brother Dhanna at the time acceded to his wishes.

Seeing his elder brother, Dhanna, disappointed with the situation, he asked, "Do you think that there is no end to this drought ? "

"I think the drought is not going to end very soon. The condition of Moti does not seem well. He will die of thirst," he said in a very low voice taking with him—his bull, Moti.

"Make him drink some water as he has grown weak and is walking slowly."

"But from where can we get water to quench the thirst of this poor animal, dear little brother ? said Dhanna, "There is no water for humans in the village, then how can the animals get water, when the situation is so grim and difficult."

His father Sukh Lal was also present there and was hearing his son saying so. He said to "Dhanna, Let's sell Moti to Chandraveer. This is the only solution that we are left with otherwise we would have to see Moti dying for the want of water. His

life could be saved in this way." He nodded his head in agreement with whatever his father said.

Then he tried to persuade his younger brother Birju saying, "Really, it is better to sell Moti than to see it dying. It would be very painful. We can't even know of his sufferings."

For a few moments Birju looked at them both helplessly and said, "Are you in your senses ? Where has all your pride gone ? How would you like to sell Moti to a rogue like Chandraveer ?" "What can we do ?" said Dhanna, "You see Moti is terribly suffering. He is a dumb creature. We have no right to torture him to death. The sin for his death will be upon our own heads."

He looked gloomily first at his brother, Dhanna and then at his father and said, "It is all right, father. Do as you wish, but I have a request for you, if you like to."

His father said, "You need not request. Say, whatever you want to, without any hesitation."

"Would you like me to take Moti to Chandraveer ?" asked Birju. "I would rather like Dhanna to take him to Chandraveer," said his father in soft voice.

Birju being disappointed rushed to his house. He then took his shawl, wrapped it around his head and went out of the house.

When the sun was about to set into the orange-tinged horizon of the sky, he made his entry into the house. He was smiling as if he had won something.

He had planned against Chandraveer and had managed to execute it successfully. He had got poisoned the tank of Chandraveer. So all the cattle of Chandraveer would be stone dead even before the night set in tomorrow. Though it was a risky task to crawl up to the tank and poison its water as Chandraveer had prudently set a watchman to guard it. But Birju somehow managed to evade the vigilance of the watchman and pour poison into it so as to cause a great loss to Chandraveer.

He was very happy because he had avenged a crime. Chandraveer deserved what he had done with him. However, nobody would have any sympathy for him. Instead all the sympathy and support of the villagers would be with him. He kept it a secret. Except Kundan, no one had seen him poisoning the tank. He could trust Kundan. This sense of victory had brought sparkle into his eyes.

When he pushed open the gate of his house, he suddenly heard loud voice of crying and weeping from within his house. He stopped and suddenly felt a cold wave passing through his spine. The first thought that flashed through his mind was that someone had seen him poison the well and had come to get him. He began

to tremble. Just then he heard and loud crying of his brother's wife. He heard the mourning voices of men. His heart and stomach turned sick. Someone had died in his house and he knew for certain who it was.

He hurried into his house and caught sight of the deadbody of his father. His elder brother was standing still near his father and he had his eyes fixed on the face of his father.

Birju burst into cries. He clung to his brother Dhanna and asked him with loud sob, "How this happened ? He was quite well when I left the house."

"Tell me, what happened ?"

"Father and I were talking about you," said Dhanna amidst his robs, "Everything was well till then. A little later, he felt thirsty and I gave him a cup of water. After taking water, he began to cry in pain. He was turning and twisting and kicking.

Birju felt as if a sharp edged knife was being passed through his spine and there was a terrible agony of pain.

"But where did yore get that water ?" He asked in choked voice.

Dhanna replied, "I took the water from the pitcher, which was brought from the Chandraveer's tank. There was no water at home at all. When I went to sell Moti to him, I asked him for some water which he gave me at once."

"You non-sense, you foolish," cried Birju in great shock and anger, moving his hands wildly in the air. "It was poisoned. I poisoned it. My foolishness brought his death. Let me go."

Saying so, he shot away from Dhanna's grasp and fled away.

He took the pitcher and threw it loudly on the ground. The water spread here and there. Then he began to cry hysterically. Everybody present there was stunned and struck dumb to know the matter.



## Word Treasure

**adamant** : refusing to change your mind; **torture** : the inflicting of severe pain as punishment; **anger** : rage



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The \_\_\_\_\_ lasted for a month.  
i. drought  ii. rain  iii. flood
- Sukh Lal was a well off \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. student  ii. farmer  iii. teacher
- “How this happened?” Who is the speaker of it?  
i. Dhanna  ii. Birju  iii. Chandreweer
- The \_\_\_\_\_ spread here and there.  
i. grains  ii. water  iii. sugar
- Took the \_\_\_\_\_ from the picture.  
i. honey  ii. water  iii. oil
- ‘The orange tingel’ means—  
i. with the floavour of oranges   
ii. evening has orange fragrance   
iii. dusk time

#### B. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false statements :

- Sukh Lal was a well-off farmer.
- The drought has affected Jaipur.
- Chandraveer's tank was the only source of water in the village.
- The younger son of Sukh Lal was named Dhanna.
- The villagers were compelled to sell their cattle to Chandraveer.
- Kundan poisoned the water of Chandraveer's tank.
- Moti died because of want of water.

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- Describe the scene of drought as given in the text.
- What was the only source of water left in the village ?
- Who was Chandraveer and why did he refuse to let the villagers take water from this tank ?

4. Who was Sukh Lal ? Make a comparative study of his two sons.
5. Who was Moti ? Why did Dhanna want to sell it ?
6. What plan did Birju make to take revenge upon Chandraveer ?

## Fun With Words

- Find out the meanings of the words in your dictionary and use them in sentences of your own :

1. Grooming : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Anxiously : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Drought : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Hesitation : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tanner : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Disappointed : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Fun With Grammar

- A. Combine and rewrite the sentences using the minute / the moment / the day :

1. I saw the lawyer. I recognised him immediately.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The fire alarm will sound. People should run out of the building immediately.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The burglar was released from prison. The very same day he broke into a supermarket.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She saw the painting. She wanted to buy it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. I looked at him. I knew he was a cheat.

**B. Match the words and complete the proverbs :**

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A short cut                | i. over a spilt milk              |
| 2. Birds of a feather         | ii. not be choosers.              |
| 3. If God shuts one door      | iii. saves nine.                  |
| 4. It is of no use crying     | iv. can work without tools.       |
| 5. Among the blind            | v. he opens the other.            |
| 6. Beggars must               | vi. the one-eyed man is the king. |
| 7. Out of debt                | vii. flock together.              |
| 8. There are two sides        | viii. is often a wrong cut.       |
| 9. Neither wise men nor fools | ix. out of danger.                |
| 10. A stitch in time          | x. to every question              |

**Writing Skills**

- Write a paragraph on the topic 'DROUGHT' a natural calamity :

\_\_\_\_\_

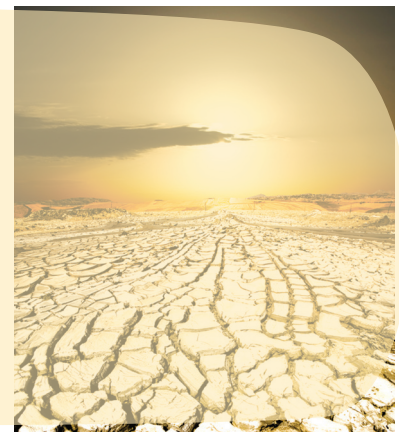
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Speak Well**

- Collect some information about the causes of drought in an area and give some suggestions to get rid of this vital calamity before your classmates.

**Activity**

- Write a slogan for the drought and some difficulties of drought effected area :

# 4

## Conquest Of Mt. Everest



The Himalayas are a wonderful range of mountains. Lying to the north of India, they are among the highest mountains on the earth. These mountains are huge, steep and most of the peaks are covered with snow all through the year.

For a long time, no one knew which was the highest mountain peak of the world. In 1852, the Survey of India measured the height of Mount Everest and concluded that Mt. Everest was the highest mountain peak in the world. However, it was only in 1952 that the Survey of India scaled the exact height of the mountain peak.

At the summit of Mount Everest, there are two peaks: South Peak (height 28,700 feet) and Everest (height 29,028 feet). From time to time, many people tried to climb Mount Everest. They wanted to stand on the top of the world. But it is not easy to climb such a high mountain. The Earth's atmosphere gets thinner with the rise of height and at the summit; it is very very thin. There is no air to breathe at the top of the peak. A very strong wind blows all the time and it is extremely cold. In 1953, two men, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, joined an expedition team with a desire to climb Mount Everest. They came from different countries and spoke different languages. Edmund Hillary came from New Zealand. At home, he was the owner of an apiary and sold honey. But more than anything else, he loved climbing high mountains.

Tenzing Norgay came from Nepal. He belonged to a Sherpa family who were well-known for their skill at climbing mountains. When Tenzing was a young boy, he ran



away from his home near Mount Everest and went to live in Darjeeling, West Bengal. But soon he came back and helped teams of climbers for money.

Both of them had the same desire in mind. They wanted to climb the summit of Mount Everest. They wanted to be the first men to conquer the world's highest mountain peak.

It was in May 1953. A team set out to climb Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world. Hillary and Norgay were in the team. They wore very warm clothes and special boots which didn't slip on the ice. They carried air containers on their backs to help them breathe in high altitude.

After a few days, the team reached a place high on the mountain-side and set up their camp there. While the rest of the team stayed at the camp, Hillary and Norgay continued their journey towards the summit. When they reached 27,900 feet, they put up a tent for the night. They could not sleep the whole night. It was bitter cold; the strong wind howled and pulled at their tent. But, to top it all, they were highly excited. They lay awake and wondered whether they would be able to scale the summit and be the first men to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



Early next morning, the two men began their journey again. They moved slowly but steadily towards the summit. They passed South Peak at 11:30 in the morning. Now their eyes were set on Mount Everest. They were on the way to make history, they were about to reach at the top of the world.

The climb was dangerous. A little lack of concentration and they would fall thousands of feet below and even lose their lives. But they were not afraid at all.



Slowly and steadily, they crossed every hurdle and finally, they reached their goal. They were on the top of the highest peak in the world. They were overjoyed. They were the first people to stand on the top of the world. Around them on every side were the great Himalayas. There were the peaks of Makalu, Cho Oyu, Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi, Lhotse and Nuptse. It was a sight they had never seen before.

They stayed there for fifteen minutes, took photographs and ate mint cake. Then they began their return journey. They climbed slowly and carefully back down to their tent.

The two men have become famous. They both wrote books about their adventure, Tenzing Norgay lived in Darjeeling where he trained people to climb mountains. Edmund Hillary went back to New Zealand but he returned back to the Himalayas many times.



Today, with the help of modern equipments and under the able guidance of the skilled Sherpa guides, climbing Mount Everest is not as difficult as it was in 1952. Each year, many teams of climbers from different countries try to reach the summit. Thousands of people have tried to climb Mount Everest, but only a few have succeeded.

Mount Everest is a very beautiful mountain peak but it is also very dangerous. The weather changes quickly there. The strong wind and the bitter cold taste the nerves of the climbers. Sometimes, climbers get lost or slip on the ice and fall. Many climbers have lost their lives in an attempt to climb on the mountain.

In the past, Mount Everest was a very clean place. But with the constant rise in the number of expeditions, the surrounding are becoming dirty. Climbers often leave empty cans, oxygen cylinders, pieces of tent and containers lying on the ground. Many mountaineers throw litter on the mountain-side. As a result, the atmosphere is no longer as clean as it used to be earlier.

However, some teams of climbers are trying to clean up the mountain. In 1995, one team collected 560 kilograms of litter and carried it down to the bottom the mountain, These climbers wanted to show others that the world's highest mountain must be kept clean and free from litter.

The governments of various countries are also taking steps in this regard. Nowadays, there are rules for mountain climbers. They have to bring all empty cans, bottles and so on back with them. Let us hope that these rules would help in keeping the roof of the world clean.

## Word Treasure

**wonderful** : magnificent; amazing; **steep** : vertical; **measured** : calculated; **concluded** : came to the decision; **peak** : summit; **scaled** : measured; **exact** : accurate; correct; **atmosphere** : air; **extremely** : very much exceptionally; **expedition** : trip mission; **equipments** : tools; **guidance** : direction assistance; **bitter** : extremely; **litter** : waste; rubbish;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- In \_\_\_\_\_, the Survey of India measured the height of Mount Everest.  
i. 1853  ii. 1952  iii. 1852
- At the summit of Mount Everest, there are \_\_\_\_\_ peaks.  
i. two  ii. four  iii. three
- Tenzing Norgay belonged to a \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
i. Nepali  ii. South Indian  iii. Sherpa
- Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay stayed on the top of Mt. Everest for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.  
i. fifteen  ii. ten  iii. twenty
- Tenzing Norgay went to live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. Shimla  ii. Darjeeling  iii. Dehradun

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Most of the peaks of the Himalayas are covered with snow all through the year.
- Edmund Hillary was a citizen of New Zealand.
- There is no air to breathe at the top of the peak.
- In May 1957, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world.
- Edmund Hillary was the owner of an apiary and sold honey.

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ are a wonderful range of mountains.
2. At the summit of Mount Everest, there are two peaks : \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 1953, two men, \_\_\_\_\_ and Tenzing Norgay, joined an expedition team with a desire to climb Mount Everest.
4. Tenzing Norgay came from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Many \_\_\_\_\_ throw litter on the mountain-side.

**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why is it difficult to climb the peaks of the Himalayas?
2. What are the Sherpa's well-known for?
3. Why did many people want to climb Mount Everest?
4. Who were the first men to climb Mount Everest? When did they achieve this feat?
5. Why could Hillary and Norgay not sleep throughout the night?
6. How can you say that it is dangerous to climb the Mount Everest?
7. Mount Everest became unclean, list the reasons.

**E. Match the phrases of Column 'A' with Column 'B' and complete the sentences :**

**Column 'A'**

1. There is no air
2. Hillary was the owner
3. They were
4. It was a sight they had
5. The weather changes

**Column 'B'**

- (a) of an apiary and sold honey
- (b) never seen before
- (c) quickly there
- (d) on the way to make history
- (e) to breathe at the top of the peak

**Fun With Word**

**A. Find one word from the lesson for each of the following expressions. Follow the example :**

**projecting and pointed part of a mountain : peak**

1. a place where bees are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
2. gases enveloping the earth : \_\_\_\_\_
3. a member of Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet : \_\_\_\_\_

4. portable shelter or dwelling supported by poles and cords attached to pegs driven into the ground : \_\_\_\_\_
5. necessary articles, clothing, etc. for a particular task : \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write the opposites and synonyms for each of the following words :**

A	B	C
1. steep	_____	_____
2. exact	_____	_____
3. conquer	_____	_____
4. famous	_____	_____
5. constant	_____	_____

**C. Use the following words and make meaningful sentences of your own :**

1. huge : \_\_\_\_\_
2. measured : \_\_\_\_\_
3. owner : \_\_\_\_\_
4. container : \_\_\_\_\_
5. litter : \_\_\_\_\_

## Fun With Grammar

### Use of Adverb :

An Adverb is a word or a group of words used to modify a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

Generally, an Adverb answers to the questions beginning with 'when', 'where' or 'how'.

● **Read the following sentences aloud :**

1. The bus will start **now**.  
→ If we ask the question–'When will the bus start?' the answer will be '**now**'.
2. Meera sings **sweetly**.  
→ If we ask the question– '**How** does Meera sing?' the answer will be '**sweetly**'.
3. Kunal will meet him **in the school**.  
→ If we ask the question– '**Where** will Kunal meet him?' the answer will be '**in the school**'.

Here; now, sweetly and in the school are Adverbs

**A. Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences :**

1. The boy is always punctual.
2. My mother reads the Ramayana everyday.
3. You have done your job nicely.
4. She talked politely to the old man.
5. I have clearly told them to be alert.
6. The shepherd boy faced the leopard bravely.
7. They went away cheerfully.
8. Why were you talking so loudly in the class?
9. The teacher had often told you to improve your hand-writing.
10. We reached there safely.

**B. Use the Adjectives given in the brackets against each sentence as Adverbs and fill in the blanks :**

1. I can speak English. (fluent)
2. You have written the essay. (nice)
3. There are many mistakes in the essay. Please write \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
4. She faced the situation \_\_\_\_\_. (brave)
5. They have decorated the hall \_\_\_\_\_ for the occasion. (beautiful)
6. We were \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the result. (eager)
7. The doctor examined the patient \_\_\_\_\_ for the occasion. (thorough)
8. The teacher looked at the naughty boy \_\_\_\_\_. (angry)
9. Listen \_\_\_\_\_ to what your teacher says. (careful)
10. You can solve these questions \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)

**Writing Skills**

**● List out the guidelines mountaineers use to have while setting off for expedition :**

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## Speak Well

- **Develop the following imaginary conversation between you and a Sherpa :**

Shepra : Do you need a guide for trekking on the mountain?

You : Yes, we need a good guide to help us in our expedition.

Shepra : Don't worry, \_\_\_\_\_

You : \_\_\_\_\_

Shepra : \_\_\_\_\_

You : \_\_\_\_\_

Shepra : \_\_\_\_\_

You : \_\_\_\_\_

Shepra : \_\_\_\_\_

You : \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity

- A. Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak of the world. Work with your partner and find out the names of the following. You may take help from the help box :**

*Greenland, Pacific, Angel, Mariana, Trench, Nile, Sundervans, Superior,*

*Whale, Sahara, Asia*

1. The biggest delta of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
2. The biggest Island of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
3. The highest waterfall of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
4. The largest fresh water lake of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
5. The largest ocean of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
6. The largest desert of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
7. The largest river of the world : \_\_\_\_\_
8. The deepest spot in the ocean : \_\_\_\_\_
9. The largest continent in the world : \_\_\_\_\_
10. The largest animal in the world : \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Edmund Hillary was the owner of an apiary. An apiary is a place where honeybees are kept. Now discuss with your partner and find out what the following places are called :**

1. A place where animals and birds are kept for public view : \_\_\_\_\_
2. A place where birds are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
3. A place where fish are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
4. A place where hens etc. are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
5. A place where horses are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
6. A place where aeroplanes are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
7. A place where books are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
8. A place where historical objects are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
9. A place where motor cars are kept : \_\_\_\_\_
10. A place where dogs are kept. : \_\_\_\_\_
11. A place where doctors perform operations : \_\_\_\_\_
12. A place where ships are stationed in water : \_\_\_\_\_
13. A place where things are made in large scale : \_\_\_\_\_
14. A place where travellers can stay with their vehicles : \_\_\_\_\_
15. A place where sheep are kept : \_\_\_\_\_

## 5

# The Beggar In The Blanket

Many hundreds of years ago, two brothers lived in a village at the edge of the forest. Their names were Kally and Deeno.

Kally was elder and he was very laborious. He had worked hard all his life and now he was one of the richest men in the village.

Deeno was inclined to be lazy. He worked when he needed something to eat or a new pair of sandals. But he neither worked very hard nor did he work for very long. He lived all alone because he couldn't afford to feed a wife.

Kally had a number of friends who were as rich and as hard-working as he was. Kally's friends kept him so busy that he hardly ever had time to think about his poor, lazy younger brother.

But Kally's wife was a gentle and thoughtful woman and she felt sorry for Deeno. "It's been more than a month since we've seen your brother," she said to Kally one night. "Why don't you ask him to come and have dinner with us?"

Kally was astonished. "What would Neil, Tom, Carry, Duc and all my other friends think if they came in and found that good-for-brother of mine sitting at our table?" he asked.

"They would be insulted and would never come to our house again."

"Friends are not the same as a brother." replied his wife.

"And it's a good thing they're not!" Kally retorted. "The whole village would starve if all my friends were as lazy as Deeno."





Kally's wife could see that it was no use arguing with her stubborn husband. Nevertheless, she vowed that she would make Kally understand the value of a brother, even a poor and lazy brother like Deeno.

The next evening Kally came home and found his wife weeping and trembling.

"A terrible thing has happened," she sobbed. "While you were away, a beggar came to our door and tried to rob us. I chased him with my broom and dropped his sack and tried to run away. But he stumbled over a stick of wood and he fell ... and he hit his head against the hearthstone. He's --- he's dead."

Kally was horrified. "Where is he ?"

His wife pointed towards the corner. "I wrapped him up in that old blanket," she said. "It wasn't my fault.

He was trying to rob us. But the Mandarin will never believe me; he'll think that I murdered a helpless old beggar. We are ruined !" And she wept harder than even.

Kally sat down and tried to think. He thought and thought, but all he could think about was the terrible humiliation before the Mandarin and admit that his wife had killed a poor old beggar.

"I have an idea," Kally's wife said at last. "If you get one of your friends to

help you, you can carry the beggar into

the forest and bury him. No one will miss an old beggar and even if they do, they won't think to suspect us."

Kally couldn't think of a better plan, so he snatched up his coat and hurried away to seek help from his friend Neil.

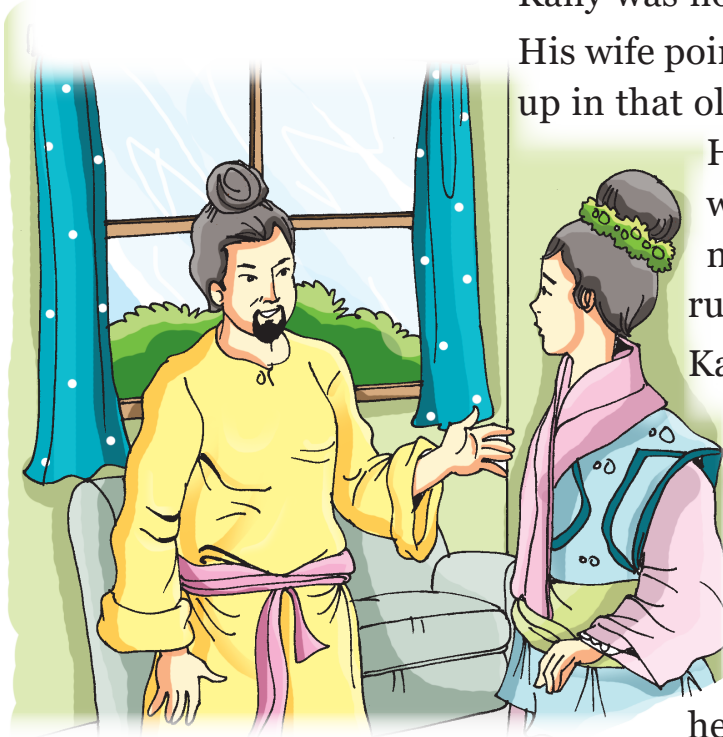
Neil heard politely to everything Kally said. But when Kally asked for help Neil shook his head.

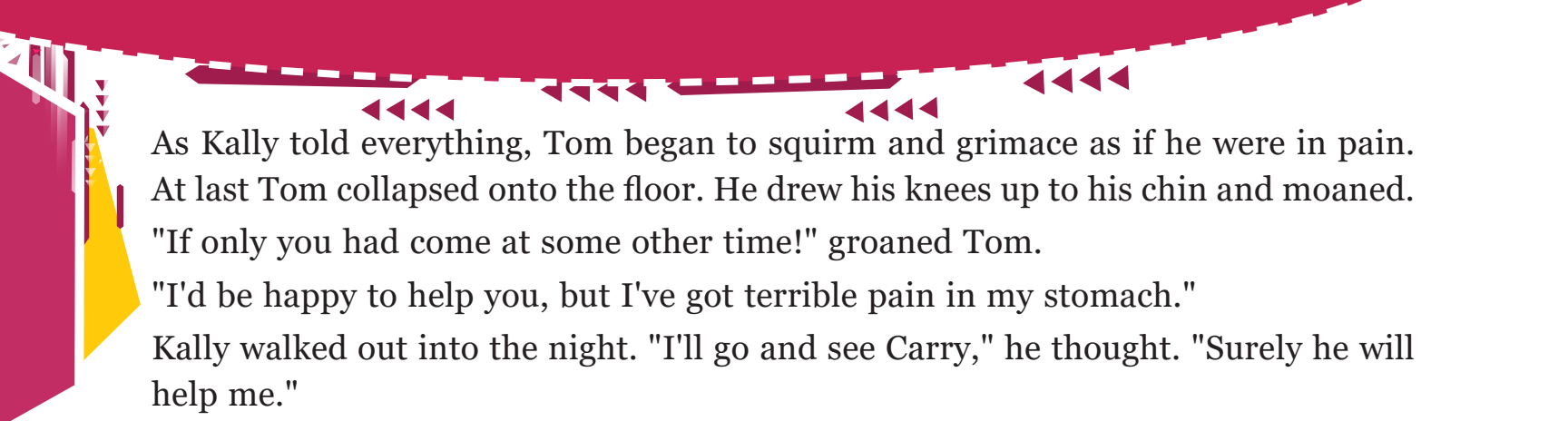
"I'd like to help you," he replied slowly. "But you see, I am so old and so weak that I really wouldn't be of any help at all. Why don't you go and ask Tom ?"

Kally crossed the road and rapped at Tom's door.

"Kally !" exclaimed Tom. "I was just thinking about you. Come in. Will you have a cup of coffee ?"

"I need your help," said Kally. And he explained what had happened.





As Kally told everything, Tom began to squirm and grimace as if he were in pain. At last Tom collapsed onto the floor. He drew his knees up to his chin and moaned. "If only you had come at some other time!" groaned Tom.

"I'd be happy to help you, but I've got terrible pain in my stomach."

Kally walked out into the night. "I'll go and see Carry," he thought. "Surely he will help me."

But Carry's house was dark and still. Carry and his whole family had gone to the next village for a visit.

"It's good thing. I have so many friends," thought Kally. "Duc will be at home and I know I can count on him."

Lights glowed in all the windows of Duc's house. Duc himself opened the door and welcomed Kally.

Kally told Duc about the beggar. Duc was very sympathetic and understanding. He agreed that Kally's wife was not to be blamed and he thought that the plan to bury the beggar in the forest was a very clever plan.

"Then you'll help me! cried Kally.

Duc looked surprised. "Help you ? Oh, I can't possibly help you," he said quickly. "You see, my wife isn't feeling very well this evening and I don't want to leave her alone in the house."

There was nothing for Kally to do but return home and tell his wife that none of his friends have agreed to help him.

"Fine friends!" she snorted. "They'll come to your house and eat your rice and drink up your coffee, but where are they when you need them ? It is a lucky thing for us that you have a brother! don't just stand there, go and fetch Deeno!

Kally blinked. "Why should Deeno be willing to help me ?" he asked his wife. "What have I ever done for him ?"

"Little enough", she replied. "But he's your brother. If he won't help you, no one will."

Much to Kally's surprise, Deeno readily agreed to help him busy the beggar. The two brothers carried the rolled-up blanket deep into the forest and buried into beneath a tree. Then they went home to bed.

Kally's wife woke him at dawn.

"Kally", she whispered. "There are three messengers from the Mandarin at our door!"



Kally dressed hurriedly and went out to see what the messengers wanted.

"You and your wife must come with us," said the first messenger.

"You have been summoned to appear before the Mandarin," said the second messenger.

"Make haste!" warned the third messenger. "The Mandarin must not be kept waiting!"

Kally and his wife marched obediently along behind the three messengers to the

Mandarin's palace. They were led into a small bare chamber and told to wait. An hour passed. At last, Kally and his wife were ordered to enter the Mandarin's court. Neil, Tom and Deeno were already there, standing at either side of the Mandarin's throne. Kally's heart sank. He knew in an instant that his friends had betrayed him.

The Mandarin looked sternly down at Kally.

"Your wife murdered a helpless beggar," said the Mandarin. "Last night you went to the homes of each of these three honest men and tried to persuade them to help you hide the beggar's body."

Kally stared at the floor and said nothing.

"These three honest men followed you into the forest," continued the Mandarin. "They watched you bury the beggar beneath a tree. And then they dug up the body and brought it here to me."

Four servants came forward and placed the rolled-up blanket at the Mandarin's feet.

"Unroll the blanket!" commanded the Mandarin.

It was done. A murmur of surprise swept through the room. There was no beggar inside the blanket; instead, it was filled with sticks and stones.

The Mandarin glared at Neil, Tom and Duc. "You swore that this man and his wife had murdered a helpless beggar!" he said angrily. "You claimed a reward. Well, where is the beggar?"

Neil, Tom and Duc were silent.

"Where is the beggar?" thundered the Mandarin.

Kally's wife stepped forward and bowed. "Your Excellency," she said, "There is no beggar. I invented the story because I wanted to prove to my husband that the love of his poor brother was more valuable than the love of his rich friends."

The Mandarin was so impressed with her cleverness and so pleased that there hadn't been a murder that he bade all of them to go back to their village. But Neil, Tom and Duc were so ashamed of themselves that they could scarcely hold their heads up. And Kally never forgot the lesson that he had learned from the beggar in the blanket.

## Word Treasure

**nevertheless** : inspite of that; **terrible** : very bad; **sympathetic** : feeling or showing sympathy; **retorted** : answered; **humiliation** : insult; **squirm** : move body in twisted way; **grinace** : expression of pain; **glared** : stared; **bade** : let go; **scarcely** : hardly;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Two brothers lived in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. city  ii. village  iii. hill
- \_\_\_\_\_ are not the same as a brother.  
i. uncles  ii. friends  iii. sisters
- His \_\_\_\_\_ pointed towards the corner.  
i. brother  ii. wife  iii. father
- I like to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. him  ii. her  iii. you
- I have so many \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. brothers  ii. sisters  iii. friends

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Kally's wife was a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
- Kally's crossed the road and \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's door.
- Tom began to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as if he were in pain.
- The next evening Kally came home and found his wife \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Kally's wife stepped \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. What were the differences in the nature of the two brothers ?
2. How did Kally's wife feel about his attitude towards his brother ?
3. What terrible thing had happened at Kally's house ?
4. How did Kally react to the news of the murder ? Whom was he most worried about ?
5. Did Kally's friends help him to solve his problem ? Who helped him at the end ?
6. Why did Kally's wife invent the story of killing the beggar ?

**Fun With Words**

**● Insert ei, ie, or, ee as the case may be in each blank :**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. s _ _ _ ve    | 2. s _ _ _ ze   |
| 3. br _ _ _ f    | 4. bel _ _ _ ve |
| 5. sh _ _ _ ve   | 6. ch _ _ _ f   |
| 7. dec _ _ _ ve  | 8. car _ _ _ r  |
| 9. n _ _ _ ghour | 10. r _ _ _ gn  |

**Fun With Grammar**

**A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunction :**

1. We ran fast, \_\_\_\_\_ we missed the train.
2. Give me water to drink, \_\_\_\_\_ I shall die of thirst.
3. Through he is disabled, \_\_\_\_\_ he is confident.
4. I would rather suffer \_\_\_\_\_ apologize.
5. Wisdom is better \_\_\_\_\_ rubies.
6. He is neither an idler \_\_\_\_\_ a gambler.

**B. Correct the given sentences :**

1. We are work hard since last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. I waited at home for her since 10 o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. He had been born in 1984.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. I have written a letter to her last Sunday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Skills

- **Imagining yourself as Kally's wife. Write a letter to your friend telling her how you made your husband value his brother.**

Handwriting practice area with 12 horizontal lines for writing a letter.

## Speak Well

- A. What general habits do you find in beggars? Share these things with your classmates.**
- B. Do you find any special quality or attractive way of begging in same? If yes, then explain it.**

## Activity

- **Where can you see the begger ? Make a list :**

Handwriting practice area with 10 horizontal lines for listing locations where beggars are seen.	Handwriting practice area with 10 horizontal lines for listing locations where beggars are seen.
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## 6

# The Throne Of Justice

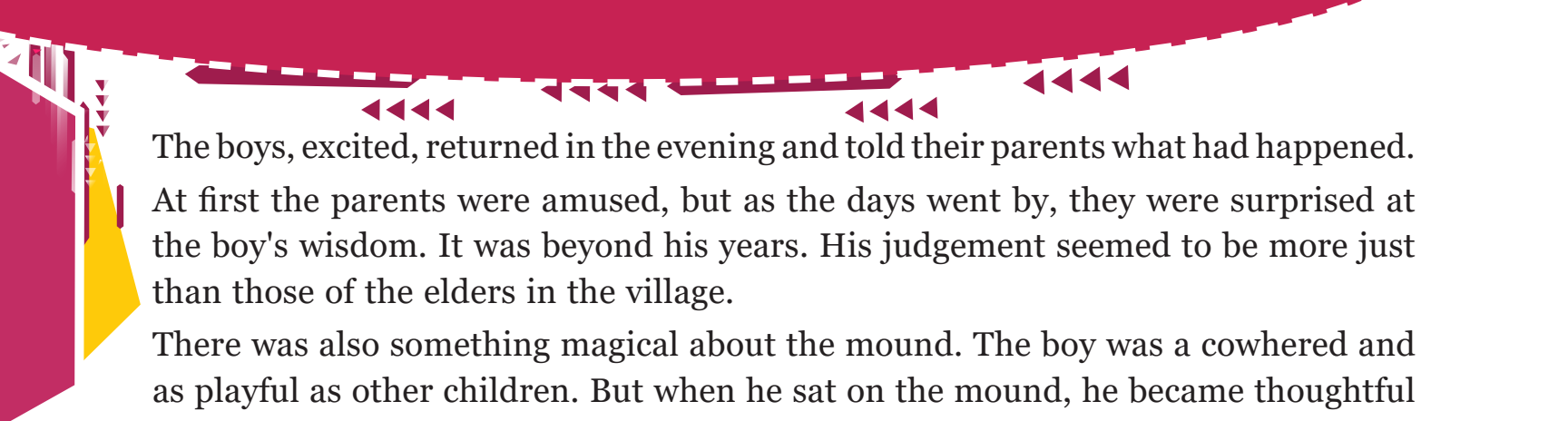
The village had an open space, and there was a row of stones arranged in a certain way. At one end, there was a raised mound which looked like a throne and the smaller stones were arranged round it.

The children from the village would bring their cows to graze on the grass that grew on the ruins, and they noticed the stones.

They saw the large mound and the way the stones were arranged and, one of them shouted, "It looks like a king's judgement-seat!" another boy quickly invented a game to fit the situation. "Let's play at having trials," he suggested. "I'll sit on the mound and be the judge and solve your quarrels."

The children liked the idea and began to make up quarrels at once. They described their problems to the 'judge.' The other boys laughed and shouted during the game, but the boy sitting on the judgement-seat was solemn and stern. He took the stories seriously and listened to them, attentively. His judgement were usually very fair.





The boys, excited, returned in the evening and told their parents what had happened. At first the parents were amused, but as the days went by, they were surprised at the boy's wisdom. It was beyond his years. His judgement seemed to be more just than those of the elders in the village.

There was also something magical about the mound. The boy was as cowered and as playful as other children. But when he sat on the mound, he became thoughtful and spoke wisely.

Soon the king heard about the boy. He wondered if the famous throne of king Vikramaditya lay buried under the mound on which the boy sat when he was a judge. "If the throne could help a cowherd make wise decisions," he said, "it would certainly help me to be a better king."

Not long after this, the king's men turned up the ground under the stone. They found a magnificent black marble throne, supported by twenty-four carvings in the shape of the mythical bird, the garuda. This was indeed the throne of Vikramaditya. It was lifted and taken carefully to the king's audience-room. It was cleaned and polished. A day was chosen on which the king would sit on the throne of Vikramaditya and try to solve people's conflicts.

Crowd gathered in the palace on the chosen day. The king stood before the throne and prayed. Then he approached the throne. Just as he was about to seat himself on it, one of the garudas moved its wings. A voice, clear and loud, addressed the king. "Wait," said the garuda. "Before you seat yourself on the throne ask yourself if you deserve this honour. Only the pure in heart can sit on this throne." Then the garuda asked him a question. "Have you ever been unjust and cruel?"

The king stopped. There was silence in the hall. He said slowly "I know I do not deserve to sit on this throne. There have been times when I have been both unjust and cruel. I shall pray and fast for three days and then return to the hall."

After three days of prayers, the king felt that he had paid for his past misdeeds and was now ready for the honour of sitting on Vikramaditya's throne. Once again, just as the king was about to sit on the throne, another garuda moved its wings and said the same thing. The king's courage failed him again. He knew he was still not ready. He would fast and pray for three more days.

Three days later, the same thing happened. It happened twenty-three times.

At last, there was only one garuda left. The people who had assembled looked worried and sad. The king himself had an anxious expression on his face as he stood in front of the throne. As expected, the twenty-fourth garuda fluttered its wings and spoke. But this time its words were different. "I did," replied the king,





"I did understand. Only the young cowered was permitted to sit on the throne of Vikramaditya. Only he received the wisdom of the ancient king because he had never been unjust or cruel."

As he spoke, there was a loud rustling sound. Suddenly, to the great astonishment of the assembled crowd, the large black marble throne rose in the air, and flew out with the garuda holding it. The crowd watched, amazed.

Now the king went to the space where the throne of Vikramaditya had stood a few moments ago. "My people," he said, his voice clear but sad, "You have all seen the happenings of the last few weeks. You have all heard the questions and my replies to them. The garudas did not allow me to sit on the throne of Vikramaditya. I was not worthy to do so because of my faults. But I learnt something from the garudas, something that has changed my life. The lesson I learnt is this—just sitting on Vikramaditya's throne was not going to make me a wise and just ruler. I should be wise and just in everything, all the time, whether or not I am seated on the throne of Vikramaditya." With this, the king moved away slowly.

Once again, the judgement of Vikramaditya had been a wise one.

Adapted and simplified from the story.

## Word Treasure

**prosperous** : rich and successful; **justice** : morally correct and fair treatment to people; **resolve** : to find the answer and end a problem or fight; **conflicts** : problems and fights that happen because people's beliefs and ideas are different and they find it difficult to work or live together; **ruins** : the remaining broken parts of buildings and monuments which were destroyed long ago; **mound** : a pile of earth or stones, a small hill; **to fit the situation** : to suit the time and the place; **stern** : (here) very strict; **It was beyond this year**



**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :**

1. The stones were arranged in such a way that it was looking like a king's judgement seat.
2. Everybody who sit on that mound become wise.
3. King Vikramaditya was known for his cruelty.
4. The throne was supported by 24 carvings like birds Garuda.
5. The garuda stopped the king to be seated on the throne.
6. The king found a real way to be a wise king.

**C. Who said to whom.**

1. "It would certainly help me to be a better king." \_\_\_\_\_ said to \_\_\_\_\_
2. "Only the pure in heart can sit on this throne." \_\_\_\_\_ said to \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Write the answers of the following questions :**

1. What game did the boys plan to play?
2. What was observed about the boy who was playing the role of judge?
3. Why did king want to have the throne?
4. Why did Garuda's not allow the king to sit on the throne and what did king do to take a permission to sit on the throne?
5. What lesson did Garuda teach the king?

**Fun With Words**

**● Match the following idioms and phrases with their meanings :**

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. To add fuel to fire       | (i) A rumour              |
| 2. A man of letters          | (ii) To find the fault    |
| 3. To make one's blood cold  | (iii) To increase anger   |
| 4. A child's play            | (iv) Strong determination |
| 5. To go hand to hand        | (v) Scholar               |
| 6. A mare's nest             | (vi) A hidden enemy       |
| 7. To pull one's legs        | (vii) To frighten         |
| 8. Snake in the grass        | (viii) To go together     |
| 9. An iron will              | (ix) Something very easy  |
| 10. Pick holes in one's coat | (x) To make a fool of     |

## Fun With Grammar

### A. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in the brackets :

1. She was intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ she was poor. (and/but)
2. He waited for me \_\_\_\_\_ I come back. (until/unless)
3. The patient had died \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor came. (before/after)
4. Neither the father \_\_\_\_\_ his son was arrested. (nor/or)
5. Both Meena \_\_\_\_\_ Veena are beautiful. (and/as well as)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ it is costly, yet we have bought it. (although/if)
7. The thief ran away \_\_\_\_\_ he should be caught. (lest/unless)
8. Either you \_\_\_\_\_ your sister has done it. (or/not)

### B. Correct the following sentences :

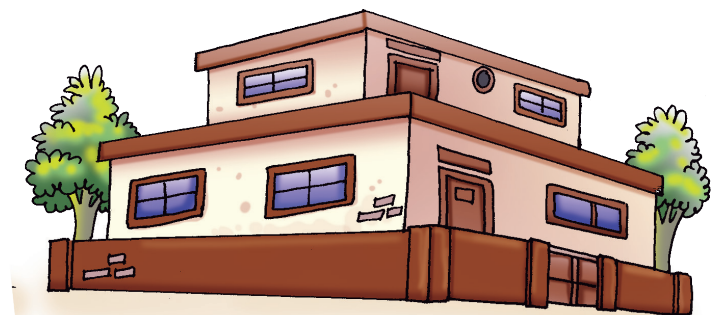
1. Shyam as well as Ghanshyam are interested to prepare for the examination.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Scarcely had I bought the ticket than the postmaster showed the green flag.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Either you and he went there to see the helpless.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. While I opened the gate of my house I found a dead cat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Hardly had I left the house that it began to rain.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing Skills

- **Suppose you are Mr. Ramesh Gupta who wants to sell his newly built house. Create an advertisement with all the essential details :**

### Use the essential details :

- Kind of house
- Covered area
- Surrounding
- Inside facilities
- Price of house
- Contact details



## Speak Well

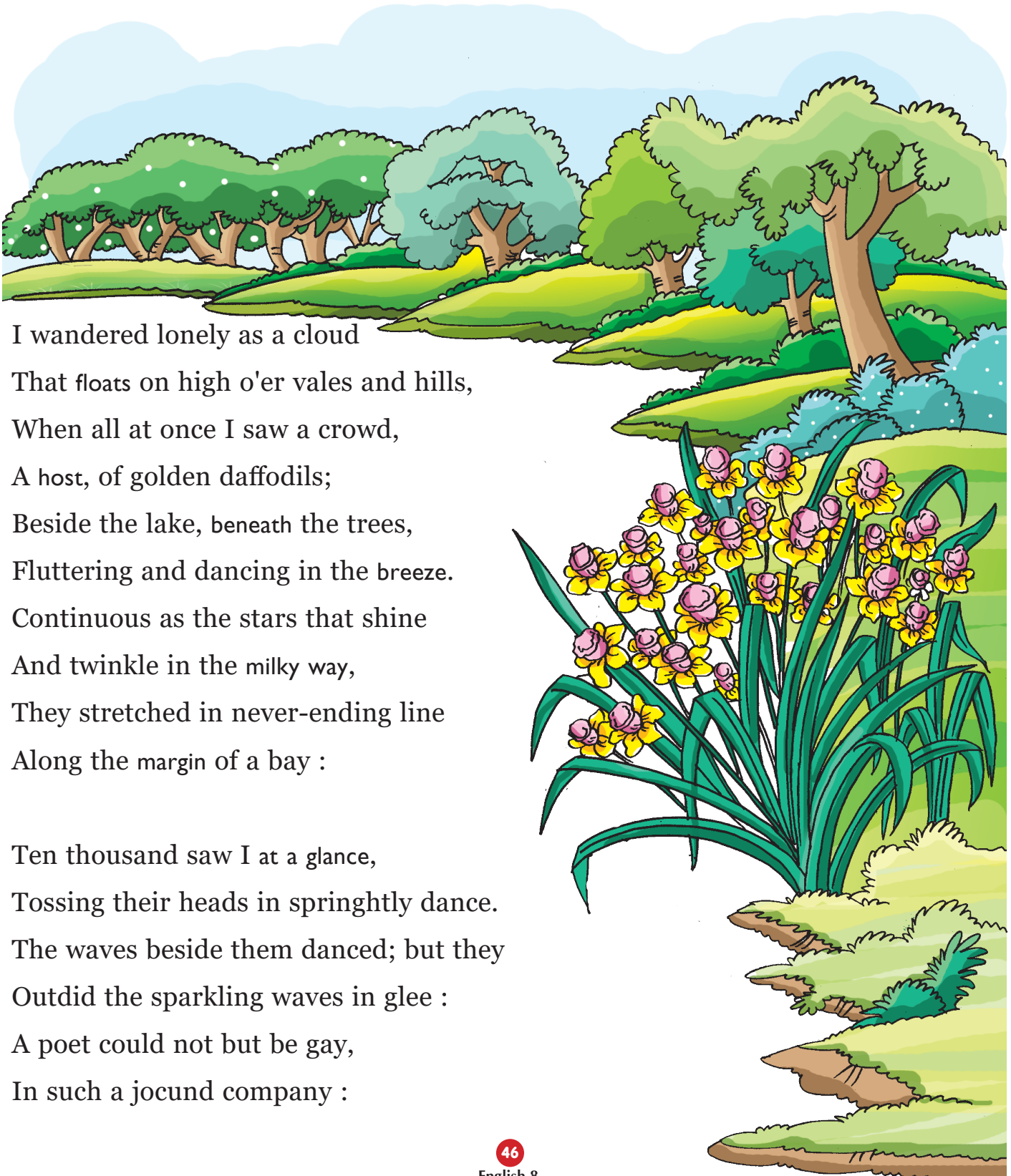
- Use the following proverbs in your conversation.

1. Good mind, good find.
2. All is well that ends well.
3. An empty vessel sounds much.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. Rome was not built in a day.
6. Time and tide wait for none.
7. Do good and forget.
8. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
9. No pains. No gains.
10. Kill two birds with one stone.

## Activity

- Find the name and picture of five supreme court judges and write and paste below :


# The Daffodils



I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle in the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay :

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in springly dance.  
The waves beside them danced; but they  
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee :  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company :

I gazed — and gazed — but little thought  
 What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
 In vacant or in pensive mood,  
 They flash upon that inward eye  
 Which is the bliss of solitude;  
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
 And dances with the daffodils.

— William Wordsworth



### Word Treasure

**floats** : moves slowly in the air; **host** : a large number; **beneath** : under; **breeze** : under; **milky way** : sky; **margin** : edge; **at a glance** : with one look; **pensive mood** : dreamy mood; **solitude** : lonely; **gleet** : great : delight; **jocund** : cheerful;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. I wandered lonely as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 i. forest  ii. cloud  iii. farm
2. \_\_\_\_\_ thousand saw at a glance.  
 i. Ten  ii. Twenty  iii. Thirty
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ could not but be gay.  
 i. poet  ii. writer  iii. student
4. In vacant or in \_\_\_\_\_ mood.  
 i. pensive  ii. anger  iii. happy
5. And \_\_\_\_\_ with the daffodils.  
 i. dances  ii. plays  iii. blooms

#### B. Find from the poem all the pairs of rhyming words. Then add two or three other words to each pair as —

1. cloud, crowd, proud, aloud.
2. hills, daffodils, bills, kills, pills.

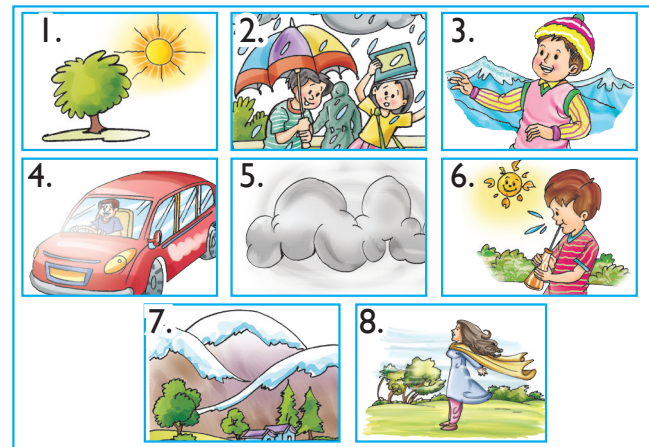
**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. What was the poet doing when he saw the daffodils ?
2. What does the poet compare himself to ?
3. Where were the daffodils growing ?
4. What were the flowers doing in the breeze ?
5. How does the poet compare the daffodils with the stars ?
6. How does the poet compare the daffodils with the waves ?
7. How did the poet feel in the company of the daffodils ?

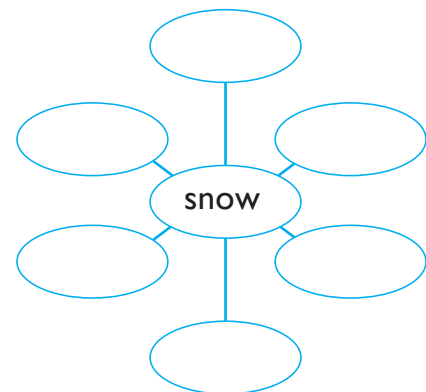
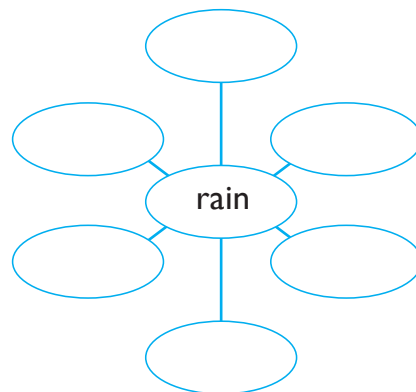
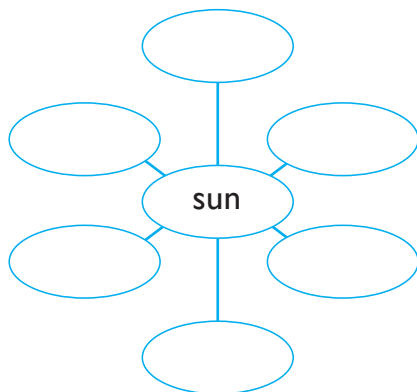
**Fun With Words**

**A. Match these weather words to the pictures :**

- it's hot.
- it's cold.
- it's sunny.
- it's foggy.
- it's raining.
- it's windy.
- it's snowing.
- it's cloudy.



**B. Write any three words that you can associate with sun, rain and snow. Write your words in circles.**



When you've finished, read out your words to your partner. You can fill your red circles with words from other students.



## Fun With Grammar

- Find from the box the synonyms of the following words :

1. bliss \_\_\_\_\_ stare
2. host \_\_\_\_\_ glide
3. gaze \_\_\_\_\_ unbroken
4. float \_\_\_\_\_ happiness
5. vacant \_\_\_\_\_ ramble
6. stretch \_\_\_\_\_ hollow
7. wander \_\_\_\_\_ spread
8. continuous \_\_\_\_\_ mass

Star  
glide  
unbroken  
happiness  
ramble  
hollow  
spread  
mass

## Writing Skills

- Below is given a brief summary of the poem, but the sentences are not in the right order.
- Put the sentences in the correct order and rewrite a summary of the poem.

- The waves in the lake were also dancing.
- The pleasant sight filled his heart with deep joy.
- The flowers seemed to be dancing joyfully in the breeze.
- The poet kept looking at this beautiful sight for a long time.
- Once the poet saw a large number of daffodils growing by the side of a lake.
- In later days whenever the poet felt sad or lonely, the memory of daffodils would flash across his mind.
- Then the poet would forget all about his sadness or loneliness. His heart would begin to dance in the manner of the daffodils.



## Speak Well

- Work in groups. Discuss :

**Flowers are the decoration of nature. Discuss with some examples.**

## Activity

- Make a list of flower according to the blooming plants.

# 8

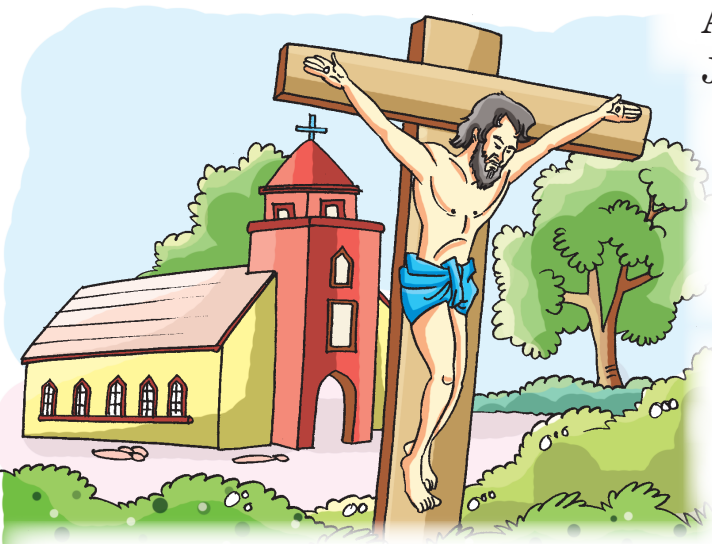
## How We Count Time

We know what is meant when we are told that something happened ten years ago. Ten years have gone by since then. 'Ten years ago' means 'ten years from now, in time that is past'. So, when we are told that a great king lived or that a great battle was fought one thousand years ago, we know that one thousand years have passed since then. We count the time backwards from now.

We also count time in another way. When we talk of past time, we often pick out some very great event and say that something happened before it or after it. A villager or a farmer will tell you that something happened a hundred years before a great famine or sixty years after it, as the case may be. He counts time backwards or forwards from the famine because it was to him a very great event, the greatest event that he knows of.

A whole nation, and sometimes several nations, usually count time from the birth of a great king or teacher or prophet, or from some event in his life, because it is for them the greatest event that they know of. Such an event is called an 'era'.

All Muslims count time from the year in which their great prophet, Hazrat Muhammad, fled from his birthplace, Mecca, a city in Saudi Arabia, to Medina, where he died later on. This they call the 'Hijra' or 'fleeing' of the Prophet, and it is their 'era'.



All Christian nations count time from the birth of Jesus Christ, who was the founder of their religion, because they think it is the greatest event that ever happened. The birth of Christ is called the 'Christian era'. Any event that happened before Christ was born is said to have happened B.C., that is Before Christ. So when we read in history books that Gautam Buddha was born in the year 567 B.C., we know that he was born 567 years before Christ was born.

If an event happened after Christ was born, we say that it happened in the year.....A.D. These two letters stand for two Latin words—Anno Domini. 'Anno' means 'In the year' and 'Domini' means 'Of the Lord'.

By the word 'Lord', Christ is meant, because Christians worship him as Lord of God. The word 'Christian' means 'one who worships Christ.' When we read in a history book that Muhammad the Prophet fled from Mecca to Medina in the year 622 A.D, we know that this event happened 622 years after Christ was born.

In writing letters or books nowadays in English, we leave out the letters A.D. So, when we say that this year in 2012, we mean that it is now 2012 years since Christ was born.

The word 'Date' means 'a particular day of year, especially when a given event occurred'. In history it is usually used to mean a year in some fixed era. In English books, it is used to mean a year in the Christian era. When we ask, 'What is the date of the birth of Buddha?', we mean 'In what year of the Christian era was Buddha born?'

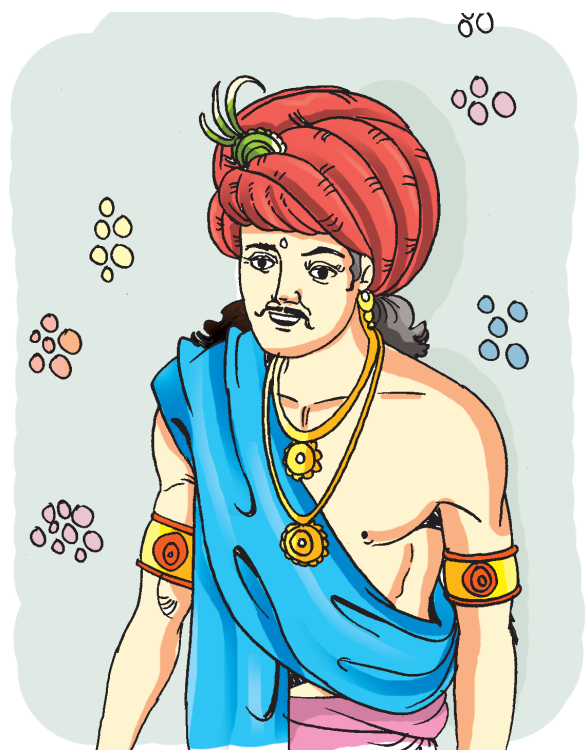
If we want to know how long ago an event happened when the date B.C. is given, we have to add that date to the year that is now passing, which we call the since Buddha was born, we add the years 567 to 2012 and get 2579. Thus, Buddha was born 2579 years ago, or taking round numbers, which are easy to remember, we say he was born about 2600 years ago.

If we want to know how long ago an event happened of which we have the date A.D., we deduct the date A.D. from the current year's date. Thus, if we want to know now, in 2012, how long ago the Hijra or flight of Prophet Muhammad happened, we deduct 622 from 2012. This gives us 1390, or in the round numbers, about 1400 years.

In most Hindu homes, time is counted according to the Vikrami era, which began in the year 58 B.C, when Chandragupta Vikramaditya was crowned king of Ujjain. He is also known as King Vikrama, Vikramarka, Vikramajit or Bikramajit. He was a mighty king, a great warrior and a great judge.

The government of our country and all the state governments in our country count time according to the Christian era as well as the Saka era, which began in the year 78 A.D.

— (Based on a chapter in 'Easy Stories from Indian History' by E. Marsden)



## Word Treasure

**era** : a long and distinct historical period; **prophet** : inspired founder of religion; **warrior** : a brave or experienced fighter; **famine** : widespread of hunger; **history** : events of past



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- 'Date' is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. time indication  ii. a particular day  iii. a month
- Who was the founder of their \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. school  ii. institute  iii. religion
- The date of birth of Buddha is \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. 567 BC  ii. 598 BC  iii. 590 BC

#### B. Answer the following questions :

- What is the birth of Christ called ?
- Who was Christ ?
- What does B.C. mean ?
- What does A.D. mean ?
- Who is a Christian ?
- What does 622 A.D. mean ?
- What is the year which is passing now called ?

### Fun With Words

#### A. Fill in the blanks with the words given :

*especially, event, particular, current, nowadays, backwards, famine, forwards*

- Children spend a lot of time in front of the television \_\_\_\_\_
- I visited Delhi four times during the \_\_\_\_\_ month.
- His brother writes stories, \_\_\_\_\_ for children.



4. It is easy to run \_\_\_\_\_, but it is very difficult to run \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ books you want to buy now ?
6. A farmer will tell you that something happened sixty years before a great \_\_\_\_\_ or after it, because it was to him the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ he knows of.

**B. Fill in the blanks with the words given :**

*according to, stands for, battle, as well as*

1. Your brother will visit Delhi \_\_\_\_\_ Agra.
2. The white colour \_\_\_\_\_ for peace.
3. These days most of the nations count time \_\_\_\_\_ the Christian era.
4. A large number of soldiers were killed in the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fun With Grammar**

● **Look at these sentences :**

1. The Vikrami era began in the year 58 B.C.  
In most Hindu homes time is counted according to it.
2. In most Hindu homes time is counted according to the Vikrami era, which began in the year 58 B.C.

● **Now combine the sentences in each of the following pairs as shown in (b) above :**

1. Delhi is the capital of our country.  
His brother lives in it.
2. The Taj Mahal was built by Shahjehan.  
A large number of people go to Agra to see it.
3. The tiger is our national animal.  
Our country is famous for it.
4. The Muslim era began in the year 622 A.D.  
The Muslims count time according to it.
5. Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal.  
Next month we shall visit it.





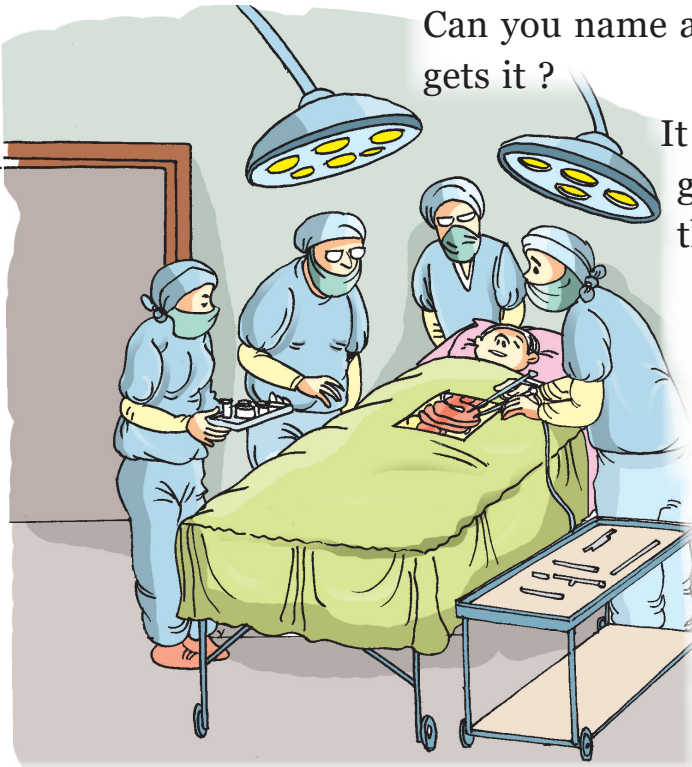
## Activity

- Draw a calendar of the present year.



# 9

## Killing Pain



Can you name a thing that no one wants and yet everyone gets it ?

It is pain. People in pain will give their all to get rid of their pain. Here you'll read about the pain of operations, and how doctors and scientists have helped to kill it.

Today we don't feel any pain during an operation. The patient falls into a kind of sleep. When he awakes, the operation is finished. But some years ago, it was not so. The sick person had to feel all the pain of the operation.

'Anaesthetic' is the medical name of something that makes the patient unconscious of pain. It makes him know

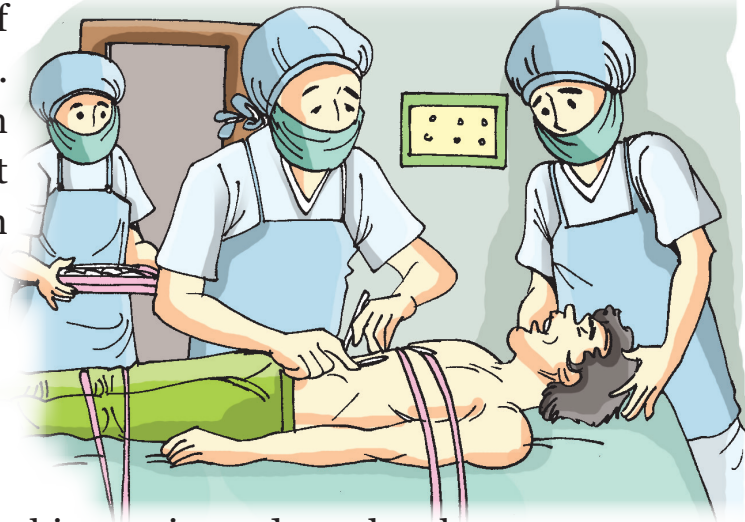
nothing and feel nothing. It gives him a kind of sleep. In olden days, men knew of a few things that could cause unconsciousness. But these anaesthetics were very weak. They had to be given in large amounts. Often they caused death. If only a little amount was given, the patient could still feel. He had to bear all the pain of the operation. thus these old anaesthetics were not of much use.

Sometimes the sick person was given doses of wine to dull his pain. Sometimes blood was allowed to run out of his body. It made the patient so weak that he didn't feel much pain. Sometimes he was struck hard on the head to make him unconscious. All these were crude methods. They harmed the patient more than curing him.

In most cases, operations had to be done without using any anaesthetic. The patient had to be tied with long straps to prevent him from struggling. He felt all the pain when his leg or arm was being amputated. His fearful cries filled the room. Many young doctors changed their mind after seeing such an operation. They could not bear the terrible sight. They gave up their work as doctors and took up some other profession.



Thus any operation in those old days was a difficult job. The doctor had to work with the terrible cries of the sick man ringing through his ears. The patient's body kept moving all the time because of pain. His legs and arms kept jumping. His whole body kept turning from side to side. Under such conditions, it would be almost impossible to do an operation successfully.



So a great need was felt to discover some good anaesthetic. In 1772, an English chemist named Joseph Priestley discovered a gas which is now called 'laughing gas'. If you inhale this gas, it produces laughter.

In those days, it became a fashion among young men and women to inhale this gas at parties and be merry.

In 1845, an American dentist named Horace Wells noticed the pain killing properties of this gas. He decided to try an experiment on himself. He inhaled some of the gas and asked a friend to pull out one of his teeth. When the friend did this, Wells felt no pain. He had lost a perfectly good tooth, but he was delighted. He was happy that now no one would feel any pain while having a tooth extracted.



After some days, Wells demonstrated his discovery to some medical teachers and students. But as yet he did not know enough about laughing gas. He did not know how much of it should be given to a patient, and he gave less than he should have. The man whose tooth was being pulled out cried in pain. Those who were watching began to laugh. Thus Wells made himself a laughing-stock.

After a few days, Wells tried again on another man. This time he gave too much of the gas, and the man died. Thus the

laughing gas did not prove a good anaesthetic.

About this time, Robert Liston of England used another anaesthetic called ether. It was a liquid with a pleasant smell. Its vapour could make one unconscious. By

using it, Liston amputated a patient's leg in 26 seconds !There was not a sound from the sick man. And after becoming conscious, he asked, "When are you going to begin ?"

But ether had many dangerous side-effects. Its use as an anaesthetic was soon given up.

In 1847, James Simpson of Scotland discovered a new anaesthetic called chloroform. It was a liquid that gave off vapour like ether. By inhaling it, one became unconscious in a few seconds. Before using it on his patients, Simpson decided to test it on himself. Two of his friends offered to join him in his experiment.

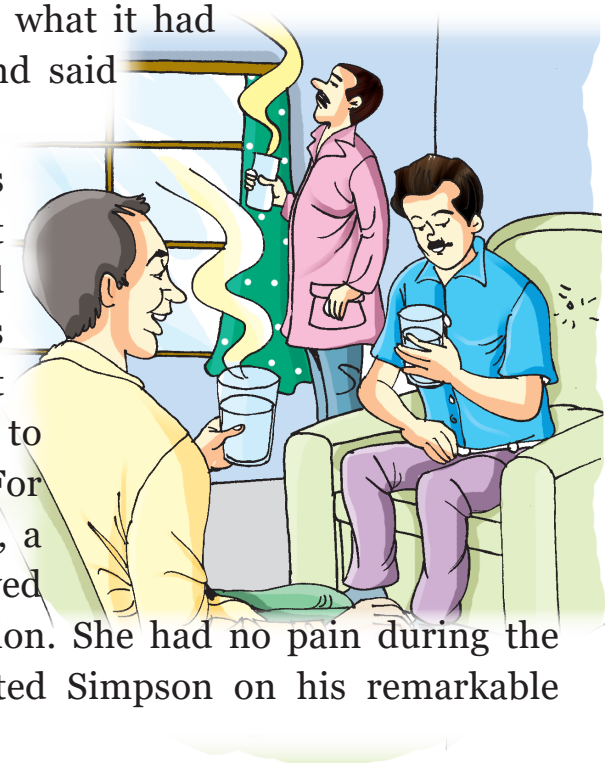
Simpson poured some chloroform into a glass. Then he and his two friends began to inhale the vapour that rose from the glass. When they had inhaled it for some time, all three of them became unconscious. It was as though they had fallen fast asleep. They saw nothing, heard nothing and felt nothing.

It was Simpson who came to first. He was happy to find that the chloroform had done him no harm. But he had to wait and see what it had done on his friends. Soon they recovered and said that they felt quite well.

Thus Simpson came to know how operations could be made completely painless. But most doctors refused to use it. They said that they did not know what injury it might do to the patient's health. They also didn't know how much of it should be given to the patient. Simpson had to work hard to remove their fears and doubts. For some time his efforts were in vain. But in 1853, a very rare opportunity came. Queen Victoria allowed chloroform to be given to her before an operation. She had no pain during the operation and felt great relief. She congratulated Simpson on his remarkable discovery.

Now doctors everywhere began to use chloroform for their operations. It brought great relief to millions and millions of patients all over the world. But gradually its bad effects came to be known. It was found that chloroform could harm the heart, the liver and kidneys. So its use as an anaesthetic was discarded.

In modern times some new anaesthetics have been developed. They are not all gases. Some of them can be given through injections. It is also known exactly how much of them should be given to a patient. There are some which have only a local



effect. They don't put a patient to sleep. They remove sensation only in that part of the body which is to be cut open. Only in major operations is a patient put to sleep.



These modern anaesthetics are very safe and effective. It is now possible for a man to read a book while the doctors are amputating his leg. There is no pain from the leg, and the mind remains clear. The sick man can talk to a friend while the doctors are cutting open a part of his body. One doctor even helped to cut off his own leg !

### Word Treasure

**kill** : remove destroy bring to an end; **awakes** : wakes up; **crude** : rough not nice or refined; **struggling** : rying very hard to do something; **inhale** : breathe in; **merry** : happy cheerful; **extracted** : pulled out; **vapour** : a liquid or solid turned into gas; **discarded** : stopped discontinued; **sensation** : the ability to feel through the sense of touch;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a patient unconscious of faia.
 

i. sleep <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. anaesthetic <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. pain killer <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------------------	--	---
2. J. Priestley discovered \_\_\_\_\_ gas.
 

i. hydrozen <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. tear <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. laughing <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--
3. \_\_\_\_\_ anaesthetics are more effective.
 

i. old <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. ancient <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. modern <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------
4. Chloroform was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_.
 

i. 1847 <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. 1772 <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. 1846 <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------

#### B. Write the information about anaesthetic according to the ear :

ancient	old	modern
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. How did Robert Liston amputate a patient's leg ?
2. Why was the use of ether as an anaesthetic given up ?
3. What is the similarity between ether and chloroform ?
4. Who was James Simpson ? What anaesthetic did he discover ?
6. What experiment did James Simpson perform on himself and his friends ?
7. What anaesthetic was used on Queen Victoria and with what result ?
8. How did the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic become very common ?

**Fun With Words**

● **Complete the second sentence in each set using a word from the box :**

*due, impossible, likely, unlikely, willing, wrong*

1. He will probably win.  
He is likely to win.
2. They probably won't come.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_ to come.
3. Nobody can read his writing.  
His writing is \_\_\_\_\_ to read.
4. You ought not to have done that.  
You were \_\_\_\_\_ to do that.
5. The plane is expected at 7.30.  
The plane is \_\_\_\_\_ to land at 7.30.

**Fun With Grammar**

**A. Rewrite the following passage putting in a, an or the wherever required :**

1. There was psychiatrist (one who treats mental illnesses).  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. One day he had new patient. It was young lady.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She was carrying duck under her arm.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. "Have seat," said doctor to lady. "How can I help you ?"

\_\_\_\_\_

5. "Oh, it's not me who needs help," woman replied.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. "It's my husband here. He think he's duck."

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Some verbs ending in -ing or -ed appear to be verbs but function as adjectives for example –**

Roaring water

burning wood

crying boy

choked jam

•-ing adjectives show the active in progress

•-ed adjectives show the action is done.

● **Now underline the correct adjectives for the following :**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ news of Dada's death mode the numbers sad. shocking/shocked

2. Police eyes are following the path of \_\_\_\_\_ thief. running/ran

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ menfolk of the village went to the town. robbed/robbing

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ girl ran fast to tom. ebarressed/embarassing

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ river is damaging the village. flooded/flooding

## Writing Skills

● **The following sentences tell the story of the chloroform, but they are not in the right order. Put the sentences in the right order so that they make good reading.**



For many years they refused to use it.



Doctors did not know of any pain-killers.



In olden days patients suffered great pain during an operation.



Luckily, after some time, all the three of them recovered, one by one.



Thus at last Simpson was proved right and Queen Victoria honoured him.



And if the right quantity was inhaled, it would do no harm to the patient.



Then, in 1853, it was used on Queen Victoria before an operation and everything went well.

- Doctor Simpson was moved to see the suffering of patients and wanted to discover a pain-killer.
- They held the liquid in a glass, inhaled the vapour that rose from it, and soon became unconscious.
- But doctors were not immediately convinced of its use. They suspected it might harm the patients in other ways.
- He soon found a chemical called chloroform and decided to test it on himself and on two of his friends who volunteered.
- Thus Simpson proved that chloroform vapour could make a patient know nothing and feel nothing while the doctor was doing an operation on him.

### Speak Well

● **One word in each set is misspelt. Recognise it and say the right spelling :**

1. chemist, vapor, quickly, inhale, produce.
2. opration, amount, terrible, patient, struggle.
3. doctor, prevent, anisthetic, fearful, amputate.
4. dentist, scientist, decide, experiment, consisous.
5. modren, millions, injections, efforts, dangerous.
6. perfectly, enough, demanstrate, delighted, effects.

### Activity

● **Collect some names of specialised doctors field and write here :**

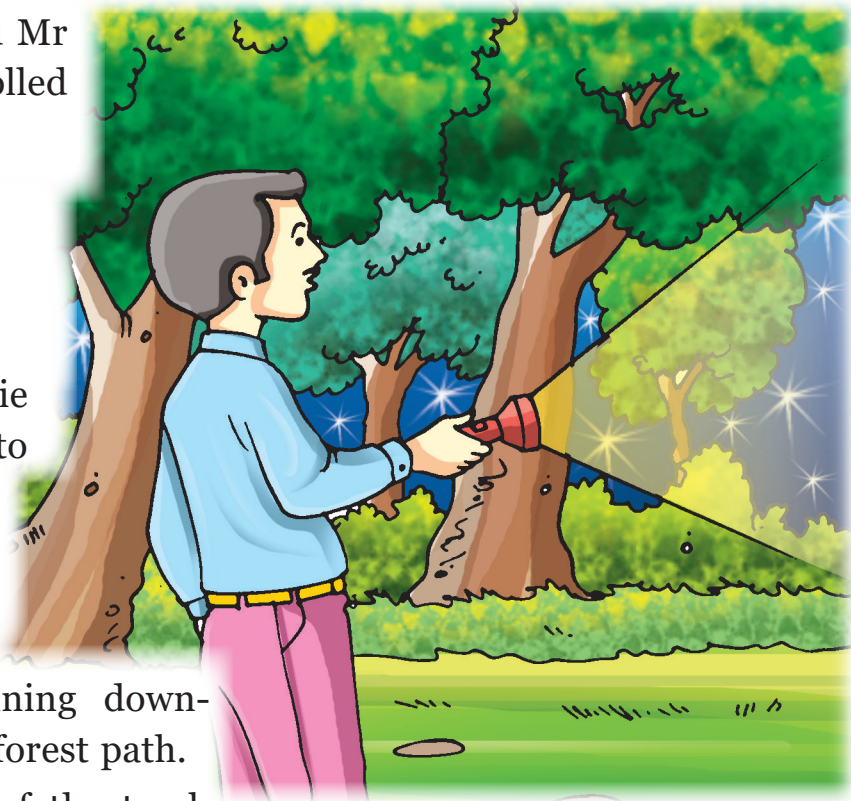
Example. Cardiologist	_____
Anatomist	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Mr Das, an Anglo-Indian teacher was returning to his school late one night, on the outskirts of the hill station of Dehradun. The school was conducted on English public school lines and the boys, most of them from well-to-do Indian families, wore blazers, caps and ties. Life magazine, in a feature on Indian school, had once called this school the 'Eton of the East.' Mr Das had been teaching in the school for several years. (He was no longer there). The Dehradun bazaar, with its cinemas and restaurants was about two miles from the school; and Mr Das, a bachelor, usually strolled into the town in the evening, returning after dark, when he would take a shortcut through a pine forest.

When there was a strong wind, the pine trees made a sad, eerie sound that kept most people to the main road. But Mr Das was not a nervous or imaginative man. He carried a torch and on the night I write of, its pale-gleam-the batteries were running down-moved fitfully over the narrow forest path.

Suddenly, the flickering light of the torch fell on the figure of a boy, who was sitting alone on a rock. Mr Das stopped. Boys were not supposed to be out of school after 7 p.m. and it was now well past nine. "What are you doing out here, boy?" asked Mr Das sharply, moving closer so that he could recognise the miscreant. But even as he approached the boy, Mr Das sensed that something was wrong. He appeared to be crying. His head hung down, he held his face in his hand, and his body shook Convulsively. It was a strange soundless weeping and Mr Das felt distinctly uneasy.

"Well, What's the matter?" he asked, his anger giving way to concern. "What are



you crying for?" The boy would not answer or look up. His body continued to be rocked with silent sobbing. "Come on, boy, you shouldn't be out here at this hour. Tell me the trouble. Lookup!"



The boy looked up. Took his hands off his face and looked up at his teacher. The light from Mr Das' torch fell on the boy's face-if you could call it a face! It had no eyes, ears, nose or mouth. It was just a round smooth head-with a school cap on top of it.

And that's where the story should have ended-as indeed it has, for several people who have had similar experiences and dropped dead of inexplicable heart attacks.

But for Mr Das, it did not end there. The torch fell from his trembling hand and he stood speechless for a moment. Then he turned and scrambled down the path, running blindly through the trees and calling for help.

He was still running towards the school building when he saw a lantern in the middle of the path. Mr Das had never been so pleased to see the night-watchman. He stumbled up the watchman, gasping for breath and speaking incoherently a boy weeping in the forest and he had no face!"

"No-face, Sahib?" No eyes, nose, mouth-nothing! Do you mean it was like this, Sahib?" asked the watchman and raised the lamp to his own face.

The watchman had no eyes, ears, nose, no features at all-not even an eyebrow!

The wind blew off the lamp and Mr Das had his heart attack.



—Ruskin Bond

## Word Treasure

**horrible** : awful; **conducted** : ran; functioned; **strolled** : walked leisurely; **eerie** : ghostly; weird; **nervous** :



worried; anxious; **fitfully** : irregularly; **narrow** : slender; **path** : road; way; **flickering** : glittering; sparkling; **miscreant** : offender; troublemaker; **convulsively** : violently; **distinctly** : clearly; noticeably; **sobbing** : weeping; **concern** : anxiety; worry; **inexplicable** : strange; mysterious; **trembling** : shaky; wobbly; **scrambled** : jumbled; **gasping** : out of breath; panting; **incoherently** : ramblingly;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Mr Das was returning to his school late one night on the outskirts of the hill station of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Darjeeling
  - Dehradun
  - Shimla
- Mr Das was an \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.
  - Indian
  - British
  - Anglo-Indian
- The flickering light of the torch fell on the figure of a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - man
  - boy
  - girl
- It was a strange soundless weeping and Mr Das felt distinctly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - nervous
  - happy
  - uneasy
- The watchman raised the \_\_\_\_\_ to his own face.
  - torch
  - lantern
  - lamp

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Mr Das taught in an English Medium School.
- The school was situated in Dehradun bazaar.
- Mr Das was a nervous and imaginative man.
- Suddenly, the flickering light of the torch fell on the figure of a girl.
- The watchman escorted Mr Das up to the school.

#### C. Fill in the blanks :

- Mr Das had been teaching in the school for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- When there was a strong wind, the pine trees made a sad, \_\_\_\_\_ sound.
- Mr Das, a bachelor, usually strolled into the town in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was a strange soundless weeping and Mr Das felt \_\_\_\_\_ uneasy.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ fell from his trembling hand.

**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. How was the school conducted?
2. How had the Life magazine once described the school?
3. Why did people avoid the short-cut route through the pine forest?
4. What did Mr Das see while returning to school after his evening stroll?
5. Why did Mr Das run away when the boy looked up?
6. Who did Mr Das see on the way? Why was he pleased to see him?
7. When did Mr Das have his heart attack?

**E. Who said the following statements and to whom :**

Statement	Said by	Said to
1. "What are you crying for?"	_____	_____
2. "You shouldn't be out here at this hour."	_____	_____
3. "Do you mean it was like this?"	_____	_____

**Fun With Word**

**A. Find one word from the lesson for each of the following expressions, Follow the example :**

**a person of British descent but Indian residence :**

**Anglo-Indian**

1. jacket without matching trousers,  
often used as a part of uniform : \_\_\_\_\_
2. a famous English boys, independent  
boarding school : \_\_\_\_\_
3. an unmarried man : \_\_\_\_\_
4. anxiety or worry : \_\_\_\_\_
5. lamp with a transparent case protecting a flame, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Mr Das was an Anglo-Indian. An Anglo-Indian is of a British descent but Indian resident. A person of Indian origin is called an Indian.**

- Find out what you would call the people of the following countries. You may also refer hints given below:

Japanese, Brazilian, Netherlanders/Dutch, Vietnamese, Swiss, Bangladeshi, Americans, Peruvians, Koreans, Nepalese, French, Bolivians, Australians, Chinese, Bhutanese

1. The people of Australia are called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The people of Nepal are called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The people of Japan are called \_\_\_\_\_
4. The people of America are called \_\_\_\_\_
5. The people of Switzerland are called \_\_\_\_\_
6. The people of China are called \_\_\_\_\_
7. The people of Netherlands are called \_\_\_\_\_
8. The people of Bhutan are called \_\_\_\_\_
9. The people of France are called \_\_\_\_\_
10. The people of Korea are called \_\_\_\_\_
11. The people of Brazil are called \_\_\_\_\_
12. The people of Bangladesh are called \_\_\_\_\_
13. The people of Peru are called \_\_\_\_\_
14. The people of Vietnam are called \_\_\_\_\_
15. The people of Bolivia are called \_\_\_\_\_

## Fun With Grammar

### Voice Change

#### A. Change and rewrite the following sentences into Passive Voice :

1. The dog chased the cat.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The mechanic has repaired the scooter.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The cobbler mended the shoe.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The policemen are searching the gang of robbers.

---

5. The gardener has planted some rose saplings.

---

6. The dishonest shopkeeper duped the innocent boy.

---

7. Some children were throwing stones at the dog.

---

8. We have solved the puzzle.

---

9. Our team will win the tournament.

---

10. The postman will deliver the parcel today.

---

**B. Change and rewrite the following sentences into Active Voice :**

1. The bus was stopped by the driver.

---

2. The culprit was arrested.

---

3. The patient was taken to the hospital by some people.

---

4. My purse has been stolen.

---

5. He was declared innocent.

---

6. The blue kite was being flown by my friend.

---

7. The question will be solved by my friend.

---



Seema : I'm Seema from Defence Colony. May I talk to Reena?

Reena : What a pleasant surprise! I am Reena on the line.

Seema : Good. Reena, will you come to the music class today?

Reena : Why not, I shall be there exactly at four in the afternoon.

Seema : Actually, some guests have arrived all of a sudden.

Reena : Will you not be coming then?

Seema : I shall try to come but might miss as well.

Reena : Please do try. I shall wait for you.

Seema : Definitely I shall try my best to be there.

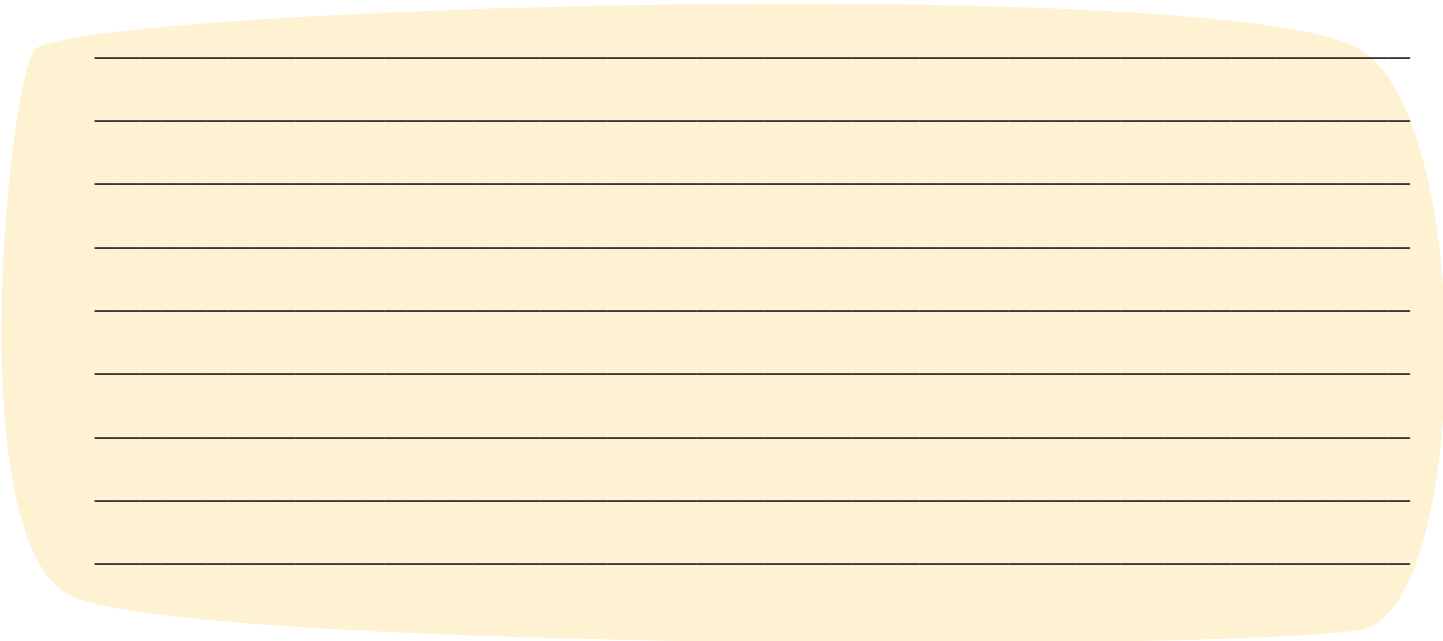
(Now work with your partner and practise an imaginary telephonic conversation)

### Speak Well

- **What similarities did Mr. Das find between the boy in the forest and watchman? Were they really ghosts? Discuss in the class :**

### Activity

- **Make a doodle for the story.**



# The Diseased Dog



The barber was carrying Bruno in his arms, but it was vastly different from placid animal I had seen in his shop. It was bubbling saliva from its mouth, retching and pawing frantically at its face.

Josh looked distraught. "It is choking, Mr. Herriot. Look at it ! It'll die if you don't do something quickly!"

"Wait a minute, Mr. Anderson. Tell me what's happened. Has it swallowed something ?"

"It has swallowed a chicken bone."

"A chicken bone! Don't you know, you should never give a dog chicken bones ?"

"I know, I know, everybody knows that, but we'd had a bird for our dinner and the dog pinched the frame out of the dustbin. It had a good crunch at it before I spotted it and now it is going to choke!" He glared at me, lips quivering. He was on the verge of tears.

"Now, just calm down," I said. "I don't think Bruno is choking. By the way it is pawing, I should say there's something stuck in its mouth."

I grabbed the little animal's jaws with finger and thumb and forced them apart. And I saw with a surge of relief the sight familiar to all vets—a long spicule of bone caught tightly between the back molars and forming a bar across the roof of the mouth. "As I say, it is not serious and can be easily removed by a click of the forceps."

I put my hand on the barber's shoulder. "You can stop worrying, Mr. Anderson, it's just a bone stuck in its teeth. Come through to the consulting room and I'll have it out in a jiffy."

I could see the man relaxing as we walked along the passage to the back of the house. "Oh, thank God for that, Mr. Herriot. I thought it had it, honest, I did. I couldn't bear to lose Bruno."

I gave a little laugh, put the dog on the table and reached for a strong pair of forceps. "No question of that, I assure you. This won't take a minute."

Jimmy, my son, aged five trailed after us. He watched with mild interest as I took out the instrument. Even at his age, he had seen this sort of a thing many a times and it wasn't very interesting. But you never know in veterinary practice; it was worth hanging around because funny things could happen. He put his hands in his pockets and rocked back and forth on his heels, as he watched me.

Usually, it's simply a matter of opening the mouth, clamping the forceps on the bone and removing it. But Bruno recoiled from the forceps. There was terror in the dog's eyes and more in the eyes of the owner. This way just not his kind of thing.

"I tell you what Mr. Anderson, I'll give it a short acting anaesthetic. That will cut out all the struggle."

"An anaesthetic ? Put it to sleep, you mean ?" Anxiety showed in his eyes. "Will it be all right ?"

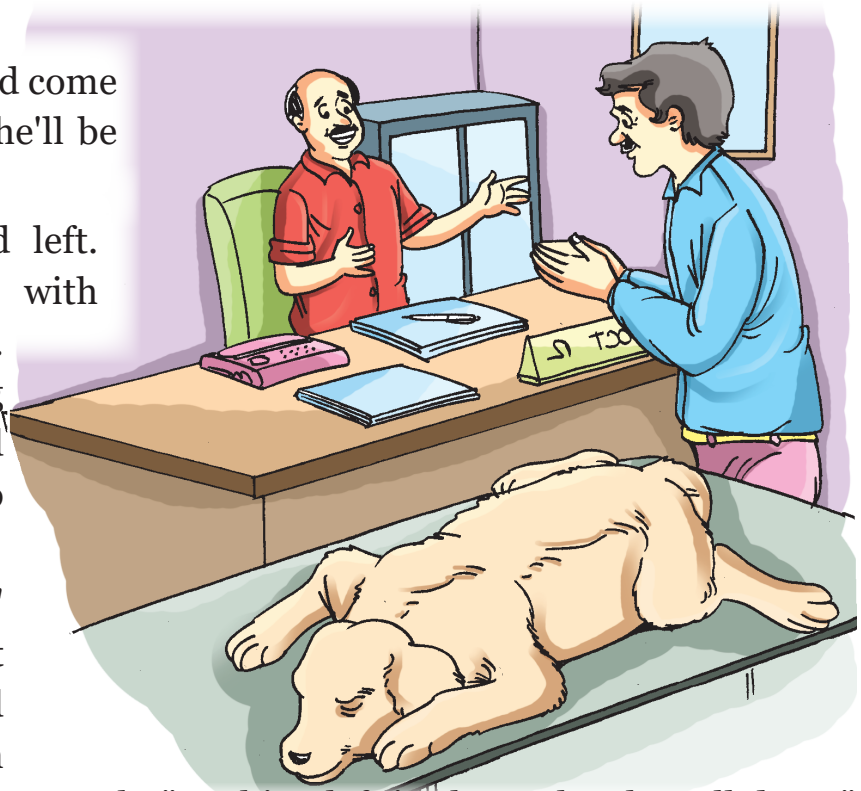
"Of course, just leave it to me and come back for it in about an hour. She'll be able to walk then."

"Very well then," he said and left. After he left, I slid a needle with anaesthetic into a vein of Bruno. Within seconds, its fighting pose relaxed, its head dropped and whole body sagged on to the table.

"No trouble now, Jimmy lad," I said. I pushed the teeth apart effortlessly with finger and thumb, gripped the bone with the forceps and lifted it from the mouth. "Nothing left in there—lovely. All done."

I dropped the piece of bone into the waste-bin. "Yes, that's the way to do it, my boy. That's the professional way."

My son nodded briefly. Things had gone dull again. He had been hoping for some excitement but now he stopped smiling. But my own satisfied smile had become



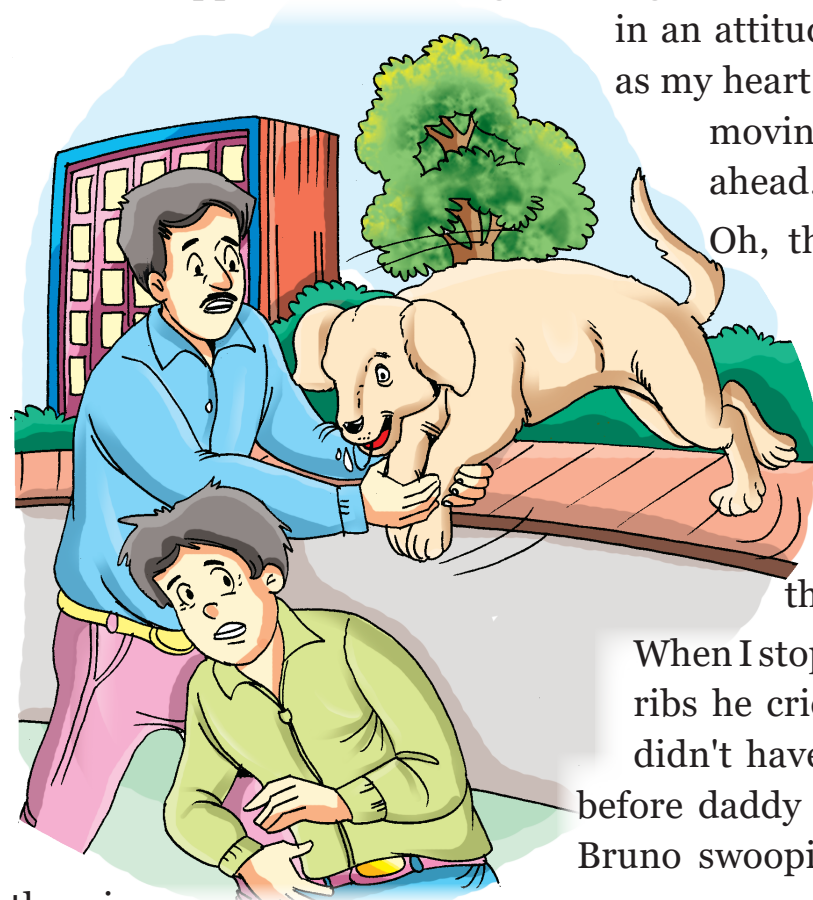


a little fixed as Bruno wasn't breathing. I tried to ignore my fear and tell myself everything was normal, but just the same I wished to God it would start breathing. The heart was still going all right. I pressed the ribs a few times—nothing. I began to rap my fingers on the table and stared at the little animal. I could see Jimmy was watching me closely. His deep interest in veterinary practice was built upon a fascination for animals but it was given extra colour because he never knew when his father might do something funny. He had a feeling something might happen now.

Jimmy was proved right when I suddenly lifted Bruno from the table, shook it a few times above my head then set off at a full gallop along the passage. I could hear the eager shuffle of the little slippers behind me.

I threw open the side door and shot into the back garden. I halted at the narrow part—no there wasn't enough room there and continued my headlong rush till I reached the big lawn.

Here I dropped the little dog on the grass and fell down on my knees by its side in an attitude of prayer. I waited and watched as my heart hammered but those ribs were not moving and the eyes stared sightlessly ahead.



Oh, this just couldn't happen! I seized Bruno by a hind leg in either hand and began to whirl it round my head at a great speed. This method certainly met with my son's approval. He laughed so much that he fell down and sprawled on the grass.

When I stopped and glared at the still immobile ribs he cried, "Again, Daddy, again." And he didn't have to wait more than a few seconds before daddy was in full action once more with Bruno swooping through the air like a bird on

the wing.

It exceeded all Jimmy's expectations. He had probably wondered about leaving his jam sandwiches to see the old man perform but how gloriously he had been rewarded. I stopped and started again and at last at one of the intervals, the chest wall gave a heave and the eyes blinked.

With a gasp of relief I noticed Bruno began to lick its lips and look around her.

Jimmy was disappointed. "Aren't you going to do anymore, Daddy ?"

"No, son, no. I'll all over now."

"Well, that was funny. Why did you do it ?"

"To make the dog breathe."

"Do you always do that to make them breathe ?"

"No, thank heaven. Not often." I got slowly to my feet and carried the little animal back to the consulting room.

## Word Treasure

**frantically**: hurriedly and confused; **distraught**: very worried and upset; **professional**: of or belonging to a profession; **approval**: a favourable opinion of someone or something; **grabbed**: hold at once; **molar**: teeth at backside; **quivering**: moving; **forcep**: a tool;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. It has swallowed a \_\_\_\_\_ bone.

i. dog

ii. chicken

iii. goat

2. You can stop \_\_\_\_\_.

i. weeping

ii. playing

iii. worrying

3. Will it be all \_\_\_\_\_.

i. wrong

ii. right

iii. false

4. Jimmy was proved \_\_\_\_\_.

i. right

ii. wrong

iii. great

5. To make the \_\_\_\_\_ breathe.

i. dog

ii. cat

iii. cow

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

1. Bruno swallowed a chicken bone.

2. Josh wanted Bruno to die.

3. Jimmy showed interest in veterinary practice.

4. Bruno breathed just after the removal of the bone.

5. The vet made efforts to regain Bruno's consciousness.

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

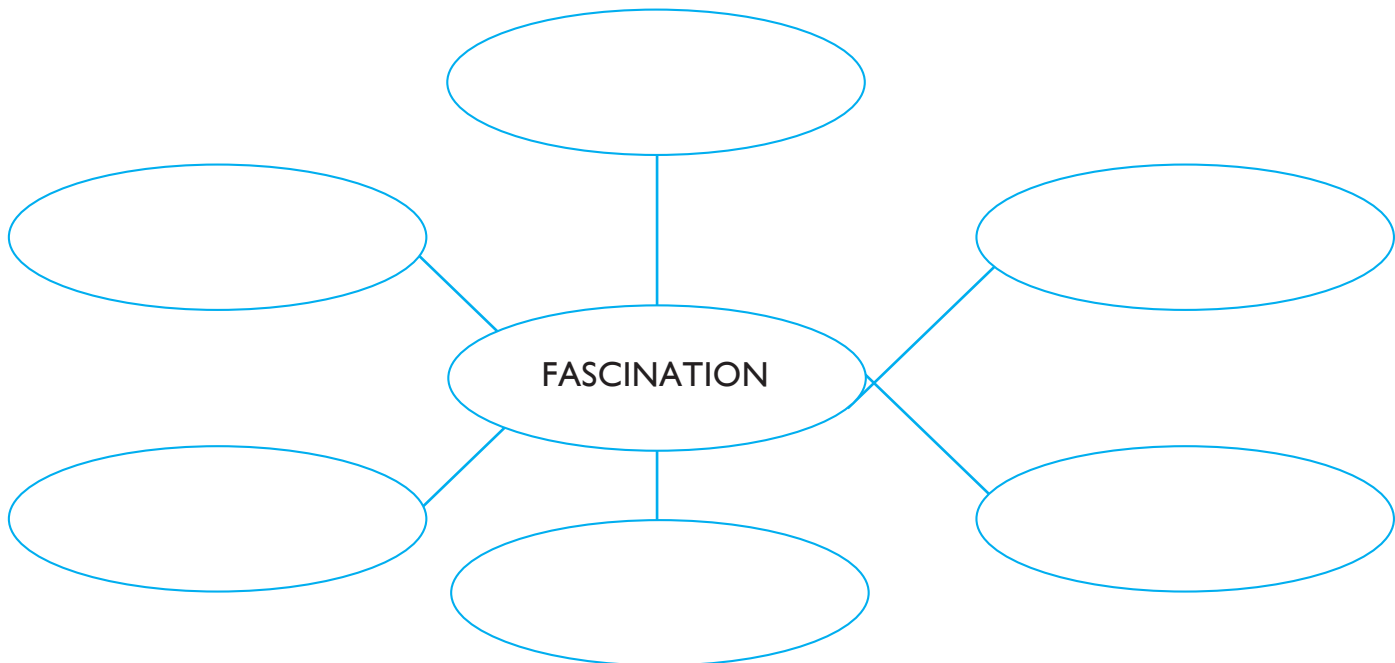
1. The barber was carrying \_\_\_\_\_ in his arms.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, my son, aged five trailed after us.
3. I began to \_\_\_\_\_ my fingers on the table and \_\_\_\_\_ at the little animal.
4. I dropped the piece of bone into the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It exceeded all Jimmy's \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. What signs of Bruno's illness did the Venus show ?
2. Why was the dog in such a discomfort and distress ?
3. What did the Vet doc see on opening the dog's mouth ?
4. Why had Jimmy come into the consulting room ?
5. Why did the vet decide to send Josh away ?
6. Explain this line—"My own satisfied smile was getting a little fixed."
7. When did the vet doc at first get relief ?
8. "No thanks heaven. No often ?" Who said this and why ?

**Fun With Words**

**A. Make as many words as you can from the given word :**



**B. Fill in the forms of verbs :**

1st FORM	2nd FORM	3rd FORM
a. breathe	_____	_____
b. _____	wondered	_____
c. think	_____	_____
_____	_____	continued
d. interest	_____	_____

**Fun With Grammar**

**A. Rewrite each of these sentences in their plural-form :**

1. My furniture is made of teak.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The ant is carrying a grain of sugar.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. This house is made of brick.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. This class is not taught science.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The cow feeds on grass.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns :**

1. God helps those who help \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ was drunk met with an accident.

3. A young lady \_\_\_\_\_ I knew came to our help.

4. I no longer believe \_\_\_\_\_ you say.

5. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ I would not do for you.



# 12

## The Diamond Necklace

She was one of those pretty, charming young ladies, born, as if through an error of destiny, into a family of clerks. She had no dowry, no hopes, no means of becoming known, and getting married to a rich man. She allowed herself to marry a petty clerk in the office of the Board of Education.

She suffered, for she felt she was born for all the fine, beautiful thing of life. She suffered from the poverty of her apartment, the shabby walls, the worn chair, and the faded hangings.

She had a rich friend, a schoolmate at the convent, whom she did not like to visit because it hurt so much when she returned to her own poor apartment.

One evening her husband returned looking excited. In his hand was a large envelope. "Here is something for you," he said. She quickly drew out a printed card.

The Minister of Public Instruction and Madame George Ramponneau request the honour of Monsieur and Madame Loisel's company, Monday evening, January 18, at the Minister's residence.

Instead of being delighted, as her husband had hoped, she threw the invitation on the table murmuring, "What do you suppose I want with that?"

"But, my dear, I thought it would make you happy. You never go out. This is a grand occasion."

She looked at him with an irritated eye and said, "What do you suppose I have to wear to such a formal party?"

He had not thought of that and stammered, "Why, the dress you wear when we go to the theatre. It seems very pretty to me."

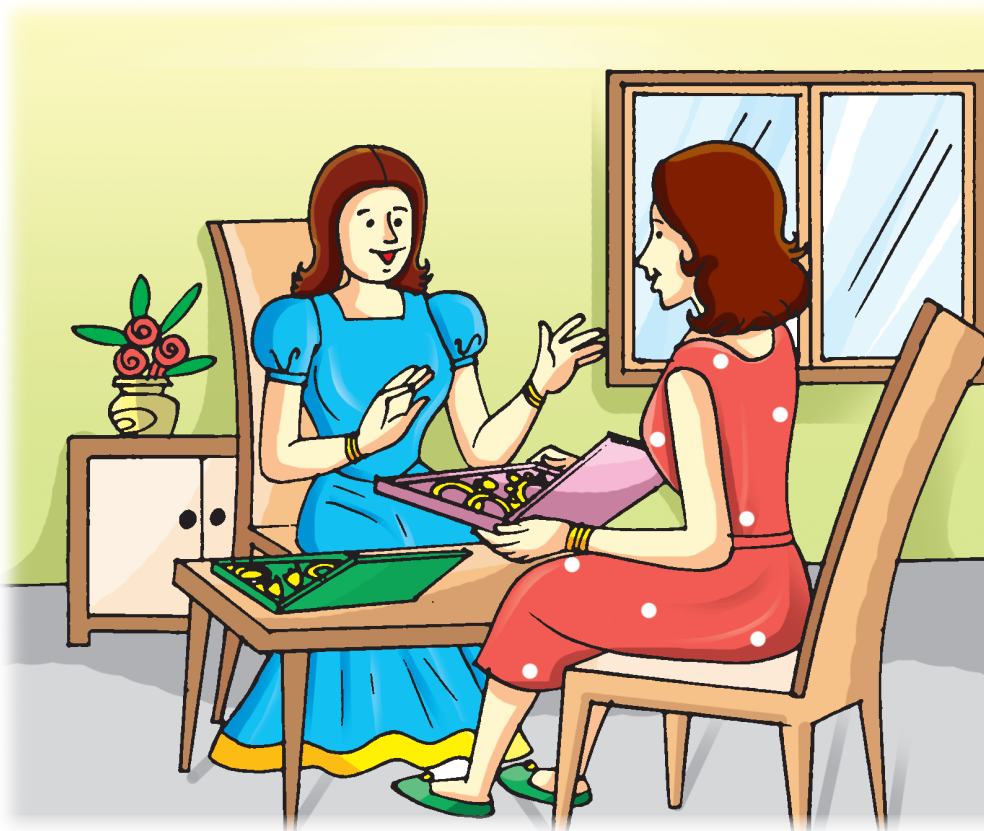
He fell silent, upset at the sight of his wife weeping.

"Let us see, Matilda. How much would a suitable dress cost, something simple?"

"I cannot tell exactly, but four hundred Francs ought to cover it," she said,

"Very well, I will give you four hundred Francs" The day of the ball approached and Madame Loisel seemed sad and anxious. Her husband said to her. "What is the matter with you?"

And she responded, "I am upset because I don't have a jewel to adorn myself with."



Then her husband cried out. "How stupid we are! Go and ask your friend Madame Forestier to lend you her jewels."

The next day she took herself to her friend's house and related her story of distress.

Madame Forestier took out a large jewel case, opened it, and said, "Choose, my dear."

Among the jewels she saw a superb necklace set with diamonds. She asked, in a hesitating voice, "Could you lend me this?"

"Why not yes, certainly."

The day of the ball arrived. Madame Loisel was a great success. She was the prettiest of all, elegant, gracious, smiling and full of gaiety. All the men noticed her, asked her name, and wished to waltz with her.

She danced with enthusiasm, thinking of nothing, floating on a cloud of happiness. She and her husband left the ball at around four o' clock. Out in the street, they found no carriage and began to look for one. There was one in the distance.

It took them as far as their door in Martyr Street. They went up to their apartment. She stood in front of the glass for a final view of herself in her glory and suddenly uttered a cry. Her necklace was not around her neck.

She turned towards her husband, "I have . . . I have. . . I no longer have Madam Forestier's necklace." And they looked in the folds of the dress, in the pockets, everywhere but did not find it.

They looked at each other, utterly cast down.

"It will be necessary," he said, "to write to your friend that you have broken the clasp of the necklace and that you will have it repaired. That will give us time."

She wrote as he directed. At the end of a week, they had lost all hope. Loisel declared, "We must take measures to replace this jewel."

They went from jeweller to jeweller seeking a necklace like the lost one. In a shop, they found a necklace of diamonds which seemed exactly like the one they had borrowed. It was valued at forty thousand Francs.

Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him. He borrowed the rest. When Madame Loisel took the jewels back to Madame Forestier, the latter said in a cold tone, "You should have returned them to me sooner, for I might have needed them" Madame Loisel now knew the horrible life of bare necessity. They had to pay this frightful debt and she would pay it. They sent away the maid; changed their lodgings.

She learned the heavy chores of a household, the haeful work of a kitchen. She washed the dishes and the soiled linen. The husband worked evenings and nights. This life lasted ten years. At the end of ten years, they had repaid all their debts. Madame Loisel now seemed old. She had become a downtrodden woman of a poor household.

One Sunday, as she was taking a walk, she suddenly saw Madame Forestier. Should she speak to her?

Yes, certainly. Why not?

And now that she had paid, she would tell her all.

She approached her, "Good morning, Jeannie."

Her friend uttered a cry of astonishment. "Oh! My poor Matilda! How you have changed!"

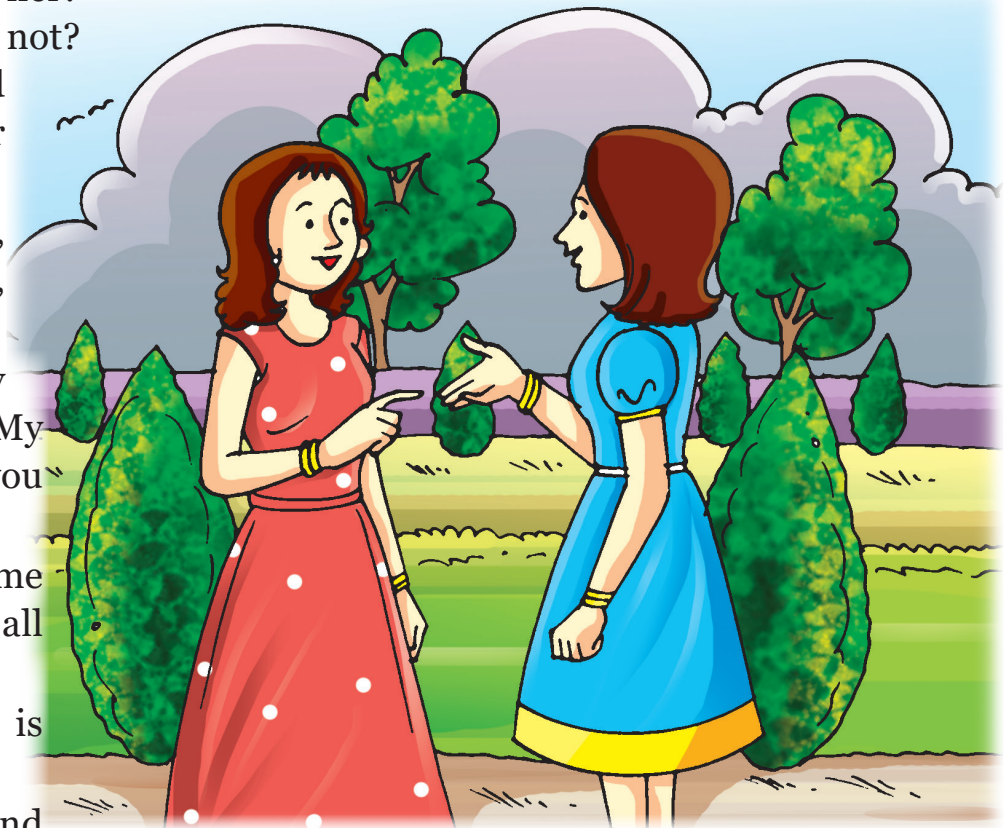
"Yes, I have had some hard days. . . and all because of you."

"Because of me? How is that?"

"Well, I lost diamond necklace that you loaned me. I returned another to you exactly like it. And it has taken us ten years to pay for it."

Madame Forestier took both her hands as she said, "Oh, my poor Matilda! The diamonds were false. They were not worth more than five hundred Francs!"

—Guy De Maupassant





## Word Treasure

**francs** : earlier currency of France; **distrees** : misery; **full of gaiety** : delightful; **logings** : house; **dowry** : amount of property or money brought by a bride; **shabby** : in poor condition; **excited** : very enthusiastic; **adorn** : make more beautiful or attractive; **glory** : magnificence or great beauty; **enthusiasm** : intense or eager enjoyment; **clasp** : grasp something tightly with one's hand; **chores** : a routine task, especially a household one **downtrodden** : oppressed or treated badly by people in power; **astonishment** : great surprise;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Matilda was unhappy on being married to a petty clerk because
  - i. She felt she was born to live a luxurious life
  - ii. She did not have rich friends and neighbours
  - iii. She was not having a diamond necklace
2. Matilda started weeping after hearing about the invitation because
  - i. She was not feeling well
  - ii. She didn't want to be seen by rich people
  - iii. She didn't have anything to wear
3. Why did Matilda go to Mrs. Forestier?
  - i. to take a diamond necklace
  - ii. to take a dress
  - iii. to meet her casually
4. What was the actual cost of the necklace?
  - i. 400 Francs
  - ii. 500 Francs
  - iii. 600 Francs

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

1. Matilda was married to a rich man.
2. Matilda was unhappy about invitation because she had nothing to wear.
3. Matilda borrowed a diamond necklace from Mrs. Foresties.
4. The necklace was lost at the party.
5. The necklace which was lost of true diamonds.

### C. Answer the following questions :

1. What was the reason of Maltida's unhappiness?
2. How did Maltida manage to have a dress and jewel for the party?
3. What happened when Maltida's and Loisel came back from the party?
4. How did Loisel arrange money to buy a new diamond necklace?
5. How long did it take Loisel to repay the money? How were those hard days, they had to face?
6. Why was Madme Forestier astonished when she met Madame Loisel after ten years?

### Fun With Words

#### ● Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words :

1. Shyam asked his friend for some \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. monetary  ii. monitory
2. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ who cannot face his enemy boldly.  
i. timid  ii. coward
3. He was walking \_\_\_\_\_ the president.  
i. besides  ii. beside
4. Suresh is \_\_\_\_\_ to smoking.  
i. devoted  ii. addicted
5. Plague is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease.  
i. contagious  ii. infectious
6. She is extremely \_\_\_\_\_  
i. handsome  ii. beautiful

### Fun With Grammar

#### ● Some times we talk about the plans of our near future. In this situation we use—

*am/are/is + going to + verb*

Such formation of sentence show intention and something that is likely to happen.

- Example.
- It is going to rain
  - I am going to finish the work

**A. Rewrite the following sentences using 'going to'**

1. He will win the race.
2. Reshabh will participate in competition.
3. I shall go to watch this movie next week.
4. She will help me to write it.
5. Tiger will come out for prey.
6. Ravi will tell her judgement.

**B. Respond with the situations with 'be going to' with the help of given verbs.**

Like : There is no milk for team. (get)

Ok, I am going to get milk.

1. You have lot of work to do. (finish)
2. The phone is ringing (answer)
3. The sum is too hard to solve it. (ask for help)
4. The mason is not working properly. (consult)
5. The farmers are in bad condition. (consult)

**Writing Skills**

- **Write a letter to your landlord to get the whole building whitewashed and repairing :**

Park Lane,

Mardras,

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir,

I shall be obliged if you please take the trouble of sending your labour here to get.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours truly  
J.C Ghosh  
Manager  
Meera Apartments.

## Speak Well

**For Teacher** : Tell the students the full form of all these given abbreviations.

1. VCR \_\_\_\_\_
2. CD \_\_\_\_\_
3. A.M \_\_\_\_\_
4. P.M \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ltd \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pvt \_\_\_\_\_
7. DRDO \_\_\_\_\_
8. ISRO \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity

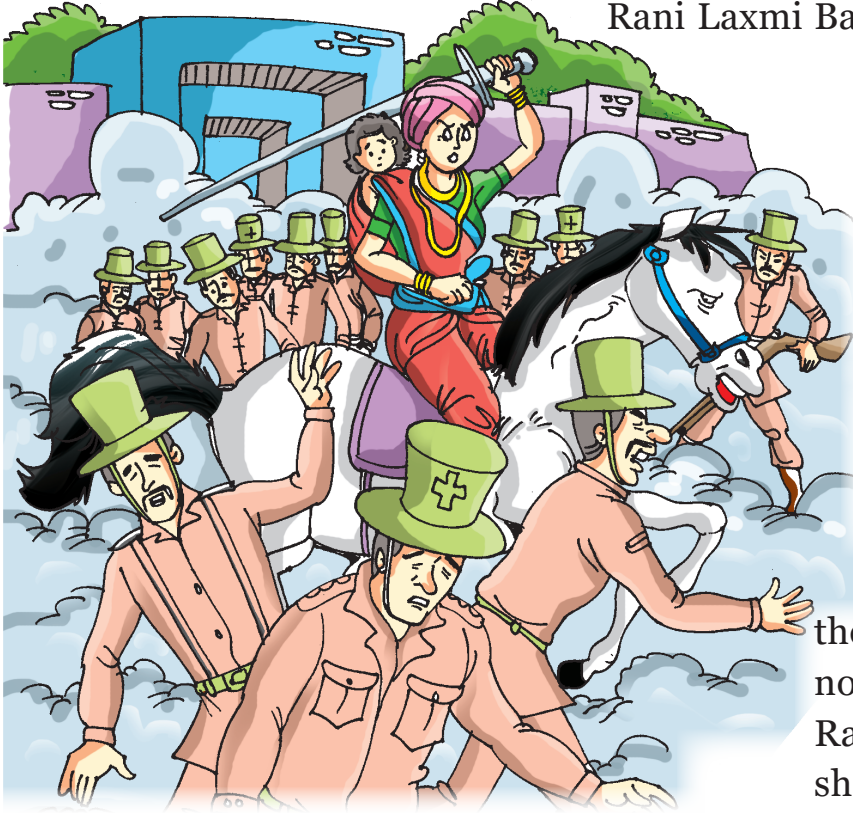
### ● Lets make a doll frill of different countries :

- Take a strip of stiff paper and fold it in the shape of an accordion.
- Draw the template of the paper doll on the top fold.
- Now cut the doll according to the template through all the folds.
- Open the paper cut out. You will get out a frill of dolls appearing to be holding hands.
- Colour the dolls in the print of different countries' flags.



## The Daring Rani Of Jhansi

The most daring and capable of the leaders of the rebellion was the Rani of Jhansi, Rani Laxmi Bai.



In 1854, Lord Dalhousie had sent Major Ellis to bring Jhansi under British rule. Gangadhar Rao, the Maharaja of Jhansi had died leaving behind a six-year old adopted son. Dalhousie had refused to accept the adopted son as the prince. Major Ellis appeared at the court and read out an announcement declaring that the East India Company would now rule them. The 17-year old Rani would receive a pension and she would be allowed to live in

the palace. Even as the announcement was being read out, the Rani had shouted, "Meri Jhansi Nahin Dungi". (I'll never give up my Jhansi).

During the next three years Rani Laxmi Bai was forced to live quietly in the palace on the pension she received from the British. In June 1857, the soldiers at Jhansi revolted. They captured the fort and killed the British officers.

In March 1858, the British attacked Jhansi. The Rani herself was in-charge of defending the fort. As the soldiers fired the guns, the women working at repairing the walls were hit by enemy cannon balls. When the ammunition ran out the fort, they hurled stones and logs at the enemy. At last, the British captured the fort and killed the people inside.

However, the queen, dressed like a man slipped out of the fort during the night. She had with her a small band of soldiers and her adopted son. She rode all through the night covering a distance of 34 Kms. In the morning the British horsemen caught up with her. While the soldiers engaged them in hand-to-hand fighting, the

Rani escaped.

Meanwhile, after his defeat at Kanpur, Tatya Tope had decided to join Rani Laxmi Bai. But before he could reach Jhansi, his forces were defeated at Betwa. He now met the Rani at Kalpi. Their combined forces challenged the British but were defeated once again. With this defeat the rebels seemed to have been completely crushed.

Rani Laxmi Bai and Tatya Tope marched to Gwalior. There they won over the personal troops of Sindhia, the ruler of Gwalior, and seized the fortress. The British army rushed towards Gwalior, for the ruler there was their ally.

On their way to Gwalior on 17 June 1858, they faced Rani Laxmi Bai leading a small band of soldiers on horseback.

The Rani and her soldiers were all dressed alike in blue uniforms and white turbans. Close to the Rani rode Mandarbai, a Muslim girl who was her close friend.

The British soldiers immediately joined the battle. It was a hot day and the Rani had been fighting for ten hours at a stretch. At one stage, being pursued by the soldiers, she urged her horse towards a narrow stream between steep rocks

but when she was about to cross the stream, she heard a cry from behind. She turned round and saw a British soldier in the act of killing Mandarbai. In a flash she was back at the soldier killing him with one stroke of her sword.

In the meantime, another soldier had crept up from behind her and struck her on the head. With blood streaming down her face, she urged her horse to jump the stream but the frightened horse would not move. At this moment a British soldier shot her in the chest and she fell face forward across her horse. The horse now leaped across the stream and took her to the spot where her soldiers were.

'Don't let the British touch my deadbody,' she whispered.

Soldiers laid her on a haystack and as she breathed her last, set fire to it. When the British arrived they found only the ashes.

Tatya Tope escaped and carried on the struggle for a while. He was, finally, betrayed to the British by a companion and was hanged. On 8 July 1858, fourteen months



after the outbreak at Meerut, the British had suppressed the Revolt.

The Revolt of 1857, though it began in the army, was more than a military uprising. It had the support of many different groups of people. Peasants and city-dwellers, Hindus and Muslims, soldiers and civilians came together in an effort to drive away the British from their country.

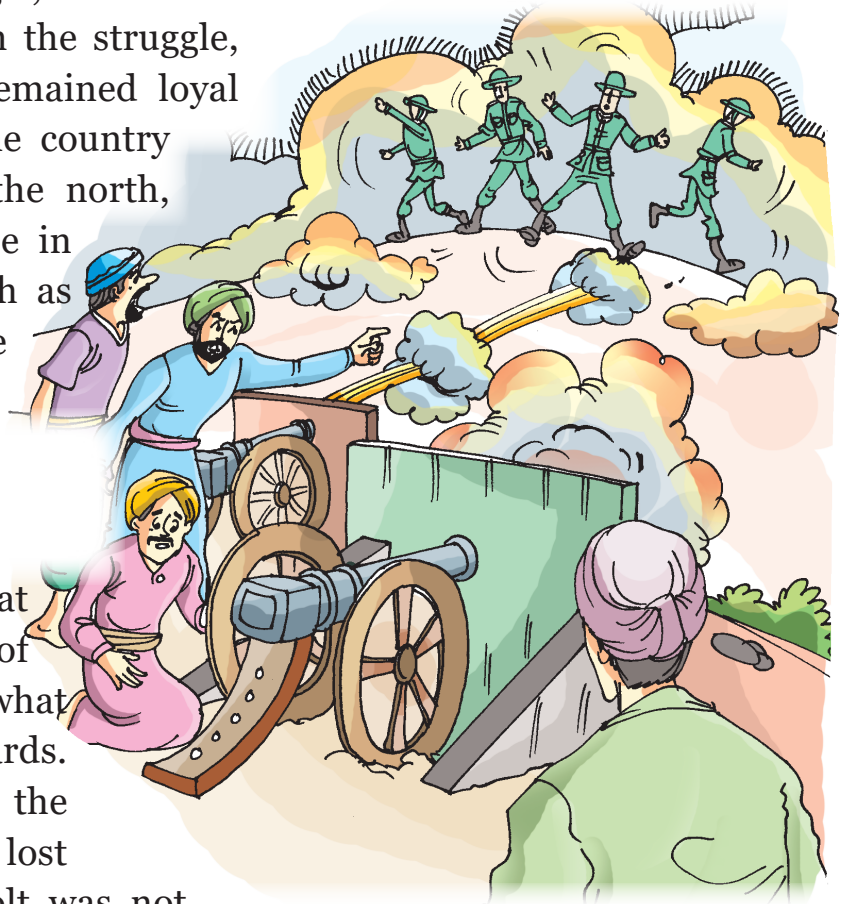
Unfortunately, the idea of a single, united Indian nation did not exist at that time. Though many Indians joined in the struggle, there were many more who remained loyal to the British. The south of the country remained aloof, and even in the north, Bengal and Punjab did not rise in revolt. Some Indian rulers such as Sindhia of Gwalior were on the side of the British and some rulers like Jang Bahadur of Nepal actively helped the British in crushing the rebels.

Though the rebels were sure that they had to drive the British out of India, they were not clear as to what they wished to set up afterwards.

Many rulers had joined in the struggle only to get back their lost power and privileges. The revolt was not

properly planned. It had no central leader to plan and lead the various attacks. The rebels were brave people, capable of many heroic deeds but they lacked discipline. Moreover, the British were well armed and the rebels were not.

It was hardly surprising that the revolt failed but it was the biggest and, in fact, the only widespread rebellion against British rule. It became a symbol of freedom.



## Word Treasure

**ammunition** : a supply of bullets and shells; **troops** : soldiers or armed forces; **unfortunately** : unluckily; **rebellion**: one who oppose the orclers; **revolted** : fight for freedom; **canon** : heavy arms; **crushed** : beaten with defeat; **fortress** : small fort; **peasants** : farmers;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- I'll never give up my \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. state  ii. kingdom  iii. Jhansi
- The \_\_\_\_\_ attacked Jhansi.  
i. police  ii. robbers  iii. British
- He now met the Rani at \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. Kalpi  ii. Gwalior  iii. Kanpur
- The \_\_\_\_\_ were very brave.  
i. rebels  ii. police  iii. people

#### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Lord Dalhousie agreed to accept the adopted son of Rani as the Prince.
- In June, 1857, the soldiers of Jhansi rose in revolt.
- Tatya Tope met Rani Laxmi Bai at Kalpi.
- All Indians joined the Revolt of 1857.
- The Revolt of 1857 was well-planned.
- Tatya Tope was hanged to death by British.

#### C. Answer the following questions :

- What was the announcement read by Major Ellis ?
- What was the role of women in saving the fort of Jhansi from the British soldiers ?
- What did the Rani's soldiers do when she asked them not to let the British touch her dead body ?
- How can you say that the Revolt of 1857 was more than a military uprising ?
- Which places in India did not take part in Revolt of 1857 ?
- Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail ?



## Fun With Words

### A. Add **-any, -cry, -ory** or **-ry** to complete the spellings of the following words :

- |              |       |            |       |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. mission   | _____ | 2. liter   | _____ |
| 3. geomet    | _____ | 4. laborat | _____ |
| 5. satisfact | _____ | 6. contra  | _____ |
| 7. surg      | _____ | 8. scen    | _____ |
| 9. machin    | _____ | 10. bound  | _____ |

### B. Make nouns from the following words :

- |           |       |            |       |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. refuse | _____ | 2. brave   | _____ |
| 3. rule   | _____ | 4. declare | _____ |
| 5. young  | _____ | 6. long    | _____ |
| 7. reject | _____ | 8. rebel   | _____ |

## Fun With Grammar

### A. 'Don't let the British touch my deadbody', she whispered, (Direct Speech) : She ordered the soldiers not to let the British touch her deadbody. (Indirect Speech)

#### Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

- I said, "He has done his work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Vijay said to him, "You have done your work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She said, "Karan is very sincere in his work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mother said to the children, "Do not disturb me."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The peon said, "The Principal is busy today."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The old woman said to her son, "I love you very much."  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Give punctuation marks wherever necessary :**

once upon a time of all the good days in the year on christmas eve old scrooge sat busy in his office it was cold dark wintry weather he could hear the people in the street walking up and down stamping their feet on the road to keep themselves warm the city clock had just struck three but it was quite dark already it had been light and day

**Writing Skills**

- **Suppose you were in eye-witness of the battle fought between Rani Jhansi and the British at Gwalior. Write a report for a newspaper describing in brief that how she fought bravely and at last sacrificed her life.**

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**Speak Well**

- **Make a list of some great Indian freedom fighter and discuss about their brave deeds in your school.**

**Activity**

- **Write few lines about one of the great women of India whom you consider as your ideal. :**

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It was spring time. A crowd of men, women and children were all going to the fair. Some walked, some rode on horses, others went in bullock-carts. One little boy went running by the side of his parents. He seemed to be full of life and laughter.

A number of toy-shops lined the way. The child stopped to look at the toys in one of them. Just then his parents called out : "Come, child, come."

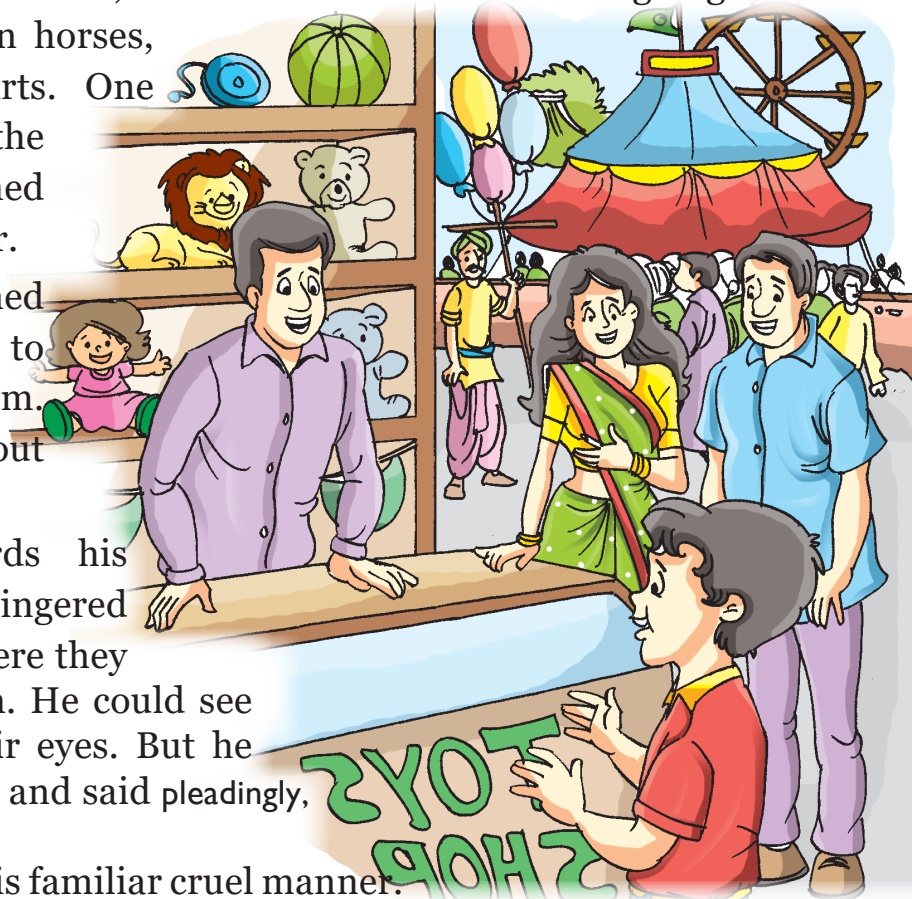
The child hurried towards his parents, but his eyes still lingered on the toys. He came to where they had stopped to wait for him. He could see the old, cold refusal in their eyes. But he couldn't suppress his desire, and said pleadingly, "I want that toy."

His father looked at him in his familiar cruel manner. The mother gave him her finger to hold. "Look, child, look," she said. "Look, what is before you." The pleasure of what lay ahead filled his eyes with eager joy.

They had left the dusty road on which they had walked so far. Now they had taken a narrow path that went through the mustard-fields. The plants were in full flower. The sea of yellow flowers looked like melting gold. Spreading over miles and miles, they looked like a sea of yellow light.

Pulled by their beauty, the child left the path and ran into the field. He was jumping like a young colt.

A group of butterflies were flitting about on their colourful wings. Suddenly one of them would fold its wings and sit down. The child would then try to catch it. But when he had almost caught it in his hands, it would flutter away in the air. One bold butterfly nearly settled on his shoulder. Before he could catch it, the mother called out : "come, child, come. Come on the path."



The child ran back to his parents. He walked abreast of them for a while but was soon left behind. The little insects along the path had attracted his attention.

"Come, child, come," his parents called from the shade of a grove where they had stopped for some rest. The child went running towards them. A shower of lovely flowers fell upon him as he entered the grove. Forgetting his parents, he began to gather the raining petals in his hands.

"Come, child, come," his parents called, as they left the grove. Soon they reached the end of the mustard-fields. Now the path led straight to the fair. The child could see many other paths full of crowds. They were all going to the fair.

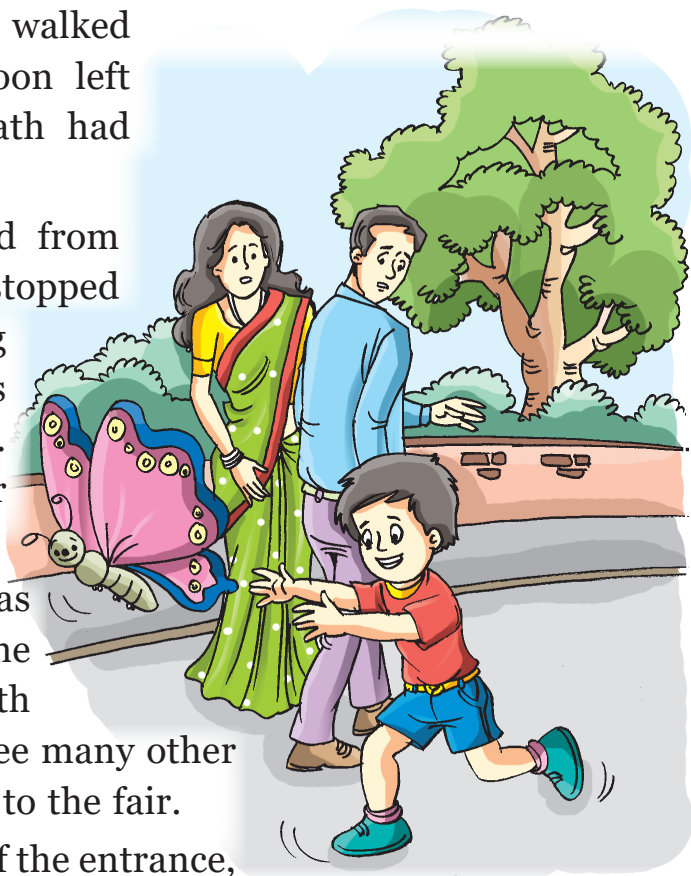
The fair was in full swing. At one corner of the entrance, there was a sweetmeat-seller. He was calling out : "Gulab-jamun, rasgulle, barfi, jalebi!" A large number of men, women and children were crowding round his counter.

The child's mouth watered for the barfi that was his favourite sweet. "I want that barfi," he said in a low tone. The child half knew that his request would not be heeded. So without waiting for an answer, he moved on.

A man stood holding a pole. Balloons of many different colours—red, green, yellow and purple—were flying from it.

The child was carried away by their silken colours. He wanted to have them all. But he knew what his parents would say. They would say that he was too old to play with them. So he walked on.

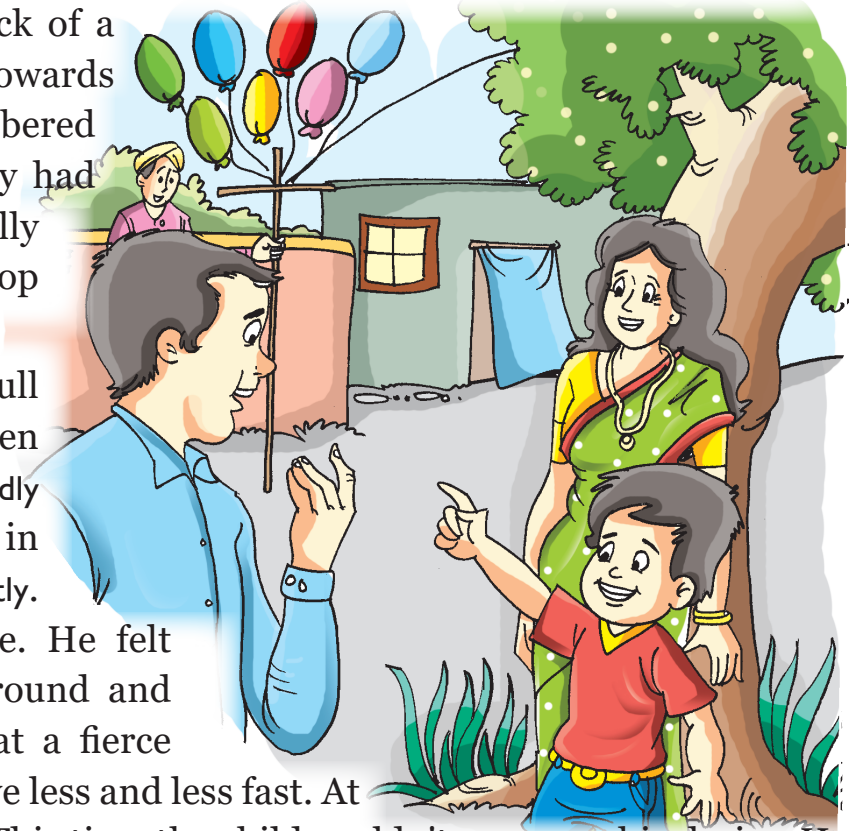
A little further, there was



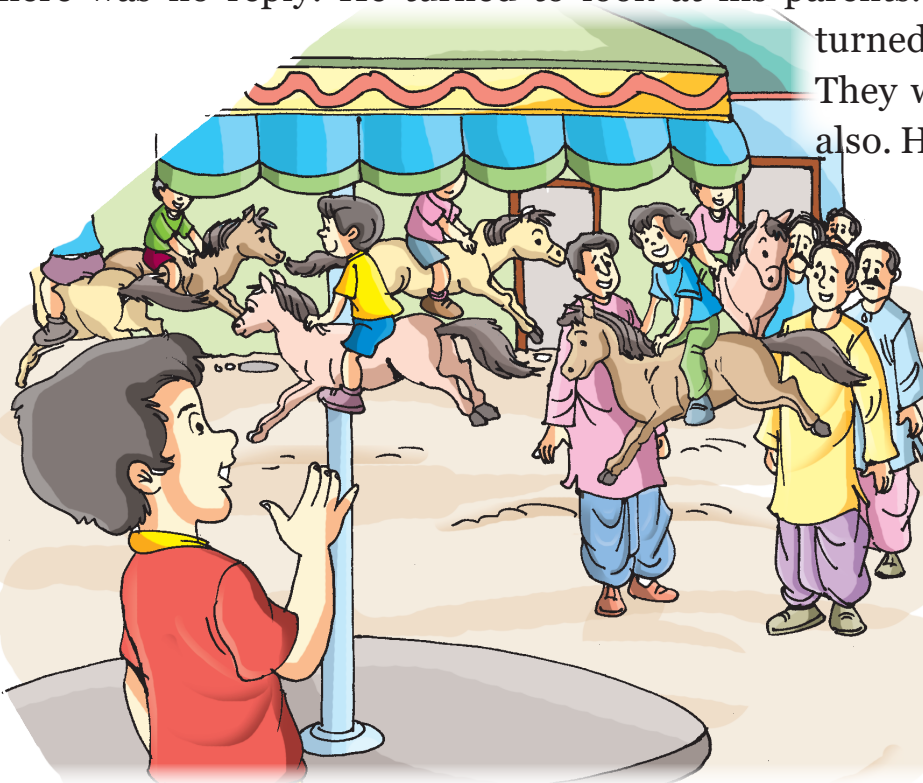
a juggler. He was playing a flute to a snake. The snake had raised its head. Its graceful bend looked like the neck of a swan. The child turned a little towards the juggler. But then he remembered what his parents had said. They had forbidden him to watch the silly tricks of jugglers. So he didn't stop there and moved on.

There was a roundabout in full swing. Men, women and children were laughing and shrieking madly as they went round and round in it. The child watched them intently.

A pink smile came on his face. He felt he himself was being carried round and round. The ring at first went at a fierce speed. Gradually it began to move less and less fast. At last it came to a complete stop. This time the child couldn't suppress his desire. He made a bold request : "Father ! Mother ! Please ! I want to go on the roundabout." There was no reply. He turned to look at his parents. They were not there. He



turned to look at the other side. They were not on the other side also. He looked behind. But there was no sign of them.



The child ran from where he stood. A full, deep cry arose from his dry throat. "Mother, Father !" he cried. Tears rained down his cheeks. In great fear, he ran to one side first, then to the other. He didn't know where to go. "Mother, Father !" he cried again and again.

His clothes were wet with the sweat of his body.

His cries now changed into sobs. He ran again, this time to a temple. All people

seemed to be crowding towards it. Every little inch of the space was crowded with men and women. The child ran through the people's legs, crying in little sobs, "Mother, Father !"

Near the entrance of the temple, the crowd became very thick. Men jostled each other. The poor child was knocked to and fro. He fell down and was going to be trampled underfoot. He cried at the highest pitch of his voice : "F-ather, M-other !" Luckily a man in the crowd heard his cry. With great difficulty, he lifted him up in his arms.

He carried him away from the crowd and asked. "How did you get here, child ? Whose baby are you ?"

The man tried to soothe the child. He took him to the roundabout and said, "Will you have a ride on the horses ?"

The child only shouted : "I want my mother, I want my father." His throat tore into a thousand sobs.

The man headed towards the place where the juggler was still playing his flute and the cobra was dancing.

"Look there, child," he said.

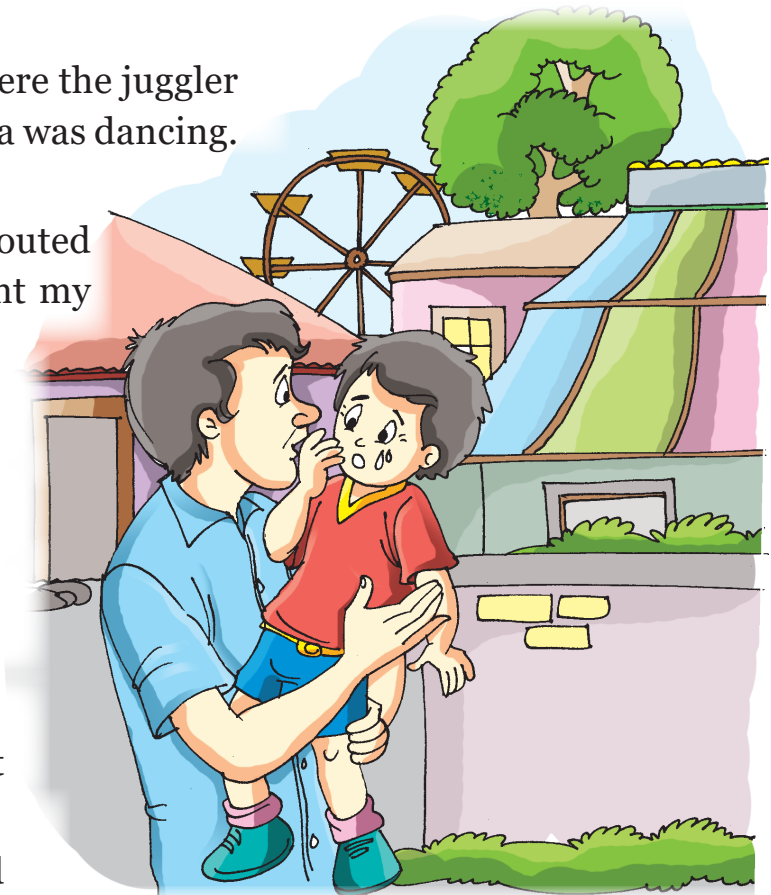
But the child closed his eyes and shouted as before : "I want my mother, I want my father."

The man took him to the balloon-seller. He thought that the bright colours of the balloons would distract the child's attention and quieten him.

"Would you have that red balloon ?" the man asked. But the child turned his eyes away from the balloons and sobbed : "I want my mother, I want my father."

He was really a very kind-hearted man. He thought that a gift of sweets would humour the child. So he took him to the sweetmeat-seller's shop and asked, "Would you like that barfi, child ?"

The child turned his face away from the shop and sobbed : "I want my mother, I want my father."



## Word Treasure

**pleadingly** : in a begging manner; **eager** : keen full of interest; **abreast of** : side by side; **grove** : a group of trees; **sweetmeat** : sweets rich in sugar; **graceful** : pleasing to look at; **shrieking** : giving out loud cries; **madly** : in a wild manner as if mad; **intently** : with eager attention; **jostled** : pushed roughly against each other; **to and fro** : backwards and forwards; **headed** : moved in the direction of; **quieten** : make calm or less **humour** : make someone happy; **silken** : soft, shining like silk;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The child ran back to his \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. school  ii. home  iii. parents
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was in full swing.  
i. fair  ii. market  iii. shop
- A man stood holding a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. tree  ii. pole  iii. rope
- Would you have that \_\_\_\_\_ balloon ?  
i. yellow  ii. blue  iii. red
- He was really a very kind-hearted \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. man  ii. woman  iii. money lender

#### B. The various points that the child goes to in the fair are given below, but they are not in the right order. Rewrite them in the right order.

- ✓ the temple 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ the roundabout 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ the balloon seller 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ the sweetmeat shop 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ the juggler with a dancing cobra 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### ● Now write in which order the man takes the lost child to various places so as to soothe him.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. What did the child want to have at the sweetmeat-seller's shop ?
2. The child wanted to have balloons; then why did he not ask his father for them ?
3. What was the juggler doing ?
4. Why did the child not stop to watch the juggler's tricks ?
5. Describe the scene at the roundabout.
6. Where was the child lost and how ?
7. What did the child do when he saw that his parents were not with him ?
8. Describe the scene at the temple.
9. How was the child saved from being trampled underfoot ?

**Fun With Words**

● **Read the following table :**

	Same spelling	Same pronunciation	Same meaning	Example
Homophones	✗	✓	✗	new-knew
Homonyms	✓	✓	✗	bow-bow
Homograph	✓	✗	✗	does- does (do+es) (female deer)

**Now find five word pair for each of the following :**

Homophones	Homonyms	Homograph
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



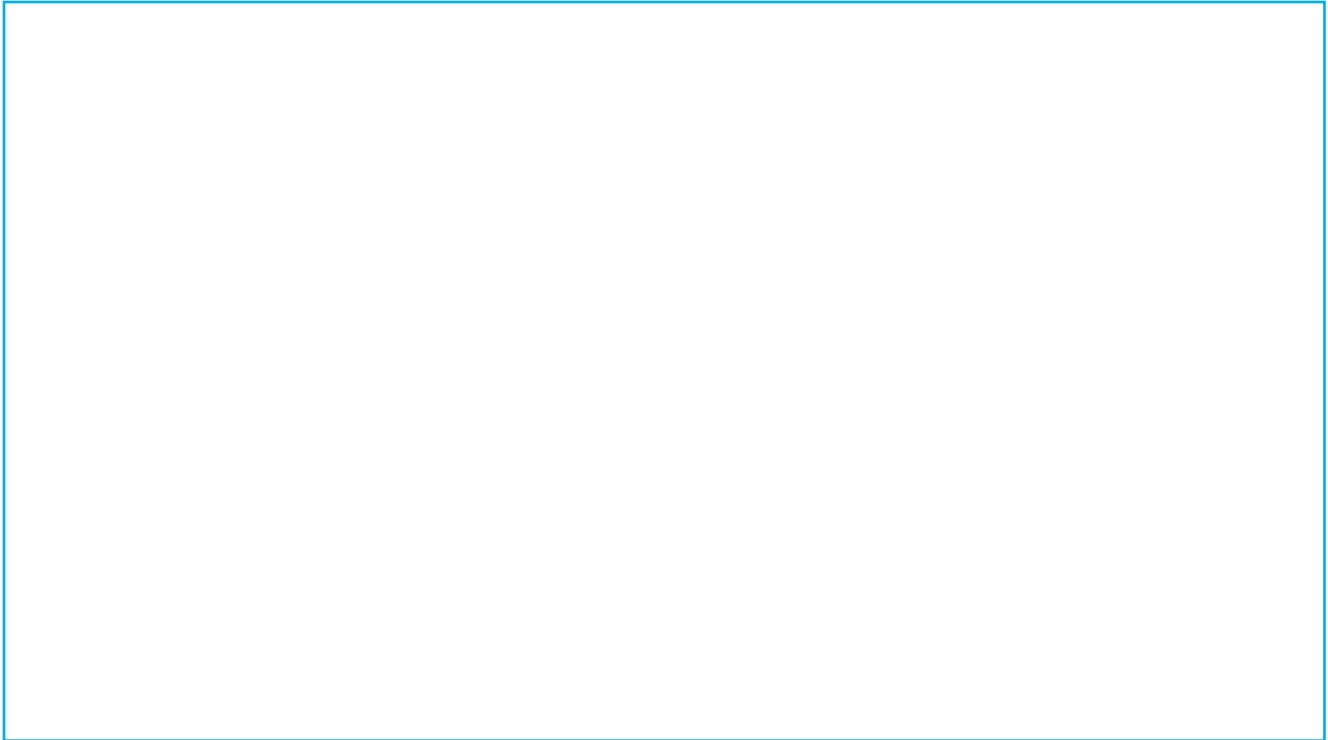


## Speak Well

- **What do you think about the lost child ? If you were the lost child then what will you do ? Discuss with your partner.**

## Activity

- **Draw some pictures of toys here :**



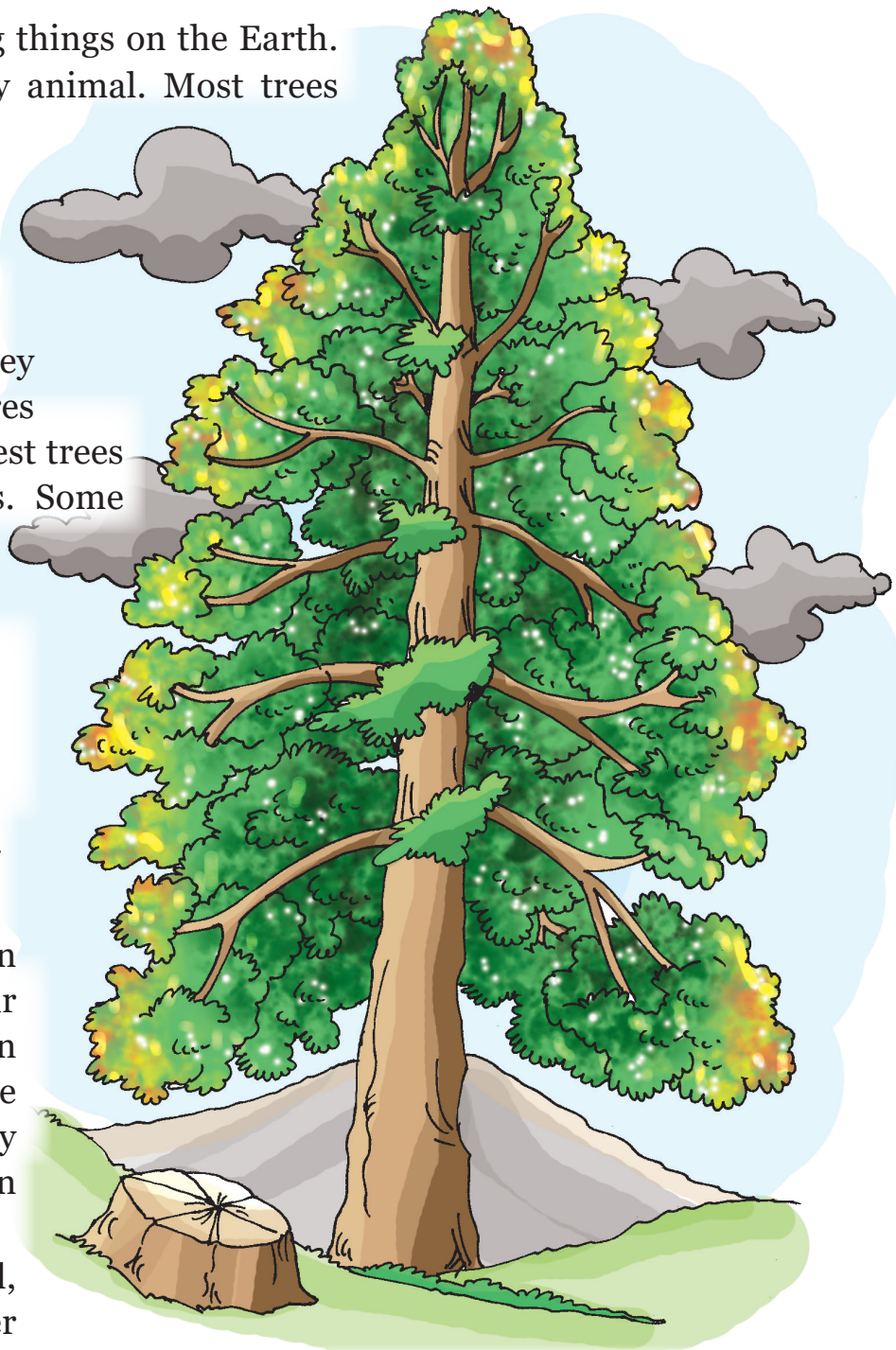
# Trees And Forests

Trees are woody plants with a thick stem or trunk. Large areas of land covered with woody plants are called forests.

Trees are the largest living things on the Earth. They live longer than any animal. Most trees grow to more than seven metres high. The biggest trees are the giant sequoias of California. These trees can grow to over 100 metres high. They can measure 25 metres around the trunk. The oldest trees are the Californian pines. Some of them are more than 4,500 years old.

The age of a tree can be told by counting the rings in its trunk. In most trees, new wood is formed each year in the form of a ring outside the wood of the previous year. These rings, as seen on the sawn trunk of a tree, are circular in shape. Each ring in the trunk represents one year of the tree's life. By counting the rings, we can tell the age of a tree.

In a year of good rainfall, the ring formed is thicker than the one formed in a year of less rainfall. Thus the rings of a tree can also serve as a chart of rainfall.



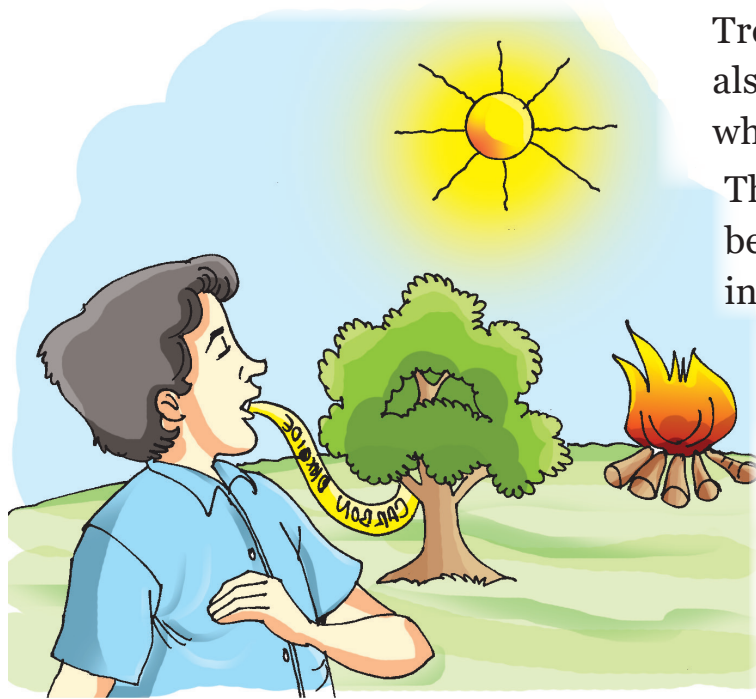
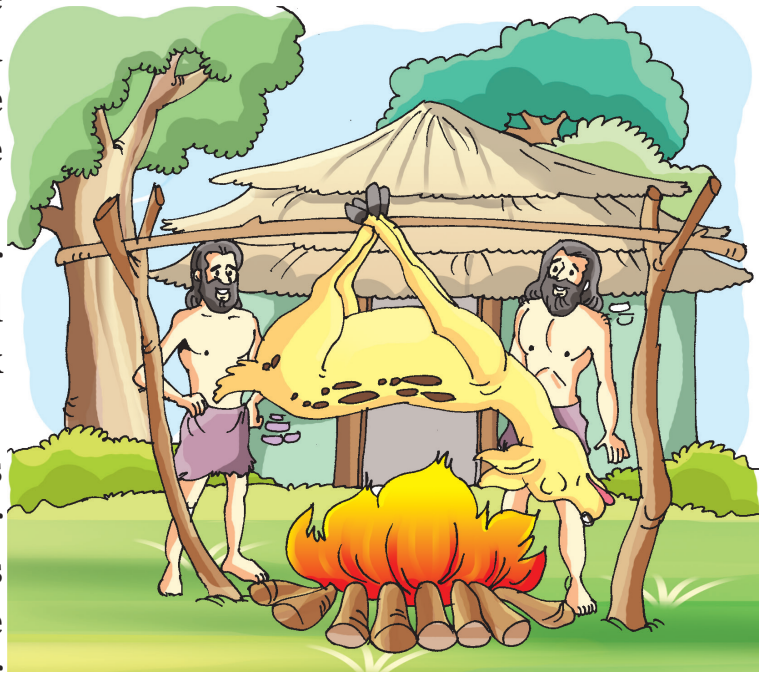
Trees are a most useful gift of nature to man. Without trees, it would be a very bleak world. Without them, life would be impossible. Now let's see what trees do for us.

Men in olden days used wood for making their homes, rafts, canoes and weapons. They used it as fuel to cook and to keep themselves warm.

In addition to wood, man was dependent on trees for many other things also. He got from them fruits and nuts for his food. Leaves of the palm and other trees were used for

thatching roofs. The bark and the leaves of trees were used for clothing. Utensils were made from calabashes, coconuts and the shells of other fruits. A number of medicines, dyes, tanning materials and spices were obtained from trees.

In present times also, man is no less dependent on trees. He has, no doubt, invented many things that can take the place of wood. He has begun to use concrete, steel, glass and plastics in place of wood. But even then the demand for wood has increased vastly. For example, we need lots and lots of wood for making paper, cardboard and packing cases.



Trees are invaluable for another reason also. They supply us with oxygen without which no life would be possible.

There is oxygen in the air, but it is being constantly used up and turned into carbon dioxide. When animals breathe and things burn, oxygen is consumed and carbon dioxide is produced. The green leaves of trees absorb this carbon dioxide. With the help of sunlight, they break it into carbon and oxygen. The carbon is used by green leaves to make starch. The oxygen is released back into the air.

Thus the oxygen used up in burning and breathing is replaced in the atmosphere. But for this, animals (including human beings) would soon die due to lack of oxygen.

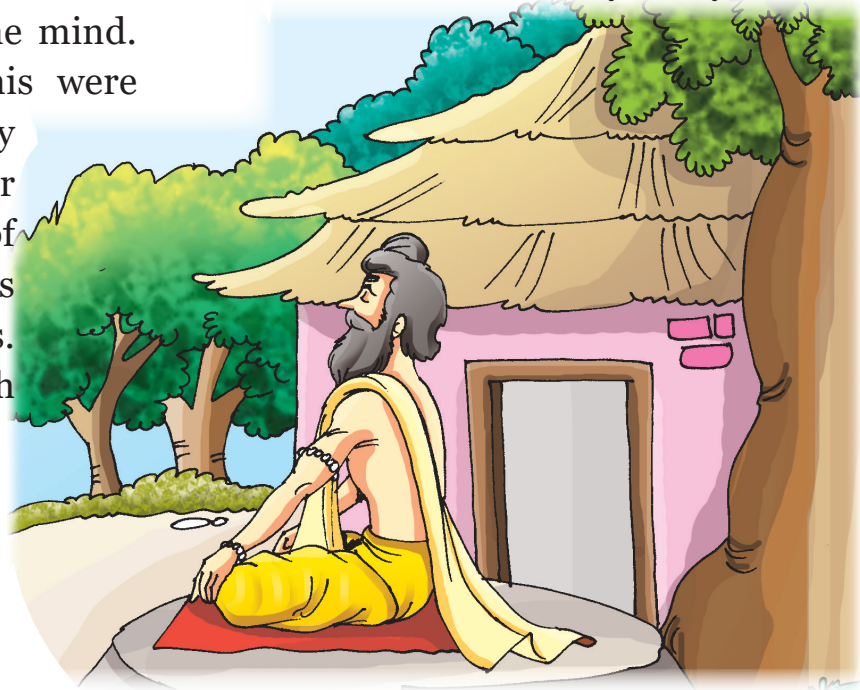
The starch produced by green leaves serves as food for animals. But for this, all animals would die from lack of food. Animals get all their food from plants or by eating animals that feed on plants.

Trees also help to cool the atmosphere. The leaves of trees give out a lot of water vapour. It helps to cool the air. When rain clouds pass through the cool air, they condense and come down as rain. That is why there is greater rainfall over places where we have thick forests.

Our earth has a fine layer of soil at the surface. All plants grow in this soil only. Under the soil, there are rocks of various kinds. Nature takes millions of years to form an inch of soil in thickness. But sometimes a single heavy shower can wash it off. Such a thing doesn't happen in places where we have forests or lots of trees. The roots of trees hold the soil together and protect it from being washed off.

We value trees not only for their usefulness, but also for their beauty. They refresh the eyes and bring peace to the mind.

That is why our ancient rishis were attracted to the forests. They lived in their forest homes or ashramas in the company of nature. It was in these ashramas that they taught their pupils. When Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he also chose a place full of trees. He called it Shantiniketan or the Home of Peace.



There was a time when our hills, mountains and even plains were covered with huge forests. As the population grew, trees were cut down to meet the demand for fuel and timber. Thus our wonderful forests came to be destroyed. Now we don't have enough trees to give us firewood even. So people are forced to burn cattle-dung which ought to be saved for use as manure. Cattle-dung is very necessary to maintain the fertility of soil. Chemical fertilizers along can't help. In many areas where only chemical fertilizers are used, the crop yields have started falling.

There is another grave danger. Now we don't have enough trees to treat all the carbon dioxide that is being produced in our homes, factories and by our autos. The air remains polluted and it can give us a number of serious diseases.

Trees are man's best friends. They are God's greatest gift to man. They are the invaluable wealth of a nation. It is our sacred duty to protect them and look after them well. For every tree that is cut down, we must plant at least two new trees and take care of them. If we don't care for trees, they too will stop caring for us. And then, imagine what will happen!



## Word Treasure

**bleak** : miserable discouraging; **rafts** : a flat structure of logs tied together, used as a boat; **vastly** : very greatly; **but for this** : if it had not been so; **feed on** : eat **cattle-dung** : animal waste; gobar; **grave** : serious **treat** : deal with **invaluable** : extremely useful **sacred** : connected with God; holy



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- They live longer than any \_\_\_\_\_.
 

i. animal <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. bird <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. man <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Trees are a most useful gift of nature to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

i. man <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. forest <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. creature <input type="checkbox"/>
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- There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.
 

i. bird <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. oxygen <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. ozon <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------
- Chemical fertilizer \_\_\_\_\_ can't help.
 

i. alone <input type="checkbox"/>	ii. only <input type="checkbox"/>	iii. both <input type="checkbox"/>
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## B. Answer the following questions :

1. What happens when animals breathe and things burn ?
2. How do trees treat the carbon dioxide produced by us ?
3. How do animals get their food ?
4. How do trees help to cool the atmosphere ?
5. How do trees help to cause rain ?
6. How do trees save the soil from being washed off ?
7. Why did our ancient rishis live in forests ?
8. How did our forests come to be destroyed ?

## Fun With Words

### A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets :

1. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ to health. (injure)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ depends on how hard we work. (succeed)
3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ disturbing me in my work. (constant)
4. Cattle-dung can maintain the \_\_\_\_\_ of soil. (fertile)
5. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ achievements in his life. (wonder)
6. It is our duty to \_\_\_\_\_ our parents in their old age. (service)
7. I go out for a walk in the morning to \_\_\_\_\_ in pure fresh air. (breath)

### B. Rewrite each sentence replacing the underlined words with those in the box :

*air, impossible, finished, tie up, in addition to, provide, save*

1. Trees **supply** us many things of daily use.
2. **Do your** shoelaces or you may trip and fall.
3. She **used up** all the potatoes to make chips.
4. Without oxygen life would be **out of the question**.
5. You need warm clothes to **protect** you against cold.
6. The play was badly acted, **besides** being far too long.
7. The **atmosphere** is very stuffy in here; can we open a window ?

## Fun With Grammar

- Use the words in brackets to complete the dialogues. Write the questions and answers in complete sentences.

1. A : \_\_\_\_\_ (where / your parents)  
 B : \_\_\_\_\_ (watch / TV)
2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? (what / Radha / do)  
 B : \_\_\_\_\_ (homework)
3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? (which book / you read)  
 B : \_\_\_\_\_ (a book of stories)
4. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? (where / Rajan)  
 B : \_\_\_\_\_ (have a bath)
5. A : \_\_\_\_\_ ? (why / you / stand / here)  
 B : \_\_\_\_\_ (wait / for somebody)

## Writing Skills

- Now suppose you see a man who is felling a tree to have firewood. Write a short paragraph on how you'll convince him not to cut down the tree. (Write in about 50 words.)

## Speak Well

- "Trees are the base of living beings." Discuss with partner about this statement.

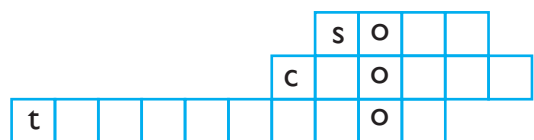
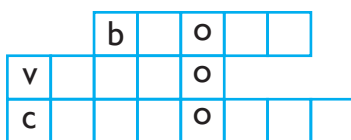
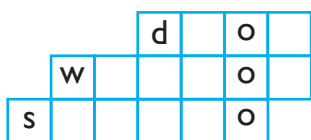
## Activity

- Write in the crossword nine words for things that you can find in most homes. All the words have the letter O in them. The first letter of each word is already there. Here are the other letters that you need.

For the first 3 words : d e e i n o r r t w

For the second 3 words : a b d d e i k o p r s u

For the third 3 words : a e e e f i i k l n o r s v

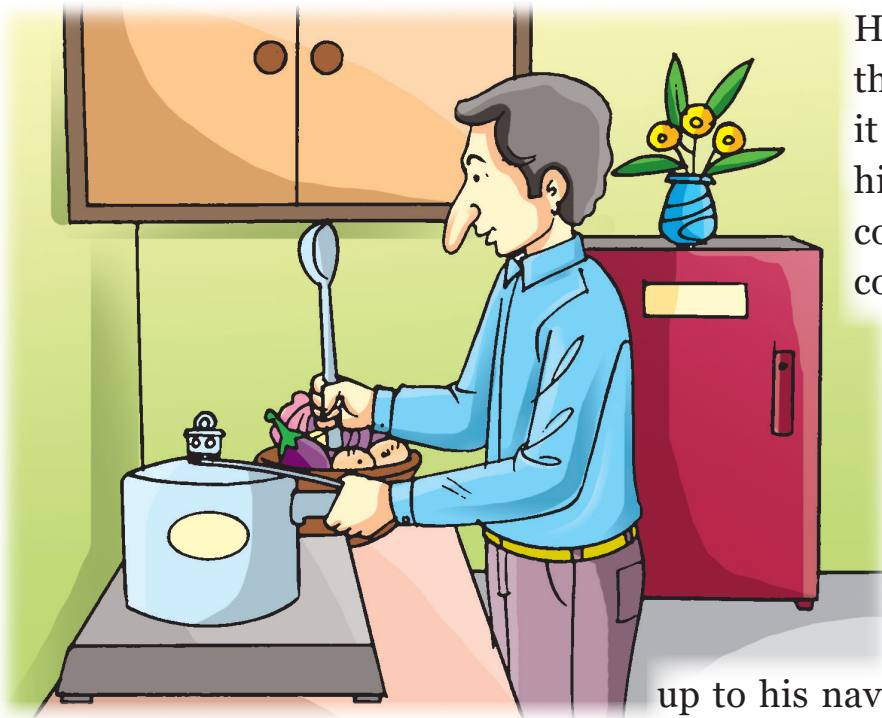




## The World Renowned Nose

I recored here the true story of that nose. The owner of that world-renowed nose began. No one knew him before that. Does the twenty fourth year in a person's life have any special significance? Who knows? One looks through the recorded pages of world history one find that the twenty fourth year had a significance in many great lives. Students of history need hardly be told this.

The hero of our story was a cook, a kitchen worker if you like. He was not particularly intelligent. He could not read and write. His world was confined to the kitchen. He was totally indifferent to the happenings outside the kitchen. Why should he pay attention to them? He could eat to his satisfaction; sleep; work. His daily routine was confined to these activities.



He did not know the names of the months of the year. When it was time for him to receive his salary his mother would come and take it. He lived a contented life till he reached his twenty fourth year. Then an amazing thing happened!

His nose began to grow in length everyday. It grew up to his chin. Like that the nose began to grow. It seems that within a month, it grew

up to his navel. Did he feel uncomfortable? Not in the least! He could breathe freely. He

could distinguish between smells.

However, because of his nose, the poor cook was dismissed from his service.

What was the reason?

No group came forward with the battle cry: "Take back the dismissed employee. Political parties shut their eyes to this piece of rank injustice. No lover of humanity came forward to help."

The poor cook! No one had to tell him why he had lost his job. The reason was that the people living in the house where he worked could find no peace or quiet because of him. People came visiting night and day, to see the long-nosed one. Photographers bested them, news reporters became a nuisance. A number of things were from the house.

As the dismissed cook sat straving in his lonely hut, he was convinced of one thing: his nose had acquired great publicity!

People from distant lands came to see him. They stood stunned with surprise at his long nose. Some touched it too. But no one asked 'Have you eaten today? Why do you look so weak? There was he a wild animal to be kept starving? He might be a fool, but he was a human being. One day he called his old mother aside and told her in a whisper: Get these horrid people out!'

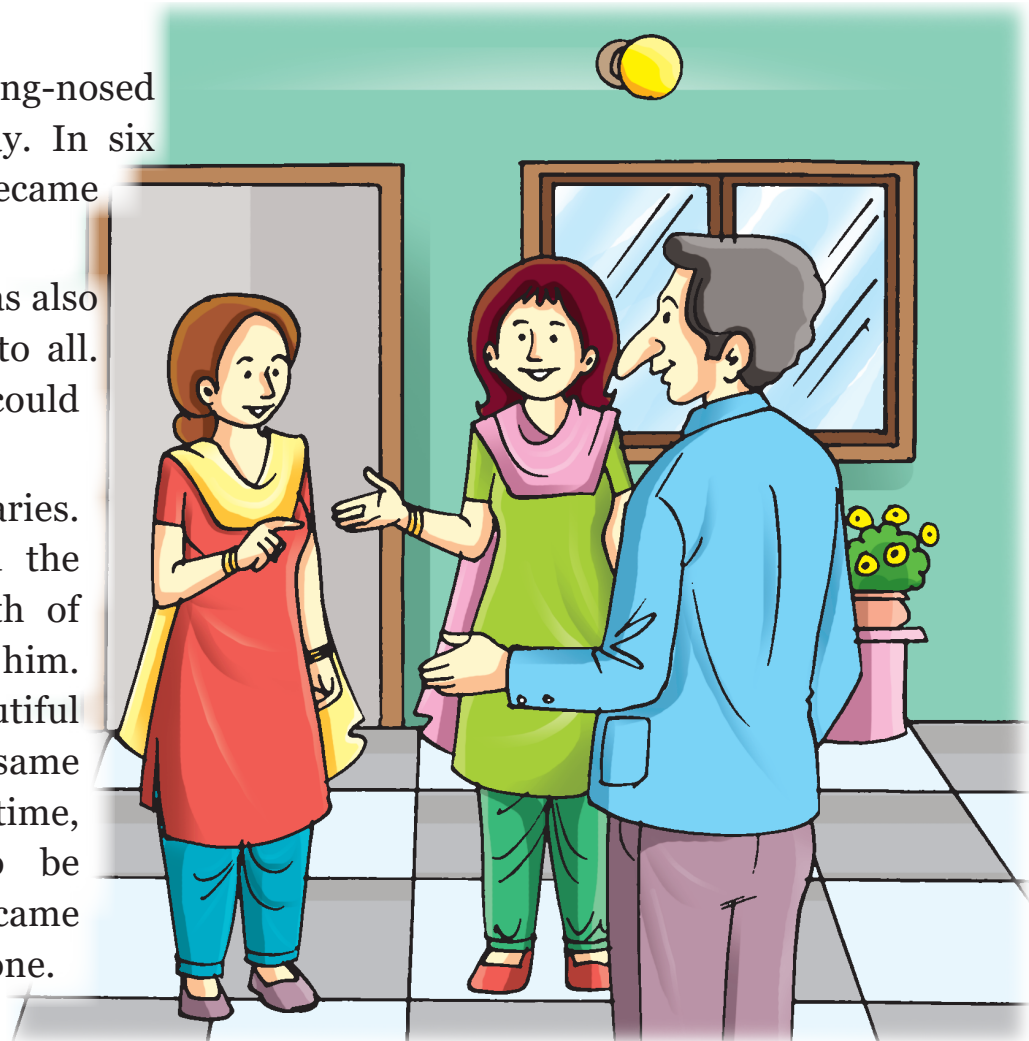
The mother promptly put them all out and closed the door.

Good fortune dawned on the mother and soon after that day people began to bribe the mother to see her son's nose! Some upholders of justice protested against this corruption. But government hand joined revolutionary parties, out to sabotage the government

The income of the long-nosed one grew day by day. In six years the poor cook became a millionaire.

He princely abode was also a guest-house open to all. Anyone at any time could get a meal there.

He had two secretaries. Both of them loved the long-nosed one. Both of them worshipped him. When two beautiful females love the same person at the same time, there is bound to be trouble. Troubles came into the long-nosed one.



Other people also loved the long-nose one. That long nose reaching down to the navel was considered a sign of greatness. The long nosed one gave his opinion on important world events. Newspapers published his comments.

'An aeroplane with a speed of 10,000 miles an hour had been built! The long-nosed one commented thus on the event...!'

When people heard that the highest peak in the world had been scaled, they asked: 'What does the long nosed one say about this?'

If the long-nosed one said nothing about an event... hoo! It was unimportant. And so the long-nosed one was expected to comment about anything and everything!

Painting, the watch trade, the soul, publishing houses, life after death, the conduct of newspapers, hunting.

It was at this time that conspiracies were hatched to capture the long-nosed one. Capturing something, taking something by physical conquest, was nothing new. The major part of world history consists of conquests and captures.

First of all, it was the government that made an attempt to capture the long-nosed one. They tried a confidence trick. The government awarded him the title 'Chief among the long-nosed ones' and gave him a medal. It was the president himself who tied the bejewelled gold medal round the neck of the long-nosed one by the hand, the President tweaked the tip of the long nose. This was filmed by news cameramen and shown in all theatres.

By that time the political parties in the country came forward enthusiastically. Comrade long-nosed must give leadership to the people struggle! Comrade long-nose indeed! Whose comrade? Comrade in what? God! Poor long-nosed one!

The long-nosed one must join the Party! Which party? There were many parties. How would the long-nosed one join different parties at the same time?

The long-nosed one said in his own tongue, 'Why should I join party and parties? Me, I am too tired.'

'Should I join any party?' the long-nosed one asked one of his secretaries. She said: 'Why should you?'

By that time one of the political parties had come out with the slogan, 'Our party is the long-nosed ones party, the long-nosed ones party is the people's party!'

Members of other parties were incensed by this. They got at one of the secretaries and made her issue a scathing statement against the long-nosed one: 'The long-nosed one has deceived the people! He made me a partner in a fraud. Let me decalare the truth to the public: the long nose is made of rubber!'

Wow!!! All the newspapers flashed the news on their front pages. The nose of the long-nosed one is made of rubber!

Would the people keep quiet at this? Would they not react in anger? Cables, telephone calls, letters from all parts of the world! The President was allowed no peace or quite. Destruction to the rubber nose of the long-nosed one! Down with the long-nosed party! Long live revolution.

When the anti-long nose party out on this statement the opposing party made the other secreatry issue a counterstatement: 'Beloved countrymen, citizens! What she has said is a lie. She was trying to keep for herself the wealth and good name of comrade long-nose. One of her brothers is in the opposite party. Let me reveal the true colours of the members of the other party. I am the faithful secretary of comrade long-nose. I know for a fact that the nose of the comrade is not made of rubber. It is as my own heart beating inside me. Longlive the members of the party supporting comrade long-nose! Long live revolution!'

What was to be done? There was confusion in the minds of the people. The leaders of the party against the long-nosed one began finding fault with the President and the government: 'Stupid government! They gave the title of "Chief among the long-nosed ones" to the deceiver of the people. They gave him a gold medal. There is betrayal of national interest in all this. This President must resign. The Ministry must resign! The rubber-nosed one must be killed!'



The President reacted angrily. One morning the army and their tanks surrounded the house of the poor long nosed one. He was arrested and taken away.

There was no news of the long-nosed one for some time. The People forgot about his existence. Then came fresh news with the impact of a nuclear bomb! Do you know what happened? Just when the people had forgotten everything came a brief announcement from the President: 'The trial of the "Chief of the long-nosed ones" will take place on March 9. Expert doctors who came as representatives of 48 countries will examine him. All the newspapers of the world will be represented. The proceedings will be filmed. People must keep calm.' People are people. They could not keep calm. They came in large numbers into the metropolis. They set fire to police stations. They destroyed government buildings.

March 9, at eleven a.m. The square in front of the Presidential Palace was a vast sea of humanity. The loudspeakers blared forth: 'People must be disciplined. The examination has begun!'

The doctors surrounded the long-nose one in the presence of the President and cabinet ministers. One doctor blocked the nostrils of the long-nosed one; he immediately opened his mouth wide.

Another doctor took a needle and punctured the tip of his nose. To his amazement a drop of blood appeared at the tip of the nose.

The doctor gave their unanimous verdict: "The nose is genuine".

One of the female secretaries kissed the long nosed on the tip of the nose.

Long live Comrade long-nose! Long live the chief of the long-nosed ones! Long live the Progressive people's party of the long-nosed one!

As this shouting and revelry ended, the President thought of another gimmick. He nominated the long nosed one as a member of Parliament. That was the end of it all.

But the parties of which the long-nosed one was not a member formed a United front and began to say: 'The Ministry must resign!'

Look at the way falsehood was being perpetuated! Would there not be confusion of thought? What would the poor intellectuals do?

—V.M.Basheer

## Word Treasure

**confined** : not free to move; **contented** : struggle to surmount a struggle; **nuisance** : a person or thing causing inconvenience; **pilfered** : stolen; **starving** : cause to suffer or die from hunger; **horrid** : causing horror; **promptly** : immediately; **downed** : knock or bring to the ground; **sabotage** : to destroy somebody's

efforts or achievements; **accain** : praise enthusiastically and publicly **above** : a place of residence; **navel** : the umbilicus; **conspiracies** : a secret plan by a group to do something harmful; **hatched** : conspire to devise; **conquest** : the subjugation and assumption of control a place; **comrade** : a colleague or a fellow member of an organization; **incensed** : to make somebody extremely angry; **scatbing** : severely critical **plashed** : cause liquid to strike or fall on something in irregular drops; **betrayal** : cheating; **unanimous** : two or more people fully in agreement; **gimmick** : a publicity stunt; **perpetuated** : continued; **revelry** : lively and noisy festivities, especially when these involve drinking a large amount of alcohol;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Where does a long nose man work?
  - i. As peon in an office
  - ii. As teacher in a school
  - iii. As a cook in a kitchen of a family
2. Why was he dismissed from his job?
  - i. Because of his long growth of nose
  - ii. Because he didn't look well
  - iii. Because he stole some money from the place, he worked
3. How many secretaries did long nose man have?
  - i. One
  - ii. Two
  - iii. Three
4. Why did govenment parties want long nose man to join their party?
  - i. Because he was very educated
  - ii. Because he was very hard working.
  - iii. Because he had become popular among people
5. Who proved that the nose was genuine?
  - i. Political parties
  - ii. Doctors
  - iii. His mother

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Long nose man lived a \_\_\_\_\_ life till he reached his twenty fourth year.
2. Photographers bestered them, news reporters become a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Good fortune \_\_\_\_\_ on the mother.
4. The long nose reaching down to the naval was considered a sign of \_\_\_\_\_.

5. It was at this time that \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ to capture the long-nose one.
6. All the newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the news on their front pages.
7. The doctors gave their \_\_\_\_\_ verdict.

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :**

1. The long-nose man has worked as a cook.
2. The long-nose man was highly qualified.
3. The long-nose man got promoted because of his long growing nose.
4. People started looking for his comments or advice on every events.
5. Political parties wanted to make him a member of their parties.
6. The nose was made of rubber.



**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. What kind of person was long nosed man before getting popularity?
2. How did a long-nosed man become popular?
3. What difference did he face in his life after becoming popular?
4. What happened when he joined one of a political party?
5. Why were doctors called and what verdict was given by them?
6. What happened after getting a verdict from the doctors?

**Fun With Words**

- **Write the words which describe the home or habitats of the noun subjects. Take help from the given box :**

*Hive, Burrow, Cottage, Stable, Hermitage, Igloo, Barrack, Palace, Jail, Monastery, Mansoon, tent*

1. Spider \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rabbit \_\_\_\_\_
3. Soldiers \_\_\_\_\_
4. Monk \_\_\_\_\_
5. Knight \_\_\_\_\_
6. Peasant \_\_\_\_\_
7. Prisoner \_\_\_\_\_
8. Bee \_\_\_\_\_





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### Speak Well

*Teacher:* Good morning, dear students.

*Student:* Good morning, Sir.

*Teacher:* Ali, bring your homework notebook to me.

*Student:* Sorry sir. I forgot my notebook at home.

*Teacher:* Did you do your home work?

*Student:* Yes, sir. But I left my notebook at home.

*Teacher:* How is it possible? I think you have not completed your homework and it is just an excuse.

*Student:* No, Sir, actually all of sudden I had to go my uncle's place as he was not feeling well.

*Teacher:* Do you prefer other things to your studies?

*Student:* No sir. Next time I shall be careful.

*Teacher:* That's good. Go back to your seat and sit down.

*Student:* Thank you, sir.

### Activity

- **Make different face smilies as you see in facebook. Consider the following expressions :**

angry

funny

Grimacing

hugging face

## Barmecide's Feast

Once there was an unmarried young man named Muhammad Beig. He lived in Baghdad. He was the only child of his parents. His mother had already died. He got a lot of money when his father died. But, having wasted it all, he was forced to beg. However, he did not beg in the streets. Being very polite and clever he easily won the favour of the servants of rich men. Then he went to a rich man to beg, and he never came back empty-handed.



One day he was passing by a big beautiful house at the gate of which some servants were standing. They were all in fine clothes. Hoping to get some alms he went to them, and asked, "Whose house is this?"

"Where do you come from, good man?" asked a servant. "Don't you know that this is the house of Barmecide, who never turns away anyone empty-handed?"

Muhammad Beig asked the servants if they would give him alms.

One of the servants said to him, "You had better go in and beg from our master."

So the young man went in, and after passing through many rooms, at last came to a very beautiful room where he saw an old man with a long white beard, seated on a sofa.

The old man welcomed him so kindly that he at once said to him, "Sir, I am a poor man. I have come to you for alms. I am very hungry."

The old man said, "Young man, is it possible that a man like you should remain hungry while I am in Baghdad?"

"Sir," said the young man, "I haven't eaten anything since morning."

"What !" said the old man. "Are you dying of hunger ? Here, slave, bring water so that we may wash out hands before we start eating."



No slave came, but Muhammad Beig saw the old man rubbing his hands together as if someone were pouring water over them. Then the old man said to him, "What are you waiting for, my son ? Why don't you wash your hands, too ?"

Thinking that it was a joke on the part of the old man Muhammad Beig went near him and pretended to wash his hands.

Then the old man called out, "Slaves, set food before us at once. We are very

hungry."

No food was brought. But the old man pretended to help himself from a dish and carry the food to his mouth. He said to Muhammad Beig, "Eat, my son, eat. Help yourself as if you were in your own house."

"Thank you, sir," said the young man, imitating the old man's gestures.

"How do you like this bread ?" asked the old man. "I myself think it is very tasty, isn't it ?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young man, who could see neither any bread nor any other items of food, "it is really very tasty. I have never tasted anything like it in my life."

"Eat as much as you want," said the old man.

"Thank you, sir," said the young man. "I am enjoying the feast."

The old man ordered many sorts of food that never came. He praised each one very much and pretended to eat it. Poor Muhammad Beig went on imitating the old man's gestures with patience. At last the old man suggested taking some wine.

"No," said the young man, "I never take wine."

But, when the old man said it was impossible for him to drink alone, the young man agreed to take a little wine with him. However, the old man pretended to fill their glasses so often that, at last, Muhammad Beig lost his patience. Pretending to be dead drunk he rose from his seat and struck the old man such a blow that he fell to the ground. He was about to give him a second blow when the old man called out, "Stop ! Stop ! have you gone mad ?"

"Sir," said Muhammad Beig, "Please forgive me. It is the fault of the wine I have taken."

At this the old man, instead of getting angry, began to laugh. He took the young man into his arms and said, "I have been looking for a man like you for long. From this time on all that is in my house is yours. You have been good enough to join in my joke. You pretended to wash your hands, and to eat and drink when nothing was there. Now you shall have a really nice dinner."



Then the old man clapped his hands three times, and all the dishes they had tasted in their imagination before were brought in, and Muhammad Beig really enjoyed the feast.

Old Barmecide had no wife or children, and he became so fond of poor Muhammad Beig that he decided to adopt him as his son.

### Word Treasure

**gesture** : a movement of part of the body to convey a meaning; **patience** : the ability to accept delay or trouble calmly; **imagination** : the part of the mind that imagines things;



### EXERCISE TIME

#### Comprehension Skill

##### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- He lived in \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. Nepal  ii. Afghanistan  iii. Baghdad
- I have come to you for \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. money  ii. alms  iii. advice
- You shall have a really nice \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. lunch  ii. breakfast  iii. dinner

4. \_\_\_\_\_ as much as you want.

i. eat

ii. drink

iii. take

5. It is the fault of \_\_\_\_\_ I have taken.

i. wine

ii. beer

iii. liquor

**B. Answer the following questions :**

1. In what way did the old man wash his hands ?
2. Why did Muhammad Beig pretend to wash his hands ?
3. What did he do when the old man pretended to eat food ?
4. What did the old man suggest to him in the end ?
5. Why did Muhammad Beig agree to take a little wine with the old man ?
6. Why did he strike a blow to the old man ?
7. Why was the old man pleased with him ?
8. How many children had the old man ?

**Fun With Words**

● **Fill in the blanks with the words given : (words are more than required)**

(i) item      gesture      unmarried      fault      polite  
alms      imagination      patience      feast      forgive

- i. The old man had no one to look after him. So he went from door to door to beg \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. She held one hand over her eyes in a \_\_\_\_\_ of pain.
- iii. Please listen to him with \_\_\_\_\_ for a while.
- iv. Sir, I am at \_\_\_\_\_ Please \_\_\_\_\_ me this time.
- v. There is an important \_\_\_\_\_ of news in today's paper. Please do read it.
- vi. In the end, Muhammad Beig really enjoyed the \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. In his \_\_\_\_\_ he thought he heard his wife calling him.

(ii) imitating      rubbed      waste      pour  
had      better      impossible      force  
drunk

- i. Pretending to be \_\_\_\_\_ he hit the old man with his fist.

- ii. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a goat to fight with a wolf.
- iii. Please \_\_\_\_\_ some water over my hands. I want to wash them.
- iv. He is very clever at \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.
- v. You need not \_\_\_\_\_ me out. I'm going away.
- vi. We should never \_\_\_\_\_ our time.

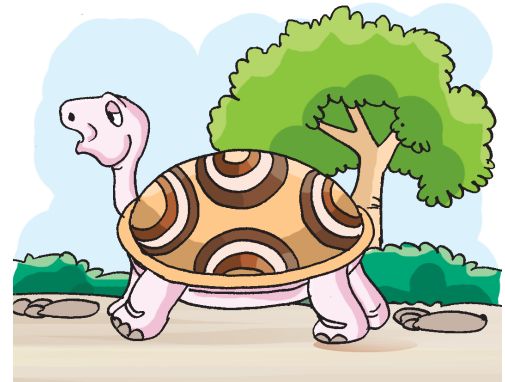
## Fun With Grammar

### A. Complete the following sentences with the '\_\_\_\_\_ly' form of the words given in brackets, as shown in (b) above :

1. Having been given three samosas, the old man went home \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).
2. She came to the gate \_\_\_\_\_ (quick), and opened it.
3. The boy shouted \_\_\_\_\_ (joyful) that he had won the first prize.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (sad) came out of the hospital and left for home.
5. She is (eager) waiting for you.

### B. Combine the sentences in each of the following pairs as shown in (A) above :

1. Mukesh was the only child of his parents.  
He took to bad habits.
2. Mr Kirori Mal was the richest man in the village.  
He wanted to build a temple.
3. Akbar was fond of music.  
He sent for Tansen.
4. The tortoise was very foolish.  
He opened his mouth to curse the farmers.
5. His brother was very fat.  
He did not take part in the race.



## Writing Skills

- Write daily routine of Muhammad Beig :

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**Speak Well**

- Prepare a dialogue based on this lesson and show to your teacher.

**Activity**

- Make a list of some eatables eaten by the king :

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,  
 "The few locks that are left you are grey,"  
 You are hale, Father William, a hearty old man;  
 Now tell me the reason, I pray.

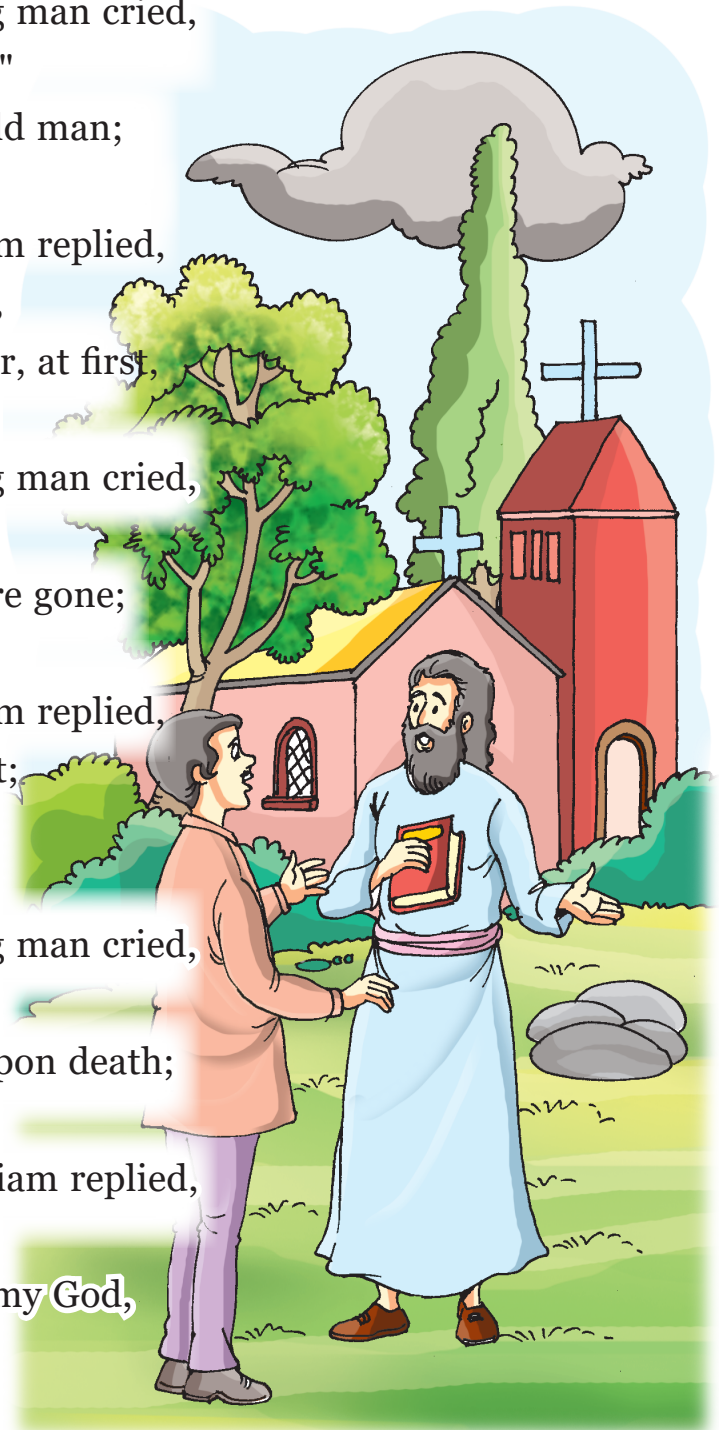
"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,  
 "I remembered that youth would fly fast,  
 And abused not my health and my vigour, at first,  
 That I never might need them, at last."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,  
 And pleasures with young, pass away  
 "And yet you lament not the days that are gone;  
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,  
 "I remembered that youth would not last;  
 I thought of the future, whatever I did,  
 That I never might grieve for the past."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,  
 "And life must be hastening away;  
 You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death;  
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"I am cheerful, young man," Father William replied,  
 "Let the cause your attention engage;  
 In the days of my youth. I remembered my God,  
 And He has not forgotten my age."





## Word Treasure

**vigour** : physical strength and good health; **lament** : an emotional expression of grief; **grieve** : suffer or cause grief; **locks** : hair; **hale** : strong and healthy; **hastening** : moving fast; **converse** : talk;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- In the days of my \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. childhood  ii. gold  iii. youth
- I never might grieve for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. past  ii. future  iii. present
- Now tell me the \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. reason  ii. cause  iii. result
- And he has not forgotten my \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. youth  ii. childhood  iii. age

#### B. Answer the following questions :

- What colour was Father William's hair ?
- Why was Father William very healthy though he was very old ?
- Why did Father William not lament the days that were gone ?
- Do you think Father William was afraid of death ?
- Who did he remember in the days of his youth ?

### Fun With Words

- Given below are some words and their meanings, but they are not in the right order. Write in the box given against each word the serial number at which its meaning is given :

Words	Meanings
• youth	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. small bunch of hair
• hearty	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. physical or mental energy
• lament	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. the state of being young

- engage  4. special care of action
- converse  5. cheerful
- lock  6. healthy
- hasten  7. feel very sad about (something)
- hale  8. feel or express great sorrow
- grieve  9. move with speed
- health  10. talk
- vigour  11. reason
- cause  12. state of being well and free from illness

## Fun With Grammar

- **Complete the following sentences using the words given in the brackets :**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) breakfast yet.
2. The parrot \_\_\_\_\_ (not fly) away.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) his homework.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) this film.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not show) me your new pen.

## Writing Skills

- **Write the summary of this poem :**

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## Speak Well

- **Work in pairs :**
- **Discuss the works of 'Father in a church.'**

## Activity

- **Draw a church and write a slogan for it.**

Rustum was a great warrior of Iran. He fought many battles. He was never defeated. The troops of enemies fled away of hearing his name only. He was invincible, unique and unparallel. He had a very beautiful wife. Her name was Tahmina. She was also very intelligent.

After a few days of marriage, Rustum has to go for fighting in the battle. Tahmina bid him good bye with heavy-heart. She startled with the thought that how on a pretty affair Iran and Tehran picked up cut throat enmity. That is why her husband did not care of her. He being the supreme commander of Iran, was awfully busy in the warfare.



After a few months Tahmina gave birth to a male child. She named him Sohrab. She feared that Rustum would bring up his son to arms according to his own style and the child would be taken away from her, she sent the message that a daughter was born to her.

Gradually Sohrab grew up. He was a beautiful young man. He has all the qualities of his father. He was stout, brave and bold. One day Sohrab questioned his mother about his heritage and his father. Tahmina could never satisfy his eagerness. Time passed on.

Next time Sohrab insisted too much for the answer. Now she was rather compelled to disclose all. She said, "Rustum the world famous hero, is thy worthy father. I have lied by telling the birth of a nimble footed girl. So, you give me a word that you would never disclose it except to your father if he disbelieves you."

Hearing these words Sohrab felt proud of his heritage. He resolved to seek his father through war. His mother Tahmina tried her best to check him but all in

vain. Sohrab gathered a huge army of the Tartars and encamped at the border of Tehran against Iranian army. The Iranians saw in him the Rustum. They informed the king that none but Rustum only can meet the challenge of Sohrab.

Sohrab had challenged for the duel instead of battle simply to avoid killing of the innocent soldiers from either side. Rustum being annoyed by the behaviour of his Shah was not there to command the army. But when Shah requested of his Shah was not there to command army. But when Shah requested Rustum to save the country saying, "Rustum does not fight for me. But think when Iran is enslaved being defeated in the duel, how would you feel! Would you be able to tolerate the insult ? Would you like to hear the insulting remarks of the enemy that even the world famous Rustum could not save Iran against the challenge of an unknown youth ?"

This touching appeal of the Shah moved Rustum. He gave his consent to fight for Iran on the condition that he would fight unknown. Nobody should know that



he was Rustum. Shah agreed to Rustum's proposal. The day, time and place was fixed for the duel.

Thus both Sohrab and Rustum stood face to face for the duel. Sohrab felt imaginative inner attraction as if he were standing before Rustum, his brave father. Similarly Rustum also saw his own reflection in him. He felt as if his own blood had taken form of the opponent. But very

soon his love, affection and inner charm vanished because he thought that he had simply a nimble footed daughter.

Sohrab could not control himself. He asked, "Art thou rustum, the renowned warrior ! Say, you are Rustum. My aim is sought." Rustum said to himself, "the youth is a boastful man. If I tell the truth; he will give up the contest. He would say that he challenged none but Rustum"

Rustum openly said, "I am an ordinary soldier of Iran. If you are not afraid of your life hold the sword and spear to begin the duel." Sohrab accepted the challenge. He said to Rustum, "You are old. So you have the right to attack first." At this

Rustum made three forceful and fierce attacks. But Sohrab made all the three attacks fruitless. He did not avail the opportunity to kill Rustum.

Later on Sohrab made a forceful attack but Rustum could not defend it well. Sohrab, due to some unknown and supernatural attraction, stopped from piercing his spear deep into Rustum's chest. Rustum felt in his heart that he would not be able to stand against the youth any longer.

Rustum then cried in his natural style, "Rustum" and pierced his spear deep into Sohrab's heart. Sohrab said, "You have not killed me. You have simply bluffed and deceived me by shouting 'Rustum'. I became inattentive to see my invincible father Rustum in whose quest I came here and adopted this tactics.



At this Rustum roared, "You silly liar ! Rustum has no son. He has only a daughter." Sohrab could not tolerate it. He responded, "Truth sits on the lips of a dying man. O proud warrior just see the talisman of my father Rustum on my arm. I still bore it. My mother has got imprinted."

Rustum instantly bent down to see that. He beat his chest, tore his hair and broke his spear in madness of grief saying, "I am your unfortunate father Rustum. I killed my own only son with my own hands. Since this very moment I pledge I will not ever indulge in war. Now Iran and Tehran will ever remain friends."

## Word Treasure

**troop** : company of people; **invincible** : not to be conquered; **awfully** : dreadfully; **compeller** : forced; **imaginative** : full of imagination; **supernatural** : miraculous; **instantly** : immediately;



## EXERCISE TIME

### Comprehension Skill

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Rustom was a great warrior or \_\_\_\_\_.

i. Iran

ii. Afghanistan

iii. India

2. He was a beautiful young \_\_\_\_\_.

i. boy

ii. man

iii. woman

3. I am your unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ Rustam.

i. father

ii. brother

iii. friend

4. He resolved to see his \_\_\_\_\_ through war.

i. brother

ii. uncle

iii. father

5. Rustam has no \_\_\_\_\_.

i. daughter

ii. son

iii. brother

### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rustum was a great \_\_\_\_\_ of Iran.

2. He was \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and unparalleled.

3. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stood face to face for the duel.

4. Sohrab due to some unknown and \_\_\_\_\_ attraction stopped from piercing his spear deep into Rustum's chest.

5. Rustum bent down to see that. He beat his \_\_\_\_\_, tore his hair and broke his \_\_\_\_\_ in madness of grief.

### C. Answer the following questions :

1. Describe Rustum, Sohrab and Tahmina.

2. Describe the fight between Rustum and Sohrab.

3. What apart did Shah make to Rustum ?

4. What did Sohrab do to find out his father ?

5. What was the end of the duel ?

## Fun With Words

### A. Fill in the blanks :

e.g. : The people of Persia are called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The people of china are called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The people of India are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The people of Canada are called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The people of France are called \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The people of Japan are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The people of Germany are called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The people of Switzerland are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Match the opposites :**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. intelligent | i. appeared    |
| 2. disappeared | ii. short      |
| 3. discontinue | iii. sad       |
| 4. long        | iv. full       |
| 5. pretty      | v. displeased  |
| 6. happy       | vi. impossible |
| 7. perfect     | vii. uncertain |
| 8. empty       | viii. indirect |
| 9. pleased     | ix. foolish    |
| 10. possible   | x. disobey     |
| 11. obey       | xi. imperfect  |
| 12. certain    | xii. ugly      |
| 13. direct     | xiii. continue |

## Fun With Grammar

**A. Make question using the following sentences :**

*what, why, how, where, when.*

Example : Mona is coming today—When is Mona coming ?

1. The Book Fair was held in Delhi.
2. Last week we had an exhibition.
3. The ministers spoke very well.
4. The Taj Mahal is in Agra.
5. My mother left for Poona yesterday.
6. I am going to Ooty for my holidays.
7. The teacher was angry because we laughed.
8. Lily came home because it was a holiday.
9. I go to school by bus.



**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles :**

1. I met \_\_\_\_\_ old man on the road.
2. Shillong is \_\_\_\_\_ city.
3. He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ sweet.
4. I wore \_\_\_\_\_ necklace on my birthday.
5. My father gave me \_\_\_\_\_ orange.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant walked in front of the procession.
7. Yesterday Ravi saw \_\_\_\_\_ owl.
- h. Ceylon is \_\_\_\_\_ island.



**Writing Skills**

- **Write briefly about how Sohrab marched into Persia and what happened there.**

**Use the following hints :**

- Sohrab finds out who his father is.
- Decides to look for his father and makes him the king of Persia.
- Collects an army and marches.
- Defeats the Persian generals.
- Only Rustum can save the country.
- The king sends for him.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Speak Well

- Prepare this lesson as a play and enact with your partners in the class.

### Activity

- What do you learn for this story. Write in a sentence only :

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# PROJECT-1

**A. Look at this picture. Have you ever felt left out ? What did you do then ? Write your feelings here :**



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**B. First-aid is emergency care given before regular medical attention can be obtained for an injured person or a patient which any major disease. While the best person is to call for medical help, you need to be aware of the various first-aid producers, in case there is an emergency.**

**● Write how you would administar aid in these situations :**

1. Your father has sprained his leg when he had a fall on the stairs.

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2. Your friend is bitten by an unknown insect during a field trip to a forest.

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# PROJECT-2

**A. Following a balanced diet is essential for a fit body and mind. A balanced diet has the right proportion of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals and roughage :**



**● Complete the tabular column to ensure that you have taken a balanced diet :**

Balanced diet	Sources food items	Amount
Carbohydrates	_____	_____
Proteins	_____	_____
Fats	_____	_____
Vitamins	_____	_____
Minerals	_____	_____
Roughage	_____	_____

**B. What do you know about these famous musicians. Write the achievement of one of these musicians :**



A. R. Rahman



Pt. Ravi Shankar

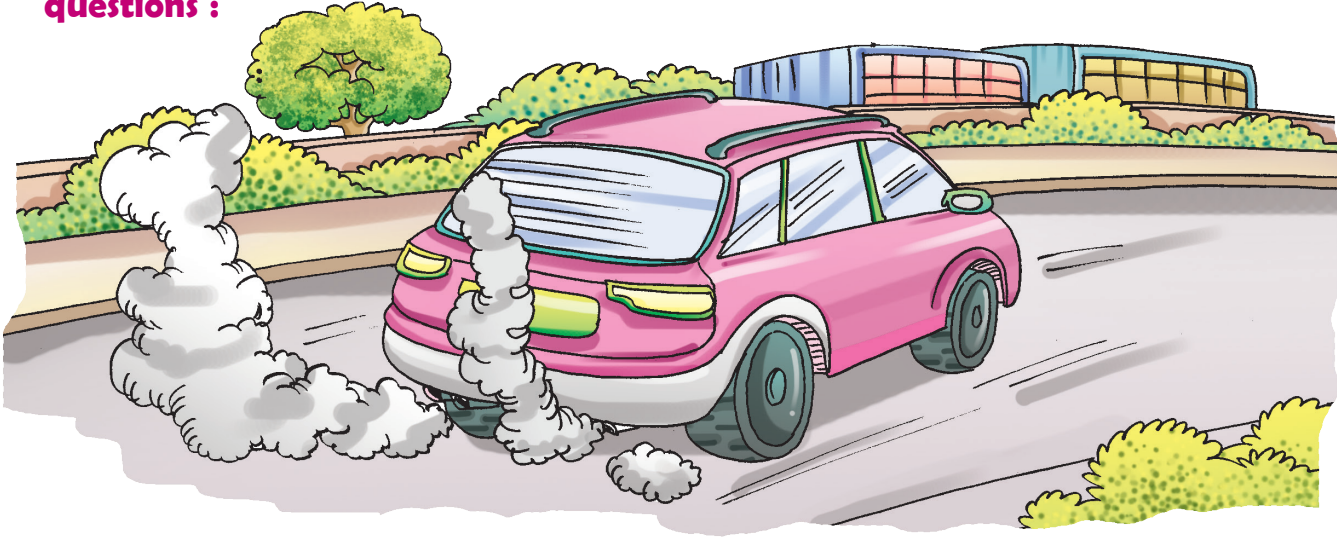


MS Subbulakshmi

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# PROJECT-3

**A. Look at the following pictures and think about the scenes shown. Do they show the right way things should have been? Write your responses to the accompanying questions :**



1. What is the way with the car shown ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is responsible for this problem ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What would you do if see a car like this ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. 1. Is the man doing the right thing ?**

2. If yes, why ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. If no, why ?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**C. What would you do if you happen to see someone doing this ?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# MODEL TEST PAPER-1

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- 'Date' is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. time indication  ii. a particular day  iii. a month
- J. Priestley discovered \_\_\_\_\_ gas.  
i. hydrozen  ii. tear  iii. laughing
- Where does the bird sing?  
i. in holly-bush  ii. in thrush  iii. in covert
- He made a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
i. money  ii. wealth  iii. friends
- Took the \_\_\_\_\_ from the picture.  
i. honey  ii. water  iii. oil

## B. Fill in the blanks choosing suitable words from the lesson :

- The \_\_\_\_\_ are a wonderful range of mountains.
- Kally's crossed the road and \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's door.
- Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ books you want to buy now ?
- Mr Das had been teaching in the school for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- Kally's wife was a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
- Tenzing Norgay came from \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Edmund Hillary was a citizen of New Zealand.
- The throne was supported by 24 carvings like birds Garuda.
- Mr Das taught in an English Medium School.
- Haider Ali went to Mecca to make his fortune.
- Moti died because of want of water.

## D. Answer the following questions briefly :

- What did the merchant do with the gold pieces ?
- What are the Sherpa's well-known for?
- Why did king want to have the throne?
- What were the flowers doing in the breeze ?
- Who was Christ ?

**E. Write the opposites for each of the following words :**

- | A           | B     |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. steep    | _____ |
| 2. exact    | _____ |
| 3. conquer  | _____ |
| 4. famous   | _____ |
| 5. constant | _____ |

**F. Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunction :**

1. We ran fast, \_\_\_\_\_ we missed the train.
2. Give me water to drink, \_\_\_\_\_ I shall die of thirst.
3. Through he is disabled, \_\_\_\_\_ he is confident.
4. I would rather suffer \_\_\_\_\_ apologize.
5. Wisdom is better \_\_\_\_\_ rubies.
6. He is neither an idler \_\_\_\_\_ a gambler.

**G. Correct the following sentences :**

1. Both Shyam as well as Ghanshyam are interested to prepare for the examination.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Scarcely had I bought the ticket than the postmaster showed the green flag.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Either you and he went there to see the helpless.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. While I opened the gate of my house I found a dead cat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Hardly had I left the house that it began to rain.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**H. Use the following words and make meaningful sentences of your own :**

1. outskirts : \_\_\_\_\_
2. imaginative : \_\_\_\_\_
3. weeping : \_\_\_\_\_
4. path : \_\_\_\_\_

# MODEL TEST PAPER -2

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. He was a beautiful young \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. boy  ii. man  iii. woman
2. They live longer than any \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. animal  ii. bird  iii. man
3. A man stood holding a \_\_\_\_\_.  
i. tree  ii. pole  iii. rope
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ were very brave.  
i. rebels  ii. police  iii. people
5. It has swallowed a \_\_\_\_\_ bone.  
i. dog  ii. chicken  iii. goat

## B. Fill in the blanks choosing suitable words from the lesson :

1. Good fortune \_\_\_\_\_ on the mother.
2. Rustum was a great \_\_\_\_\_ of Iran.
3. All the newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the news on their front pages.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, my son, aged five trailed after us.
5. The barber was carrying \_\_\_\_\_ in his arms.

## C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

1. Josh wanted Bruno to die.
2. Matilda borrowed a diamond necklace from Mrs. Foresties.
3. People started looking for his comments or advice on every events.
4. Jimmy showed interest in veterinary practice.
5. The Revolt of 1857 was well-planned.

## D. Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Why was the dog in such a discomfort and distress ?
2. Why did the child not stop to watch the juggler's tricks ?
3. How do trees help to cool the atmosphere ?
4. Why did Muhammad Beig pretend to wash his hands ?
5. Who was Sohrab ?

**E. Who said the following statements and to whom :**

Statement	Said by	Said to
1. "What are you crying for?"	_____	_____
2. "You shouldn't be out here at this hour."	_____	_____
3. "Do you mean it was like this?"	_____	_____

**F. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns :**

1. God helps those who help \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ was drunk met with an accident.
3. A young lady \_\_\_\_\_ I knew came to our help.
4. I no longer believe \_\_\_\_\_ you say.
5. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ I would not do for you

**G. 'Don't let the British touch my deadbody', she whispered, (Direct Speech) :  
She ordered the soldiers not to let the British touch her deadbody. (Indirect  
Speech)**

**Change the following sentences into indirect speech :**

1. I said, "He has done his work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Vijay said to him, "You have done your work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She said, "Karan is very sincere in his work."  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mother said to the children, "Do not disturb me."  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The peon said, "The Principal is busy today."  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The old woman said to her son, "I love you very much."  
\_\_\_\_\_