

Lesson -1: The Coming of Pollyanna

Word –Meaning

1. **frowned** – disapproval or displeasure
2. **freckled** – brownish spots on the skin
3. **embarrassed** – awkward or uneasy
4. **alighted** – come to rest or get off
5. **quivering** – trembling or shaking

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 4)

1. **How did Miss Polly receive the news about Pollyanna's arrival?**

Ans. Miss Polly received the telegram announcing that Pollyanna would arrive.

2. **What items of furniture did the attic room contain?**

Ans. The attic room contained a small bed, two straight-backed chairs, a washstand, a bureau and a small table.

3. **When and how did Timothy and Nancy drive off to meet Pollyanna?**

Ans . Timothy and Nancy drove off in an open buggy at twenty minutes to four to meet Pollyanna.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. -5)

1. **How long had Nancy worked at the house?**

Ans. Nancy had worked at the house for a short while.

2. **Why was Nancy silent on the way to the station?**

Ans. Nancy was silent on her way to the station because she was too caught up thinking about meeting Pollyanna.

- Q3. **What type of girl did Nancy hope Pollyanna would be?**

Ans. Nancy hoped that Pollyanna would be a quiet and sensible girl.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. – 6)

1. **Who had Pollyanna travelled East with?**

Ans. Pollyanna had travelled East with Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

2. **Pollyanna's small chin was quivering and her eyes were full of tears. Why?**

Ans. As soon as Pollyanna mentioned her (departed) father, her chin quivered and her eyes filled with tears.

Comprehension

A. Complete these sentences.

1. The telegram announced that Pollyanna would arrive in Beldingsville on the twenty-fifth of June, at 4'o clock.
2. There were no drapery curtains at the dormer windows.
3. Nancy drove off with Timothy in the open buggy.
4. Mr. Gray had given Pollyanna a cheque.

B. Read these lines and answer the following questions:

1. "The telegram says 'light hair, red-checked gingham dress, and straw hat.' That is all I know, but I think it is sufficient for your purpose."

a. **Who said these lines and to whom?**

Ans. Miss Polly said these lines to Nancy.

b. **Who was the person in the red-checked gingham dress?**

Ans. The person in the red-checked gingham dress was Pollyanna, Miss Polly's niece.

c. **Why did the speaker say this?**

Ans. Miss Polly had never met her niece before, so she was describing the appearance of her niece mentioned in the telegram.

2. "I hope for her sake she's quiet and sensible, and doesn't drop things nor bang doors"

a. Who said these lines and to whom?

Ans. Nancy said these line to Timothy.

b. Where was the speaker when she/he said these lines?

Ans. Nancy said these lines at the station.

c. Why did the speaker hope that 'she' should be quiet and sensible?

Ans. Nancy hoped that Pollyanna would be quiet and sensible because most probably Miss Polly did not like noisy children.

3. "Of course, if 't isn't far, I shall not mind, though, 'cause I'll be glad to get there all the sooner, you know.

What a pretty street! I knew 'twas going to be pretty..."

a. Who said these lines and to whom?

Ans. Pollyanna said these lines to Timothy and Nancy.

b. Where was the speaker going?

Ans. Pollyanna was going to her aunt's (Miss Polly's) house.

c. How did the speaker know that the street was going to be pretty?

Ans. Pollyanna knew that the street was going to be pretty because her father had told her.

C. Answer these questions.

1. What was the attic room like? Describe it in your own words.

Ans. The attic room had a small neatly-made bed, two straight-backed chairs, a washstand, a small table and a bureau without a mirror. The room had neither curtains at the windows nor pictures on the wall.

2. What instructions did Miss Polly give Nancy for Pollyanna's room?

Ans. Miss Polly instructed Nancy to keep the windows of the attic room closed until the screens that she had ordered arrived.

3. Who was Timothy? What task did Miss Polly give him?

Ans. Timothy was Old Tom's son who worked for Miss Polly. Some people described him as Miss Polly's left-hand man. Miss Polly instructed him to accompany Nancy to station to pick up Pollyanna from the station.

4. How did Pollyanna react on seeing Nancy?

Ans. Pollyanna gave Nancy a tight hug and expressed her happiness that Nancy had come to meet her.

5. Who had bought the trunk for Pollyanna? What had they planned to buy with the money with which they bought the trunk?

Ans. The Ladies' Aid had bought the trunk for Pollyanna. They had actually planned to buy a red carpet with the money.

6. Was Pollyanna glad to see Nancy at the station?

Ans. Pollyanna was very glad to see Nancy at the station.

E. Read the words below. Circle the ones that are not compound words.

1. backbone

4. Telegram

7. tomorrow

2. *restaurant*

5. Businesswoman

8. afternoon

3. grandchild

6. Window

9. keyboard

Ans. 2. restaurant

6. window

7. tomorrow

Poem- 1: Olympic Granny

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. The poet is Kenn Nesbitt.

2. Which medal does grandma aims to win and where?

Ans. Grandma aims to win the gold medal at the Olympic games.

3. How will grandma behave with her competitors and what effect might this have on them?

Ans. Grandma will laugh at her competitors and this will make them quake/shake with fear.

4. What problem does grandma face due to being good at so many sports?

Ans. She cannot decide which sport she plays the best.

5. In which sport grandma excels in the heat of the summer?

Ans. Grandma excels in swimming in the heat of the summer.

A. Tick the words that you would use to describe Grandma.

1. helpless

4. Unhappy

7. youthful

2. strong

5. Agile

8. afraid

3. sporting

6. Fabulous

9. brave

Ans. 2. Strong

5. agile

7. youthful (attitude)

3. sporting

6. fabulous

9. brave

B. Answer these questions.

1. In which sporting competition is Grandma going to participate this year?

Ans. Grandma is going to participate in the Olympic games this year.

2. Explain these lines from the poem.

She'll laugh at her competitors And make them quake with fear.

Ans. The poet says that Grandma is so gifted at sports that she will not be afraid to play any sport in olympic; her competitors, on the other hand, will be afraid to have such a tough opponent.

3. Name any four sports in which Grandma excels.

Ans. Grandma excels in archery, taekwondo, table tennis and canoeing.

4. What does the speaker find astonishing?

Ans. The speaker finds it astonishing that Grandma is able to win all the contests in spite of her physical disabilities as she uses the wheelchair and walker.

Lesson- 2: The Night The Roof Blew Off

Word –Meaning

1. **untoward** - unexpected

2. **abandoning** – cease to support or leave

3. **lashed** – to strike repeatedly or to hit with lot of force

4. **scurrying away** – move hurriedly

5. **huddled** – gather in a disorderly manner

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 13)

Q1. At what height in the Himalayas are storms common?

Ans. Storms are common at 7,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills.

Q2. Were all the cracks in the ceiling new? What does the author say about them?

Ans. No, there were also some old cracks in the ceiling. The author says that it is difficult to distinguish between the new cracks and the old cracks.

Q3. Why did the author and his family remain in bed during the storm?

Ans. The author and his family remained in bed during the storm because even though they could not sleep because of the cyclonic storm, the bed provided them warmth and comfort.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. - 14)

Q-1 Why did the author leap out of his bed?

Ans. The author leapt out of bed when he felt icy water pouring down on his face. He found that a large part of the ceiling of the house had gone.

Q-2 What was the first thing that the author tried to save from the pouring water?

Ans. The first thing that the author tried to save from the pouring rain was his precious typewriter that had been with him for more than thirty years.

Q-3 Which section of the roof had not been damaged by the storm yet?

Ans. The section of the roof where the children, named Dolly, Rakesh and Mukesh lived with their parents, had not yet been damaged.

Q-4 Where was Toby?

Ans. Toby, the mongrel, took shelter in the kitchen as it was the only dry spot in the house.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. – 15)

Q-1 'We noticed that the water on the floor was beginning to subside a little.' Where did the water go?

Ans. The author lived in a three-storey building. He stayed on the top floor with his adopted family. The water went through the floor to the rooms below where the neighbours lived.

Q-2 What reminded the author of a painting by Salvador Dali?

Ans. The clock on the wall was stopped and was covered with snow that reminded the author of a painting by Salvador Dali, a Spanish artist who painted unusual images.

Q-3 Why did the author's family not consider moving into another house?

Ans. The author's family did not consider moving into another house because it is impossible to find vacant houses in Mussoorie.

Comprehension (Pg. No. -16)

A. Write True or False.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. The author lived in a three- storey building. | <u>True</u> |
| 2. Dolly was scared of the field rat. | <u>True</u> |
| 3. The children's mother was at her best in an emergency. | <u>False</u> |
| 4. The snow reminded the author of a painting by Picasso. | <u>False</u> |
| 5. Prem went out to find a carpenter and a tinsmith. | <u>True</u> |

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Which lines in the story suggest that the building in which the author lives was strong?

Ans. The lines that suggest that the building in which the author lived was strong are the following:

- The old building in which I live has, for over a hundred years, received the brunt of the wind and the rain as they sweep across the hills from the east.
- We had lived in the building for over ten years without any untoward happening.
- It had even taken the shock of an earthquake without sustaining any major damage.

2. Whom did the author live with?

Ans. The author lived with his adopted family of three children and their parents on the top floor of a three-storey building.

3. How did the author keep his books?

Ans. The author kept his books on open wooden shelves, which were exposed to borrowers ,rain and sleet.

4. How did the children help the author?

Ans. The children helped the author to save his books that were kept in the open shelves. They picked up armfuls of books and carried them to their room and piled them on the beds. Their room was relatively dry even though the floor was wet.

5. Why did the house become 'a safer place' after the lights went out?

Ans. As the floors of the house were wet, It could have caused electrocution due to damaged wire. Hence, the author says that the house was a safer place with no electricity.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 16)

D. Fill in the blanks with words from the box to make similes.

- The river was as clear as glass.
- Saba froze like a statue at the sight of the spider.

3. My grandmother's hair is as white as snow.
4. The market was buzzing like a beehive.
5. Parent's love for their children is as deep as the ocean.

Lesson - 3: Little Girls Wiser Than Men

Word –Meaning

1. **streams** – a narrow moving mass of liquid
2. **frightened** - terrified
3. **scrambled** – to move in a hurried way
4. **puddle** – small shallow pool of liquid that had spread on the ground
5. **howl** – making long, loud cry expressing pain, angry or unhappiness/ to cry out loudly and emotionally
6. **seized** – grab or took

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 19)

Q1. Why was the water dirty?

Ans. The water was dirty because it had run through the farmyards. The water could also be dirty because of some of the snow having melted.

Q2. Who was younger, Akoulya or Malasha?

Ans. Malasha was the younger girl. According to the chapter when she was about to step into the puddle, Akoulya, the older girl called her out by her name and warned her not to do so.

Q3. Who was Malasha afraid of?

Ans. When the water in the puddle reached Malasha's ankles, she got frightened.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. – 19)

Q1. How did Akoulya's frock, eyes and nose get splashed?

Ans. The two girls walked through the puddle towards each other. When they neared one another, Akoulya warned Malasha not to splash about in the puddle and to walk carefully. She had hardly finished saying this when Malasha put down her foot so hard in the water that it splashed on Akoulya's frock and also on her eyes and nose.

Q2. What brought Malasha's mother out of the house?

Ans. When Akoulya's mother saw that her daughter's skirt had become dirty, she scolded her. Akoulya told her mother that it was Malasha's fault. When Akoulya's mother scolded Malasha, Malasha cried so loudly that her mother, who was inside the house, came out to see what was happening.

Q3. Who stepped in to stop the quarrel?

Ans. Akoulya's old grandmother stepped in to stop the quarrel.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. -20)

Q1. Who did not listen to the old woman?

Ans. Akoulya's mother, Malasha's mother and some men quarrelled and shouted. They didn't listen to Akoulya's old grandmother.

Q2. What did Malasha use to dig the channel?

Ans. Malasha used a chip of wood to dig the channel.

Q3. What had Akoulya and Malasha 'forgotten'?

Ans. Malasha and Akoulya had forgotten all about the incident that Malasha had splashed dirty water on Akoulya's frock and also on her eyes and nose. This had led to the quarrel.

Comprehension (Pg. No. – 21)

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

1. "I will take off my shoes and stockings and you take off yours."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Akoulya, the older girl, said these words to Malasha, the younger girl.

b. Where were the speaker and the listener at that time?

Ans. Akoulya and Malasha were in the street close to a large puddle.

c. Why did the speaker suggest that they take off their shoes and stockings?

Ans. Akoulya told Malasha that her mother would scold her if she got her shoes and stockings wet in the puddle.

2. "What are you thinking of friends? Is it right to behave so ? On a day like this, too! It is a time for rejoicing, and not for such folly as this."

a. Who said these words to whom?

Ans. Akoulya's old grandmother said these words to Akoulya's mother, Malasha's mother and some men who had gathered in the street.

b. How were the listeners behaving at that time?

Ans. The people who had gathered were shouting, and no one was listening. They were quarrelling with one another and it almost seemed like they would hit one another.

c. Why did the speaker say that it was a time for rejoicing?

Ans. Akoulya's grandmother said it was time for rejoicing because it was Easter.

B. Answer the following questions. (Pg. No. – 21)

1. How were the girls dressed? Who had dressed them?

Ans. Akoulya's and Malasha's mothers had dressed them both in new frocks. The little one, Malasha, wore a blue frock. The older one, Akoulya, wore a yellow print. Both had red kerchiefs on their heads. They also wore stockings and shoes.

2. Why did Malasha get into trouble?

Ans. When Malasha put her foot down hard in the water, causing the dirty water to splash on Akoulya's dress, eyes and nose. then Akoulya told her mother that Malasha was responsible for the mess, Malasha got into trouble.

3. Who started to quarrel because of Malasha and Akoulya?

Ans. The mothers of Malasha and Akoulya started to quarrel because of Malasha and Akoulya.

4. What did Akoulya do while the quarrel was going on?

Ans. While the quarrel was going on, Akoulya wiped the mud off her frock, and went back to the puddle. She took a stone and began scraping away the earth in front of the puddle to make a channel through which the water could run out into the street.

5. What did the old woman say to the crowd on seeing Malsha and Akoulya play together?

Ans. On seeing Malasha and Akoulya playing together once again, the old woman told the crowd that they should be ashamed of themselves for fighting because the two little girls had already forgotten about the quarrel and were playing together happily. She also told them that the girls were wiser than they were.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs from the box. You may have to change the tense of the phrasal verbs in some sentences and use capital letters wherever necessary.

1. Our car **broke down** on the way to school.
2. I am not sure whether Nasser will **show up** for the appointment.
3. The meeting was **called off** due to the absence of many members.
4. **Watched out!** You are about to step into a puddle.
5. Yamini's old wooden bookshelf **came apart** so she bought a new one.
6. I am late as I got **held up** by a traffic jam.
7. It took a long time to **put out** the fires in the forest.
8. The doctor will **go over** all the reports very carefully.

Poem - 2: Star Tree

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet of the poem?

Ans. The poet is Roann Mendriq.

2. Write the rhyming scheme of the poem 'Star Tree'.

Ans. aabb.

3. Write the pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

Ans. bright – sprite, flowers – powers, dance – prance, start – heart.

4. Which figure of speech is used in the poem.

Ans. Metaphor and Alliteration

A. Tick the correct answers. (Pg. No. – 25)

1. In the line, As I sat in my garden to gaze at a tree, the poet seems to say that she was

Ans. at leisure at that time.

2. Which phrase tells us that everything that happened might have been a dream?

Ans. I awoke with a start

3. Which word best describes the personality of the poet?

Ans. imaginative

4. Which word best describes the mood of the poem?

Ans. idyllic

B. Answer these questions. (Pg. No. – 25)

1. What did the poet hear while she looked at the tree?

Ans. The poet heard music and laughter as she looked at the tree.

2. What did the poet turn into?

Ans. The poet turned into a small magical white sprite or magical creature with light purple wings.

3. What did the poet do with her magical powers?

Ans. The poet flew with the flowers, and with the magical powers that she had, she turned the beetles into butterflies. In other words, she changed the ordinary into the extraordinary.

4. What did the poet hear when she woke up?

Ans. When the poet woke up, she heard the same laughter from a distance.

D. Complete these metaphors with the correct phrases from the box.(Pg. No. – 26)

1. Grandpa has a heart of gold .He feeds stray dogs every day.

2. William Shakespeare said that all the world's a stage.

3. A paintbrush is an artist's magic wand.

4. Smitha's puppy is her shadow. It follows her everywhere.

5. The snow was a white blanket, covering the village.

6. My mother knows a lot about plants and animals. She is a walking encyclopaedia.

Lesson - 4: The Canterville Ghost

Word –Meaning

1. **fiercely** – in a powerful and destructive manner

2. **curious** - strange

3. **eminent** – esteemed or renowned or clear

4. **hastily** - quickly

5. **vengeance** – revenge

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 28)

Q1. What was not the fault of the Paragon Detergent?

Ans. Washington Otis said that it was not the fault of the Paragon Detergent as the bloodstain had reappeared once again.

Q2. By the third morning, what did the whole family become quite interested in?

Ans. When the bloodstain appeared on the floor again on the third morning, the whole family became quite interested in the existence of a ghost.

Q3. On what sort of a day did the family go out for a drive?

Ans. The day was warm and sunny, but the evening was cool. Therefore family went out for a drive in the evening.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. – 28)

Q1. What made Mr. Otis wake up in the night?

Ans. Sometime after half-past eleven, Mr. Otis was awakened by a noise that sounded like the clank of metal that seemed to be coming nearer every moment.

Q2. What did Mr. Otis see when he opened the door?

Ans. In the pale moonlight, Mr. Otis saw an old man with a terrifying appearance.

Q3. What did Mr. Otis give the ghost?

Ans. Mr. Otis gave the ghost a small bottle of Tammany Rising Sun Lubricator to oil his chains so that they would not make so much noise.

Let's Revise III (Pg. NO. – 29)

Q1. Where did the ghost go to recover his breath?

Ans. He went to a small secret chamber in the left wing. Here, he tried to recover his breath.

Q2. What had Madame de Tremouillac seen?

Ans. Madame de Tremouillac had woken up early one morning and seen a skeleton seated in an armchair by the fire, reading her diary.

Comprehension

A. Complete these sentences.

Ans. 1. The ghost that haunted the mansion was that of Sir Simon de Canterville.

2. Mr. Otis locked up the library at night.

3. Mr. Otis offered the ghost a small bottle of Tammany Rising Sun Lubricator.

4. The age of the ghost was three hundred years.

5. The ghost made his debut as Gaunt Gibeon.

B. Answer these questions.

1. What were the different reactions to the bloodstain that reappeared every morning?

Ans. Washington Otis tried to remove the blood stain by rubbing it out with the Paragon Detergent. After the third day, Mr. Otis came to believe that perhaps he should not deny the existence of ghosts. Mrs. Otis expressed her intention of joining the Psychical Society, and Washington wrote a long letter to Messrs Myers and Podmore on the subject of permanent stains, especially blood stains, in connection with crime.

2. What did the curious noise in the corridor sound like?

Ans. The curious noise in the corridor sounded like the clank of metal, and it seemed to come closer every moment.

3. How did the ghost look?

Ans. The ghost's eyes were red like burning coals; his hair was a dirty mass that fell to his shoulders. His clothes were old-fashioned, dirty and ragged. On both his hands, hung a pair of metal rings, and his feet were tied in chains.

4. Why was the ghost surprised at the Otis family's unusual reaction to him? How did it affect the ghost?

Ans. The ghost was surprised that Mr. Otis was not frightened at the sight of a ghost, but instead gave him a lubricator for his chains. He was even more upset when the two children flung a large pillow at him. He felt insulted that the family was not frightened of a ghost who had caused so many people to quake with fear.

5. How had the ghost scared some people? Write about any two instances.

Ans. The ghost thought of the many instances when he had frightened people. He remembered the Dowager Duchess whom he had frightened into a fit as she stood before the mirror in her lace and diamonds. He also remembered the four housemaids who had become hysterical when he just grinned at them through the curtains in one of the spare bedrooms.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words to make collocations. You may refer to a dictionary for help.

1. The baby refused to sleep and was wide awake the whole night.
2. Sameera was pleasantly surprised when I paid her a visit yesterday.
3. Rabia's prompt reply to the email was very helpful.
4. Ishpreet was absorbed in deep thought when the phone rang.
5. There was heavy rainfall on the way to the office today.

Lesson - 5: The Prince Who Loved Books

Word –Meaning

1. **placid** – calm or quiet
2. **anxiously** – worried or nervous
3. **admired** - praise
4. **warfare** – the activities involved in war
5. **mingling** – mix together

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. -34)

Q1. Where was Gul Mahal situated?

Ans. Gul Mahal, Rana Karan Singh's palace, was in the middle of the lake in Udaipur.

Q2. When did Prince Khurram decide to make peace with his father?

Ans. Prince Khurram had rebelled against his father, Emperor Jahangir. After several unsuccessful attempts to gather support in the Deccan, he decided to make peace with his father.

Q3. Why did Dara's eyes fill with tears?

Ans. Emperor Jahangir sent a message that he would to forgive his son on two conditions: first, that Prince Khurram must surrender all the forts which he had occupied, and the second was that the two princes, Dara and Aurangzeb would live at his court. Therefore Dara's eyes filled with tears because he was sad that he was going to be separated from his parents.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. – 35)

1. Why did Dara's heart race faster as the pink sandstone walls of the fort rose before him?

Ans. Dara's heart raced faster as he saw the pink sandstone walls of Emperor Jahangir's fort because he did not know what life would be without his parents. He was not sure if his grandfather would love him or he would be so angry that he would throw Aurangzeb and Dara into a dungeon.

2. How did Dara greet the Emperor?

Ans. Dara stood dazed and nervous before the Emperor and his dazzling court. Someone gently tapped Dara on the shoulder and told him to greet the Emperor. Dara obediently bent low in a respectful *salaam*.

3. Why did Nur Jahan decide to leave for Kashmir?

Ans. When the heat in the plains rose, the Emperor's health began to deteriorate, and so Nur Jahan decided to leave for the cooler climes of Kashmir.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. – 36)

Q1. Who were Dara's tutors? What did they teach him?

Ans. Dara's tutor, Mullah Abdul Latif Sultanpuri, introduced him to Sufi philosophy. Mullah Badakhshi, a saint, also influenced him. Dara was taught the Quran and he studied Persian history and poetry. He learned eagerly about other religions from those who came to Shah Jahan's court.

Q2. Which books did Dara translate into Persian?

Ans. Dara translated the Bhagvad Gita and the Upanishads into Persian.

Q3. How was Dara different from his brothers?

Ans. Like his great grandfather, Akbar, Dara respected all religions. Unlike his brothers, he spent more time in the library than on the battlefield.

Comprehension (Pg. No. - 37)

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

1. "I am tired of moving from place to place..."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Eleven-year-old Dara said these words to his brother, Aurangzeb.

b. Why did the speaker move from place to place?

Ans. Dara and his family moved from place to place for years because his father, Prince Khurram, had rebelled against his own father, Emperor Jahangir, and so the Emperor's soldiers pursued them, hoping to capture them

c. What was the listener's response to this statement?

Ans. Eight-year-old Aurangzeb's response to his brother was that moving around was exciting.

2. "Emperor Jahangir is merciful and kind."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. The messenger from Emperor Jahangir's court read out these words of the Emperor to Prince Khurram.

b. Why had a message been sent to the Emperor?

Ans. Prince Khurram had sent a message to his father, Emperor Jahangir, that he would like to make peace with his father. When Prince Khurram found that he could not gather enough forces in the Deccan to rebel against his father, he decided to surrender.

c. What message had the Emperor sent?

Ans. The Emperor said that he was ready to forgive his son on two conditions. Firstly he would surrender the forts he had captured from him. Secondly, he also requested that his two grandsons, Aurangzeb and Dara would be raised in his own court.

3. "Welcome, dear children. You have nothing to fear..."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Emperor Jahangir said these words to his two grandsons, Aurangzeb and Dara.

b. Where did the speaker live?

Ans. Emperor Jahangir lived in a splendid palace in Agra.

c. Why did the speaker think that the children were scared?

Ans. Dara looked dazed and nervous. The Emperor understood that the young boys might feel afraid of a strange place without their parents.

B. Answer these questions.

1. On what conditions did Emperor Jahangir agree to forgive Prince Khurram?

Ans. Emperor Jahangir agreed to forgive Prince Khurram if he will surrender all the forts he had occupied, and he will send his two sons, Aurangzeb and Dara to live in his court where they would be educated.

2. What kind of life did Dara and Aurangzeb have at their grandfather's palace?

Ans. The two boys were educated at home. Scholars taught them Persian, Urdu and the religious texts. They were also given thorough lessons in warfare.

3. What did Dara decide to do while he was taking a boat ride?

Ans. As Dara took a boat ride on the Dal Lake, he looked at the hills and told himself that one day he would build a beautiful palace on the hills and fill it with books.

4. When did Dara's dream turn into reality?

Ans. Dara's dream turned into a reality years later when he built Pari Mahal, his library, on the Zabarwan Range overlooking the Dal Lake.

5. What inspired Dara to write the Majma-ul-Bahrain?

Ans. Dara's quest for knowledge led him to other religions. Fathers from Christian sects, Sufi preachers and Hindu scholars often came to Shah Jahan's court. Dara used to ask them questions about their faith and beliefs. He concluded that though there were different religions, most of what the religions taught was the same. This resulted in the book *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, or the mingling of the two oceans, Hinduism and Islam.

6. Why did Shah Jahan make Dara his heir?

Ans. Shah Jahan was impressed by Dara's learning and tolerance towards other beliefs, therefore made him his heir.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 38)

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct binomial pairs from the box.

1. Vishakha keeps her table neat and tidy.
2. Manjeet went to the hills for a holiday, away from the hustle and bustle of city life.
3. There were more or less three hundred people at the seminar.
4. Travelling is part and parcel of Jinia's job.
5. David was sure that his cat would return home sooner or later looking for her dinner.
6. We love the peace and quiet of this small town.
7. I hope the children are safe and sound in this rainy weather.
8. I am sick and tired of hearing the same news on the television all day!

Poem - 3: Where My Books Go

Read these lines and answer the questions:

**Till they come where you sad, sad heart is,
And sing to you in the night.**

1. What is referred to as 'they' here?

Ans. The words that the poet utters and writes are referred to as 'they'.

2. The word 'sad' has been repeated twice by the poet. Why do you think he has done this ?

Ans. The poet has repeated the word 'sad' to indicate that the reader is deeply sad and he feels sorry for her/him.

3. When do the words sing?

Ans. The words sing at night.

4. Who is the poet of the poem 'Where My Books Go'?

Ans. William Butler Yeats.

5. Write the pair of rhyming words from the poem extract.

Ans. Night –bright –flight.

6. Which figure of speech is used in the poem extract?

Ans. Metaphor

A. Read these lines and answer the following questions.

Till they come where your sad, sad heart is,

And sing to you in the night,

1. What is referred to as 'they' here?

Ans. The words that the poet utters and writes are referred to as 'they' here.

2. The word 'sad' has been repeated twice by the poet. Why do you think he has done this?

Ans. The poet has repeated the word 'sad' to indicate that the reader is very, very sad and he feels sorry for her/him. The repetition is used for emphasis.

3. When do the words 'sing to you'?

Ans. The words sing to us at night.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the poet compare his words to?

Ans. The poet compares his words to the wings of a bird that flies without getting tired.

2. How does the poet want his words to travel?

Ans. The poet says that he would like his words to travel like a bird on its flight without resting. He wants his words to reach directly to the heart of the reader.

3. Which line tells us that the journey of the words is long?

Ans. The line 'And never rest in their flight' suggests that the journey is a long one.

4. What do the words 'storm-darken'd' and 'starry bright' refer to in the poem?

Ans. The words 'storm-darken'd' and 'starry bright' refer to different places in the world.

5. Who is the poet addressing as 'you' in the poem?

Ans. The readers are addressed as 'you' in the poem.

Lesson - 6: Samrat Sambar

Word –Meaning

1. grooming – cleaning or the practice of brushing

2. sauntered - wander

3. magnificent – splendid or admirable

4. pathetically – miserably, sadly

5. dignity - nobility

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 43)

1. What were the author and the others carrying when they set off towards the jungle?

Ans. The author and the others were carrying small axes, a sickle and a length of string as they set off towards the jungle.

2. What were the langurs doing?

Ans. A troop of langur was basking in the sudden warmth of the monsoon sun.

3. What did Pincho do when he 'latched onto' a smell?

Ans. When Pincho 'latched onto' a strong smell, he huffed, puffed and wheezed with excitement and his long tongue hung out, as he found his way with his nose through smelling.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. – 44)

1. What helped Pincho to forget his humiliation?

Ans. Laal Langur grabbed Pincho and gave him a sound slap. Pincho felt humiliated, but he soon forgot about this when he picked up the scent of a single male sambar on the slope.

2. Why did the sambar disappear into the forest?

Ans. When the author and her younger sister whistled for Pincho to come back to them, the sambar quickly disappeared into the trees.

3. Why was the author's place a safe haven for the sambar?

Ans. The author's place was a safe haven for the sambar because the author's family never let forest fires get inside the boundary.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. -45)

1. Where did Bishan Singh take the author and her sister one day?

Ans. One evening, Bishan Singh took the author and his sister to the spot where Kamli, his wife, had seen a number of barking deer while collecting firewood.

2. Why did the children get restless while waiting for the female deer?

Ans. The author and her sister hid behind some thick bushes, waiting for a female *kakkar* to come speeding through the oaks. Although Bishan Singh repeatedly blew high bleating calls on the reed, nothing happened. So after an hour they grew restless.

Q3. What was Samrat curious about?

Ans. The Samrat was curious about the helpless little kakkar fawn calling so pathetically to its mother.

A. Number these sentences in the correct order.

1. The noise we made probably frightened off any female kakkars nearby who might have come in response to Bishan's bleating calls – which was a good thing.
2. With a yelp of fright, Pincho landed on his back in the grass.
3. Asking my sister and me to sit behind thick bushes, he hid in a gully lower down the slope.
4. A sunny break after a fortnight of wet monsoon weather was a good chance to get out of the house and into the jungle.
5. When we appeared, the langurs glanced up briefly.
6. Then – from among the oaks directly behind Bishan came Samrat Sambar.

Ans. 6. The noise we made probably frightened off any female kakkars nearby who might have come in response to Bishan's bleating calls – which was a good thing.
3. With a yelp of fright, Pincho landed on his back in the grass.
4. Asking my sister and me to sit behind thick bushes, he hid in a gully lower down the slope.
1. A sunny break after a fortnight of wet monsoon weather was a good chance to get out of the house and into the jungle.
2. When we appeared, the langurs glanced up briefly.
5. Then – from among the oaks directly behind Bishan came Samrat Sambar.

B. Tick the correct options.

1. Scents were always a serious business with Pincho. This statement means that

Ans. Pincho followed the scents which he picked up.

2. His symbol of office was his tail. This sentence is about Laal Langur. It means that

Ans. Laal Langur was admired for his tail.

3. The first time the author saw Samrat Sambar.

Ans. he did not look very impressive since he had damaged antlers.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Where were the author, her younger sister and Kamli headed?

Ans. Bishan Singh needed stakes to support the soya plants. So, the author, her younger sister, and Kamli, Bishan Singh's wife, set out to meet him with small axes, a sickle and a length of string.

2. How does the author describe the monsoon in the mountains?

Ans. The author says that the monsoon in the mountains has a smell of its own – of wet chir pines, damp moss, tree ferns and sodden grass. There is also the smell of the lilies with their heavy perfume; there are orchids on the moss-covered branches of the great oaks and the magnificent deodars.

3. How did Laat Langur behave with Pincho? Why?

Ans. They first looked at him with disgust when Pincho continued the noise. Laat Langur caught hold of the puppy and slapped him.

4. How is Samrat Sambar described when the group spots him?

Ans. Samrat Sambar is a magnificent creature, full-grown and over five feet high at the shoulders. After growing a brand new set of horns, he looks so royal that the group names him Samrat.

5. What did the reed sound like from a distance?

Ans. The reed sounded like the bleating of a young kakkar from a distance which made assume that her young one would be in distress.

Q6. Why was Samrat Sambar annoyed? What did he do on being annoyed?

Ans. Samrat Sambar was annoyed because he heard a bleating of reed and found Bishan Singh instead of a fawn and then he snorted and sneezed spittle at Bishan.

Q7. Why was Bishan very red in the face?

Ans. Bishan was red in the face because he was both angry and embarrassed. He scrubbed the back of his neck with a handful of grass where the deer had spattered him with saliva.

E. Circle eight words in the words each which have been borrowed from Indian Languages.

Ans. 1. cashmere 2. verandah 3. shampoo 4. bangle
5. chit 6. pundit 7. cot 8. mahout

Poem - 4: VOICES OF THE AIR

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. The poet is Katherine Mansfield.

2. What do you mean by voices of the air?

Ans. Little throats are the voices of the air.

3. What vivid imagery depicted in the poem 'Voices of the Air'?

Ans. The poem uses vivid imagery to depict the small sounds such as the bee, the fly, the leaf that taps.

4. What does the poem encourage to readers?

Ans. The poem encourages readers to listen more attentively to nature's subtle/sensitive sounds.

5. Write the rhyming scheme of the poem?

Ans. aabb, aaaa(3rd para)

6. Which figure of speech is used in the poem?

Ans. Personification.

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

1. But then there comes that moment rare

When, for no cause that I can find,

a. What does the poet mean by 'that moment rare'?

Ans. By the phrase 'that moment rare' the poet means that such moments do not take place usually. The poet refers to the moment when she hears tiny voices in the air above all the other usual sounds.

b. Who does the word 'I' refer to?

Ans. The word 'I' refers to the poet, Katherine Mansfield.

c. What can the poet not find a reason for?

Ans. The poet says that there is no reason for those rare moments like voices in the air.

2. The little throats that sing and rise

Up into the light with lovely ease

a. What does the poet means by 'little throats'?

Ans. The poet describes the insects as little because of their size. And since they are little, they also have 'little throats' which produce small sounds.

b. Where do the little throats rise up to?

Ans. The little insects with their little throats rise up into the air, and fly in the sky towards the light of the sun.

c. How do the little throats rise up?

Ans. These rise up and fly because of their tiny wings.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Which sounds does the poet find louder than the sea and the wind sometimes?

Ans. The sounds made by tiny creatures, such as the bee and the fly seem to be louder than the sea and the wind at rare moments.

2. Explain the second stanza of the poem.

Ans. In the rare moments when the little voices can be heard, the sea and the wind decide that they will reduce the volume of their voice; instead of being the main voice, they will be happy to become the background music to the little musical voices of the air. The poet uses the word sigh twice to indicate that the sea and the wind are sighing.

3. How do the 'little throats' sing?

Ans. 'Little throats' sing slowly and produce small sounds.

4. What is the 'magical, sweet surprise'?

Ans. The 'magical, sweet surprise' is to be able to hear, the song of the 'little throats' and also to understand what these creatures really are.

5. The poet gives examples of the 'little voice.' One of these is the tapping sound made by a leaf. What are the others?

Ans. Other examples of the 'little voices' are the sounds made by the bee, the fly, the pod that breaks, the sound made by grass as the wind gently moves it.