

L - 9 : DOROTHY MEETS THE GOOD WITCH**New Words:**

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|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. harmless | 2. sticking | 3. whisper | 4. prisoners | 5. grateful |
| 6. frightened | 7. wizards | 8. charm | 9. pleasant | 10. paved |

Word- Meanings

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|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Oh gracious! = an expression of surprise | 2. charm = magic | 3. solemn= serious |
| 4. will dare injure = be bold enough to harm | 5. paved= covered with | |
| 5. wizards = men with magic powers | | |

Make Sentences from the words as given in home work.**A. Fill in the blanks with one or two words each :**

1. Dorothy's house falls on the Wicked Witch of the East.
2. The Witch of the **North** is a friend of the Munchkins.
3. There are witches and wizards in the Land of Oz.
4. Dorothy gets the magic shoes of the Wicked Witch of the East.

B. Answer the following questions:**Q1. Who are the Munchkins?**

Ans. Munchkins are the people who live in the eastern part of the Land of Oz.

Q2. Who are the four witches in the land of Oz?

Ans. The Wicked witch of the East and the West, the Good Witch of the North and the South are the four witches in the Land of Oz.

Q3. Why does Dorothy cry?

Ans. Dorothy cries because the Munchkins and the Witch of the North cannot help her to go back home.

Q4. How does the Witch of the North help Dorothy?

Ans. The witch of the North tells Dorothy to go to the city of emeralds and ask the Wizard of Oz to help her to go back home to Kansas.

E. Read each pair of meanings and write the correct word:

1. a) to cut or rip something into pieces tear
b) the liquid that comes out of the eye when you cry

2. a) to stay in a place live
b) heard, seen or shown while it is happening
3. a) to guide; to go in front lead
b) a heavy metal
4. a) moving air wind
b) to wrap, twist or bend something many times or around itself
5. a) sixty seconds minute
b) very small or very detailed

L - 10 : IDGAH

New Words:

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. embrace | 2. bugles | 3. dismount | 4. struts | 5. sneers |
| 6. fakirs | 7. startled | 8. annoyance | 9. shoulder | 10. lovingly |

Word- Meanings:

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. bugles = small trumpets | 2. simultaneous = at the same time as | 3. embrace = hug |
| 4. fakirs = holy men | 5. struts = walks proudly | 6. sneers = laughs rudely |

Make Sentences from the words as given in home work.

A. Number these events from the story in the correct order :

10. Amina cries tears of joy.
9. Hamid says they will not let her fingers burn when cooking.
5. Hamid buys a pair of tongs with all the money he has.
8. Amina is angry.
4. Hamid is envious.
3. Hamid friend's buy toys and sweets.
1. Little Hamid goes to the mosque or Eid prayers.
7. Hamid gives the tongs to Amina, his grandmother.
2. Afterwards, Hamid's friends ride the roundabout."
6. Hamid's friends are fascinated.

B. Question / Answers:

Q1. Which lines in the story show that the children are excited about Eid?

Ans. For youngsters, the long-awaited day has finally arrived. They jingle the coins in their pockets, take them out to count them and replace them joyfully.

Q2. Why doesn't Hamid ride the roundabout and buy toys or sweets?

Ans. He doesn't ride the roundabout and buy toys or sweets because he only has three paise.

Q3. Why does Hamid buy a pair of iron tongs?

Ans. He buys a pair of iron tong for his grandmother, Amina. Now her fingers will not burn when she makes chapattis.

Q4. How does Hamid prove that his tongs are better than his friends' toys?

Ans. He says that if he puts the tongs on his shoulder, they become a gun. When he holds them in his hand, they become musical tongs. The tongs can break their toys with a single hit but the toys cannot harm the tongs.

Q5. Why is Amina angry with Hamid?

Ans. She is angry with Hamid because Hamid stayed hungry and thirsty the whole day but did not buy anything for himself.

E. Read the meanings and write the words :

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|---|---|---------------|
| 1. doing things with a lot of effort and doing it well | : | hard-working |
| 2. already made and available for use immediately | : | ready-made |
| 3. not modern or fashionable | : | old-fashioned |
| 4. moving in only one direction; travelling to a place but not back | : | one-way |
| 5. (of clothes) fitting very tightly | : | close-fitting |
| 6. forgetful, because you are thinking about something else | : | absent-minded |

L - 11 : ALONE ON AN ISLAND

New Words:

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|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. breath | 2. rejoiced | 3. weather | 4. swell | 5. forecastle |
| 6. provisions | 7. glee | 8. waistcoat | 9. rudder | 10. belonging |

Word- Meanings:

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|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. high and dry = out of the water | 2. glee = happiness | 3. swell = have large waves |
| 4. surf = foamy waves | 5. topmast = a part of the pole that supports the sails | |
| 6. a bed of down = a bed of soft feathers | | |

Make Sentences from the words as given in home work.

A. Number the events in the correct order :

7. He loads them onto the raft.
2. He spends the night on a tree.
8. Crusoe gets back to shore with a loaded raft.
4. He swims to the ship and looks for things he can use.
1. Crusoe gets shipwrecked all alone on an island.
5. He makes a raft using rope, wood and topmast from the ship.
3. The next morning, he sees his ship near the island.
6. He finds some food, clothes, tools and weapons.

B. Answer the following questions :

Q1. Why did Crusoe sleep on a tree?

Ans. Crusoe worried that there might be wild animals and believed that the top of a tall tree would keep him safe. So, he went to sleep on a tree.

Q2. Why did Crusoe swim out to the ship?

Ans. Crusoe swam out to the ship because he wanted to get some things from it – food, tools, weapons etc.

Q3. How did Crusoe make a raft?

Ans. He made a raft with large planks, spare topmasts and rope.

Q4. Why didn't Crusoe take all the clothes he found on the ship?

Ans. Crusoe didn't take all the clothes he found on the ship because he needed other things also such as tools and weapons.

Q5. What did Crusoe take with him on the raft?

Ans. Crusoe took rope, wood, food, clothes, tools, weapons and many more things from the ship on his raft.

E. Join the words in three rows :

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|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. win or lose | 2. start to finish | 3. sooner or later |
| 4. loud and clear | 5. neat and tidy | 6. top to bottom |

L-12 : THE WOMEN WHO SAVED THE APES

New Words:

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. developed | 2. chimpanzee | 3. secretary | 4. observations | 5. species |
| 6. information | 7. environment | 8. veterinary | 9. aggressive | 10. poachers |

Word- Meanings:

1. primatology = the study of primates or apes
2. Swahili = an African language
3. aggressive = violent
4. poachers = people who hunt wild animals illegally
5. foremost = most important
6. endangered = in danger of dying out

Make Sentences from the words as given in home work.

A. Match each name with three facts :

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|--------------------|---|
| 1. Jane Goodall | Studies chimpanzees, leads Roots and Shoots, began her work in Gombe National Park at age 26. |
| 2. Dian Fossey | Studied gorillas, started the Karisoke Research Centre, began her observations in Zaire / Congo at age thirty four. |
| 3. Birute Galdikas | Studies orangutans, works with the Orangutan Foundation International, set up camp in Borneo Island at age 25. |

B. Answer the following questions :

Q1. How many years has Jane Goodall spent studying wild chimpanzees?

Ans. Jane Goodall has spent more than fifty years studying wild chimpanzees.

Q2. What facts did Goodall discover about chimpanzees?

Ans. Goodall discovered that chimpanzees behaved like humans in many ways. They make and use tools, express love through hugs, pats kisses and so on.

Q3. For how long did Dian Fossey study mountain gorillas?

Ans. Dian Fossey studied mountain gorillas for over twenty years.

Q4. What facts did Fossey prove about gorillas?

Ans. Fossey proved that gorillas are not aggressive but gentle, peaceful and friendly.

Q5. For how long has Birute Galdikas been studying orangutans?

Ans. Birute Galdikas has been studying orangutans for more than forty years.

Q6. What facts did Galdikas discover about orangutans?

Ans. Galdikas discovered that orangutans have strong family relationships. Mother orangutans take care of their babies for up to eight years.

E. Make opposites of the words by adding -mis, -dis, -il or -ir before them:

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|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. dissimilar | 2. irregular | 3. disadvantage |
| 4. misunderstand | 5. illegible | 6. misbehave |

F. Add tion or sion to the given words to make new words :

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|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. division | 2. imitation | 3. extension |
| 4. observation | 5. permission | 6. information |

L – 13 : PETER PAN IN KENSINGTON GARDENS

New Words:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. civil | 2. appearance | 3. puddle | 4. shivering | 5. bewilderment |
| 6. extinguished | 7. alighted | 8. adventures | 9. tragically | 10. exactly |

Word- Meanings:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. alighted gaily = landed happily | 2. presently = soon | 3. appeal to = request |
| 4. tiffs = disagreements | 5. civil = polite | 6. bewilderment = confusion |

Make Sentences from the words as given in home work.

A. Circle the correct words :

When Peter saw the Kensington Gardens, he forgot that he was a baby.

When Peter drank from the pond, he got very little water.

The fairies did not notice Peter at first because they were busy.

The three fairies ran away and hid because they were afraid of Peter.

Peter did not know that he had caused the noisy confusion.

Solomon Caw was kind to Peter.

B. Answer the following questions :

Q1. What did Peter do when he reached the Kensington Gardens?

Ans. Peter laid on his back and kicked. Then, he tried to drink water from a pond and a puddle. Finally, he went to sleep on a tree.

Q2. What were the fairies doing when Peter saw them first?

Ans. The fairies were busy getting breakfast ready, milking their cows and drawing water.

Q3. How did the fairies react when they noticed Peter?

Ans. The fairies ran away from Peter. They hid from him and got inside their homes and shut the doors.

Q4. What did Peter realize when he saw his clothes and fingers?

Ans. He realized that he was not a bird.

E. Circle all the words that combine correctly with the words in bold :

1. **have** breakfast 2. **catch** a cold 3. **get** angry 4. **have** an argument
5. **make** a promise 6. **make** a mistake 7. **have** a drink 8. **give** advice

FORMS OF VERBS

S.NO.	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
1.	play	played	Played
2.	finish	finished	Finished
3.	arrive	arrived	Arrived
4.	break	broke	Broken
5.	bring	brought	Brought
6.	drive	drove	Driven
7.	lose	lost	Lost
8.	send	sent	Sent
9.	get	got	Got
10.	leave	left	Left
11.	cook	cooked	Cooked
12.	use	used	Used
13.	meet	met	Met
14.	complete	completed	Completed
15.	write	wrote	Written
16.	decide	decided	Decided
17.	increase	increased	Increased
18.	forget	forgot	Forgot
19.	begin	began	Begun
20.	ring	rang	Rung
21.	rain	rained	Rained
22.	study	studied	Studied
23.	go	went	Gone
24.	try	tried	Tried
25.	see	saw	seen

STORY: THE FARMER AND THE WELL

A farmer bought a well from his neighbour for watering his fields. The neighbour was cunning. He did not allow the farmer to take water from the well. When the farmer asked the reason he replied, "I sold the well to you, not the water", and walked away. The worried farmer didn't know what to do. So he went to the emperor for a solution. The emperor called the neighbour and asked why he was not letting the farmer draw water from the well. The cunning neighbour said the same thing again, "I sold the well, not the water. So he cannot take my water".

Then the emperor asked Birbal to say something about this. Birbal replied, if you have sold the well and the water is yours, then you have no right to keep your water in farmer's well. You should remove the water or use it all up immediately. If you will not be able to do that then water will belong to the farmer because he is the owner of the well. Now the neighbour realized that he's been tricked and taught his lesson. He apologized and left from the court.

Moral : *Cheating will not get you anything. If you do cheat, you'll pay for it soon enough.*