

Lesson- 1-The Conceited Python**Word –Meaning**

1. **slinging** – hang
2. **startled** – surprised
3. **vain** – useless
4. **fascinated** – to attract
5. **resembled** – look like

Let's Revise I (Pg. No.-4)

Q1. Where did Grandfather get the python from?

Ans. Grandfather got the python from a snake charmer at the bazaar.

Q2. How did Grandfather impress the boys and girls gathered around the snake charmer?

Ans. Grandfather impressed the boys and girls gathered around the snake charmer by slinging the python over his shoulders and walking home with it.

Q3. Where did Grandfather place the python?

Ans. Grandfather placed the python in the tub in the bathroom.

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

Q1. What did everyone notice when the door of the bathroom was opened?

Ans. When the door of the bathroom was opened, everyone noticed that the python was not there in the bathroom.

Q2. How did the python disappear from the bathroom?

Ans. The python disappeared through the window of the bathroom that was left open.

Q3. What did Aunt Mabel see on the guava tree? What did she think it was?

Ans. Aunt Mable saw the python in the guava tree. She thought it was a twenty-feet-long a large , non-venomous snake.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. -6)

Q1. Who saw the python crawling up the iron ladder to the roof?

Ans. The cook saw the python crawling up the iron ladder to the roof.

Q2. What was the python doing on the dressing table?

Ans. The python was looking at its reflection in the mirror of the dressing table and admiring itself.

Q3. What made Grandfather think that it would be easier to catch the python?

Ans. Grandfather believed that he had found the python's weak point. The python was becoming vain and this knowledge would make it easier for them to catch it.

Comprehension (Pg. No. -7)

A. Read the following sentences and answer the following questions.

1. And then, towards evening, we were startled by a scream from the garden.

a. Who screamed from the garden?

Ans. Aunt Mable screamed from the garden.

b. Why did the person scream?

Ans. Aunt Mable saw the python in the guava tree and was terrified.

c. What happened immediately after this?

Ans. Immediately after this, Aunt Mabel came running up the verandah steps, looking terrified.

2. "Anyways, now we know his weakness."

a. Who said these words?

Ans. Grandfather said these words.

b. Whose weakness was being talked about?

Ans. The python's weakness was being talked about.

c. What was that weakness?

Ans. The python's weakness was that it had become vain because of all the attention that it was getting.

B. Answer the following questions. (Pg. No. -8)

1. Which animals was Grandmother intolerant of?

Ans. Grandmother was intolerant of reptiles.

2. How did Toto and Grandmother react when they saw Grandfather with the python?

Ans. Toto fled into the house, squealing with fright when he saw Grandfather with the python, and Grandmother, squeal, nearly fainted at the sight of the python curled round Grandfather's throat.

3. Where did Aunt Mabel see the python for the second time? What effect did it have on her?

Ans. Aunt Mabel saw the python the second time as it emerged from beneath a cushion. She was so frightened and shocked that she packed her bags and left.

4. Why did Grandfather set up a trap for the python even though a python's bite is not poisonous?

Ans. Grandfather set up a trap for the python even though a python's bite is not poisonous because it could swallow a live monkey and it could be a risky playmate for a small boy.

5. What did Grandfather and the gardener do with the python after it had been trapped in the cage?

Ans. Grandfather and the gardener put the cage in a tonga and took it across the riverbed. They opened the trapdoor and left the cage in the jungle.

6. Grandfather didn't have the heart to take the mirror away from the python. Why?

Ans. Grandfather did not have the heart to take the mirror away from the python because it was the first time that he had seen a snake fall in love.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. -8)

D. Fill in the blanks with phrasal verbs from the box. In some cases, you may have to change the tense of the phrasal verbs.

1. Grandmother overheard and **held up** my pocket money for the rest of the week.
2. I **look forward to** learning the table during my summer holidays.
3. Many more people **showed up** for the meeting than we had expected.
4. Sohini was agitated by the incident but the sight of her parents helped her **calm down**.
5. The children **set about** cleaning the beach and soon completed the task.
6. Our science lab is **fitted up** with all the modern equipment.
7. Shabana's sister is just twenty-four, but she has already **set up** her own business.

Lesson – 2: Fire

Word –Meaning

1. **peculiar** - strange
2. **anxiously** - worried
3. **moaned** – low sound due to pain
4. **slumber** - sleep
5. **baptized** - sprinkle

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. -11)

Q1. What had Mr. Fairfax told Jane about Mr. Rochester?

Ans. Mr. Fairfax had said that Mr. Rochester seldom stayed at Thornfield Hall longer than fifteen days at a time.

Q2. Why did Jane wish she had kept her candle burning?

Ans. Jane wished she had kept her candle burning because she heard a strange, low sound just above her which scared her.

Q3. What kind of laughter did Jane hear?

Ans. Jane heard a very evil laugh. It was low, suppressed and deep.

Q4. What was Jane's first impulse when she heard the laughter?

Ans. Jane's first impulse when she heard the laugh was to rise and bolt the door.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. -13)

Q1. Where was the smoke coming from?

Ans. The smoke was coming from Mr. Rochester's chamber.

Q2. What awakened Mr. Rochester from his sleep at last?

Ans. The hiss of the fire, the breakage of the pitcher and the splash of the water which Jane threw on Mr. Rochester awakened him from his sleep at last.

Q3. What did Mr. Rochester think Jane had done?

Ans. Mr. Rochester thought that Jane had plotted to drown him.

Comprehension (Pg. No. -14)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Jane could not sleep at first because she was thinking about Mr Rochester.
2. Jane heard the demoniac laughter twice.
3. Jane thought that her chamber door was perhaps touched by Pilot.
4. The midnight visitor probably left and went up the gallery to the third storey.
5. 'I hurried on my frock and a shawl' means that the speaker put them on quickly.
6. When Jane described to Mr. Rochester what had happened, he looked rather concerned.

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. What thoughts kept Jane awake?

Ans. Thoughts of Mr. Rochester kept Jane awake. She wondered why Mr. Rochester felt Alienated from the house; if he would again leave the house soon; and how sad it would be if he indeed went away.

Q2. How would Jane feel if Mr. Rochester went away from Thornfield?

Ans. If Mr. Rochester went away from Thornfield, Jane would feel very sad.

Q3. What did Jane hear that kept her awake? Where did she think the sound came from? What happened to it soon?

Ans. Jane kept awake on hearing a vague and peculiar low sound. She felt as if the sound came from just above her. The sound stopped soon.

Q4. How did Jane explain to herself the mysterious noise at her chamber door?

Ans. When Jane heard the mysterious sound at her chamber door, she thought it must have been made by someone behind the panels in her room. She wondered if it was Grace Poole and if she was possessed with a devil.

Q5. How did Jane manage to extinguish the fire?

Ans. Jane managed to extinguish the fire by deluging the bed and Mr. Rochester with water from The basin and the ewer in his room as well as from the water jug in her room.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 15)

D. Replace each of these descriptions of mood with a word from the story.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. without any joy (Page 10) | <u>joyless</u> |
| 2. low in spirits (Page 10) | <u>depressed</u> |
| 3. a state of peace and calmness (Page 10) | <u>tranquillity</u> |
| 4. in a very serious way (Page 13) | <u>gravely</u> |

E. Tick the correct meanings of these phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. alienates him from the house | makes him feel that he does not belong to the house |
| 2. darted round the bed | moved suddenly and quickly round the bed |

3. were kindling
4. heaved them up
5. at your peril

- were burning
- lifted them up
- at your own risk

Poem -1: Florence Nightingale

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. Emma Lazarus

2. To whom the title was given 'The lady with lamp'?

Ans. Florence Nightingale.

3. Why no monument is built for her?

Ans. As her name is graven or carved on everyone's heart.

4. With whom the poet compares the lady?

Ans. Nightingale

5. According to poet, what will be true tribute to Florence Nightingale?

Ans. When people will shed tears at the mentioning of her name.

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

Ans. Personification

A. Answer these questions. (Pg. No. -18)

Q1. Whose shadow falls on the whitewashed walls?

Ans. Florence Nightingale's shadow falls on the whitewashed walls.

Q2. How does the poet describe the woman's face as she walks over the dark floors?

Ans. The poet describes the woman's face glowing with a soft angelic smile as she walks over the dark floors.

Q3. The poet presents two contrasting images in the first stanza. Describe them in your own words.

Ans. The first contrasting image is that of the brightness of the whitewashed walls against the darkness of the shadow of the woman and the darksome floors. The second contrasting image is that of the woman's face lit up with an angelic smile against the depressing sadness of the 'dismal corridors' of the building.

Q4. How does the poet describe the woman's voice in the second stanza?

Ans. The poet compares the woman's voice to that of her namesake, the nightingale. According to the poet, the woman's voice is sweeter and more pleasant than the most plaintive song of the nightingale.

Q5. What effect does the woman's presence have in the room? Whom does the poet compare her to?

Ans. The woman's presence has a soothing effect in the room. All the complaining and angry words are hushed, and only soft prayers can be heard. The poet compares her to an angel of God weeping over the suffering of human beings.

Lesson-3: The Story of the Saptarishis

Word –Meaning

1. **harmony** – agreement of ideas
2. **penance** – good deeds
3. **emerge** - appear
4. **astonished**- surprised or amazed
5. **engulfed** – wash out or deluge

Let's Revise I(Pg. No. – 19)

Q1. Who were the Saptarishis? Name them.

Ans. The Saptarishis were the greatest of all rishis. They were Kashyapa, Atri, Vasistha, Bharadwaja, Gautama, Vishwamitra and Jamadagni.

Q2. Who was Gunda? What was the name of her husband?

Ans. Gunda was the common serving maid of the Saptarishis. Her husband's name was Pasusakha.

Q3. What did the man offer to the Saptarishis?

Ans. The man offered grain, barley, mules, gold, cows with calves and rare gems to the Saptarishis.

Q4. Why did the Saptarishis refuse the man's offer?

Ans. The Saptarishis refused the man's offer because they believed that if they accepted the offer, they would lose all the merits that they had acquired through difficulties.

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

Q1. Who was the man whose offer the Saptarishis had refused?

Ans. The man was King Vrisadarbhi's messenger.

Q2. What did King Vrisadarbhi ask his ministers to do?

Ans. King Vrisadarbhi asked his ministers to pluck the ripest figs from the palace garden, stuff them with rains of gold and present them to the Saptarishis.

Q3. How would the demoness be able to overpower the rishis?

Ans. The demoness would be able to overpower the rishis if she could get the meanings of their names the first time she asked them.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No. – 22)

Q1. What did the stranger tell the rishis after he took them aside?

Ans. After he took them aside, the stranger asked the Saptarishis to let him be the last one to give the meaning of his name.

Q2. What happened to the demoness when the stranger struck her with his staff?

Ans. When the stranger struck the demoness with his staff, she was engulfed in flames and, within moments, was reduced to ashes.

Q3. Who was the stranger in disguise?

Ans. The stranger was Indra in disguise.

Comprehension (Pg. No. – 22)

A. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

1. "We lose all our merits if we accept even one gold coin. Heaven is more important to us than hunger,"

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Vasistha said these words to the king's ministers who took the gifts to the rishis.

b. Why did the speaker say this?

Ans. The speaker said this because if the rishis accepted the king's gifts, they would lose the merits that would help them to reach heaven.

c. How had they obtained the merits?

Ans. The rishis had acquired the merits by performing severe austerities and penances. They lived a very simple life and ate only the roots and fruits of the forests or that was given to them at a sacrifice. They even went without food for many days.

2 "Who are you and why did you kill this creature who was willing to allow us to eat the lotus stalks?"

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. The rishis spoke these words to the stranger.

b. What happened immediately after this?

Ans. Immediately after this, the stranger's form altered and grew radiant. He was transformed into god Indra.

c. What was the listener's reply?

Ans. The listener replied, the rishis that even after getting the meanings of their names, demoness was about to kill them all. Therefore he decided to help them in the disguise of a stranger.

B. Answer these questions.(Pg. No. – 23)

Q1. What kind of food could the Saptarishis eat? Why?

Ans. The Saptarishis could eat only that which was given to them at a sacrifice or the roots and fruits of the forest.

Q2. Who stopped the rishis from accepting King Vrisadarbhi's gifts? What did he tell the king's ministers?

Ans. Rishi Atri stopped the rishis from accepting the king's gifts. He told the king's ministers that the rishis were not idiots and that he knew that the figs were stuffed with gold. He asked them to return the figs to the king with the rishis' compliments.

Q3. How did the king feel on learning that the Saptarishis had refused his gifts again? What did he do as a result?

Ans. The king was extremely offended on learning that the Saptarishis had again refused his gifts. As a result, he locked himself up in his chamber and performed a sacrifice. A fearsome demoness emerged from the sacrificial fire.

Q4. What did the king instruct the demoness to do?

Ans. The king instructed the demoness to follow the Saptarishis and their group and ask them the meanings of their names. Additionally, he cautioned the demoness that after getting the meanings of their names, she would be able to destroy them.

Q5. Whom did the rishis meet on their way to the lake? Why were they astonished by his appearance?

Ans. The rishis met a well-muscled man on their way to the lake. They were astonished by his appearance because even though there was drought and hunger everywhere, it seemed to have left the man and his dog untouched.

Q6. Why did Indra reward the Saptarishis? What was the reward?

Ans. Indra rewarded the Saptarishis because they had truly conquered hunger and proved themselves beyond temptation. As a reward for this, they would ascend to the heavens and take their place among the other stars so that forever people would see them and know about their greatness.

Vocabulary(Pg. No. – 23)

D. Choose words from the story which mean the same as these phrases.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. a state of peace and cooperation marked by an absence of conflict (Page 19) | <u>harmony</u> |
| 2. having a very frightening appearance (Page 20) | <u>fearsome</u> |
| 3. an unfavorable or negative opinion of someone (Page 21) | <u>disapproval</u> |
| 4. glowing brightly (Page 21) | <u>radiant</u> |
| 5. appeared in a different form in order to hide one's identity (Page 22) | <u>disguised</u> |
| 6. the desire to have or do something that is not morally good (Page 22) | <u>temptation</u> |

Lesson – 4: An Interview with Milkha Singh

Word –Meaning

- 1. appearance** - presence
- 2. miserable** – unhappy or sorrowful
- 3. Opportunities** - chances
- 4. accomplished** – skilful or expert
- 5. bestowed** – awarded or given

Let's Revise (Pg. No. -28)

Q1. What were Milkha Singh's achievements at the 1958 Asian Games?

Ans. At the 1958 Asian Games, Milkha Singh won both the 200-metre and 400-metre races.

Q2. When did Milkha Singh join the Indian Army? Where did he work before that?

Ans. Milkha Singh joined the Indian Army in 1951. Before joining the army, he worked at a shop that sold tyres.

Q3. When did Milkha Singh's journey in athletics begin?

Ans. Milkha Singh's journey in athletics began when he won the cross-country race in the Indian Army.

Q4. Why do parents in our country usually discourage their children from spending too much time on sports?

Ans. Parents in our country usually discourage their children from spending too much time on sports because they are concerned about their children's job prospects.

Comprehension(Pg. No. – 30)

A. Write True or False.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. At the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Milkha Singh was placed second in the 400-metre race. | <u>False</u> |
| 2. In 1958, Milkha Singh won the gold medal in the 440-yard race at the Commonwealth Games. | <u>True</u> |
| 3. Milkha Singh's last appearance at an Olympic event was in Tokyo in 1964. | <u>True</u> |
| 4. Milkha Singh was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1959. | <u>False</u> |
| 5. Milkha Singh owes a large part of his success to his coach Havaladar Gurdev Singh. | <u>True</u> |
| 6. Jawaharlal Nehru bestowed the title 'The Flying Sikh' on Milkha Singh. | <u>False</u> |

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. Why did Milkha Singh sit at the railway station for days after he came to Delhi?

Ans. Milkha Singh had lost several of his family members during the violence of the Partition. When he reached Delhi, he was all alone, miserable, and penniless, and had no idea where life would take him. So, he sat at the railway station for days in despair.

Q2. Why was Milkha Singh at an advantage in the cross-country race compared to the other jawans?

Ans. Milkha used to run to school barefoot with his Maths, English and Urdu books on his head. The sand would burn his feet, so he was forced to run faster. Being used to running long distances at a fast pace, in difficult conditions, Milkha Singh was at an advantage in the cross-country race, compared to the other jawans.

Q3. How can the government ensure that children are not discouraged from taking up sports as a profession?

Ans. The government can ensure that children are not discouraged from taking up sports as a profession by providing jobs to sportspersons based on their level of achievements at national and international events.

Q4. Recount the painful moments in Milkha Singh's life that he talks about in the interview.

Ans. One of the most painful moments of Milkha Singh's life was the time when he first came to Delhi from Pakistan after the Partition and sat alone at the railway station, penniless and miserable. Another painful moment was when he missed the gold medal at the Rome Olympics in 1960.

Q5. List some of the happiest moments of Milkha Singh's life.

Ans. One of the happiest moments in Milkha Singh's life was winning the gold medal for the 400-metre race at the 1958 Commonwealth Games in the United Kingdom. Another happy moment in his life was being honoured with the title 'The Flying Sikh' by Pakistan's General Ayub Khan, after his performance at the Asian Games.

Q6. What kept Milkha Singh going through his most challenging moments?

Ans. Discipline, hard work and willpower kept Milkha Singh going through his most challenging moments.

Q7. What message does Milkha Singh have for the children of our country?

Ans. Milkha's message for the children of our country is that they must realize that the future of our country rests on their shoulders, and it is their responsibility to do their best in their respective field of work and carry on the rich legacy that their ancestors have left them.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 31)

D. Given below are a few such expressions. Circle their correct meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to throw in the towel | to admit defeat |
| 2. sticky wicket | a difficult situation |
| 3. down and out | without money or a job |
| 4. head start | an early advantage |
| 5. neck and neck | level with each other in a contest |
| 6. no holds barred | without any restrictions or control |

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| E. 1. fiction | 3. lunch | 5. broadcast | 7. hotel | 9. fog |
| 2. electronic | 4. medical | 6. fantasy | 8. education | 10. ankle |

Poem -2: SONG

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. The poet is Amy Lowell.

2. Why does the poet wish to be a butterfly?

Ans. The poet wishes to sit on flower and shake its colourful wings happily, as a butterfly.

3. What does poet mean by 'blossom hold, Mines of gold'?

Ans. The poet compares the nectar of flower to mines of gold.

4. What is more powerful than dream?

Ans. According to poet, our work hard can transform our actions into something more powerful than dreams.

5. Which figure of speech is used in this poem?

Ans. Metaphor

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.(Pg. No.-35)

Q1. Holding up

A scent-brimmed cup,

Full of summer's fragrance to the summer sun

a. Who is holding a 'scent-brimmed cup'?

Ans. The flower is holding up a 'scent brimmed cup'.

b. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'scent-brimmed cup'?

Ans. The phrase 'scent brimmed cup' means a cup filled to the brim with fragrance. It is a metaphor for the flower filled with fragrance of the summer.

Q2. Blossoms hold

Mines of gold

Deep within the farthest heart of each chalice flower.

a. What does 'mines of gold' refer to?

Ans. In the given line, the phrase 'mines of gold' refers to the nectar that is present deep within each flower.

b. What is each of the flowers being compared to?

Ans. Each of the flowers is being compared to a gold mine.

B. Answer these questions. (Pg. No.-35)

Q1. What wish does the poet express in the first stanza?

Ans. In the first stanza, the poet wishes to express her joy at the fragrance of summer. She wishes that she were a flower happily playing in the sun with a lovely breeze blowing around her. She would take a dip in nature and rise with the breeze, holding a cup filled to the brim with the warm fragrance of the summer and hold it up to the sun.

Q2. What does the poet wish to do by becoming a cloud?

Ans. By becoming a cloud, the poet wishes to blow through the blue sky, cover the mountains and rush loudly through deep valleys where powerful waterfalls and streams plunge with thundering sound and create a blue mist.

Q3. How does the poet describe the movement of waves on the sand?

Ans. According to the poet, waves break into fragments when they fall on the sand but while retreating, they seem to linger on the land.

Q4. According to the poet, how are waves different from flowers, insects and clouds?

Ans. According to the poet, waves are different from flowers, insects and clouds because they last forever. Unlike the flowers that die quickly, insects that live for only a day and clouds that dissolve in rain, waves play on the sea and land forever.

Lesson – 5 : David Visits His Aunt

Word –Meaning

1. **desperation** - hopelessness
2. **errand** – task or job
3. **contemplation** – examination or inspection
4. **precautions** – safeguard or safety measure
5. **melancholy** – sorrowful or sadness

Let's Revise I (Pg. No. – 37)

Q1. What did Miss Betsey tell David when she first saw him at her house?

Ans. When Miss Betsey first saw David at her house, she told him to go away as no boys were allowed there.

Q2. What did Miss Betsey do after giving the restoratives to David?

Ans. After giving the restoratives to David, Miss Betsey put him on the sofa, with a shawl under his head, and the handkerchief from her own head under his feet.

Q3. What did Miss Betsey ask Janet to do?

Ans. Miss Betsey asked Janet to go upstairs and give her compliments to Mr. Dick and inform him that she wished to speak to him.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. -38)

Q1. Whom did Miss Betsey ask for advice about David? What advice did she get?

Ans. Miss Betsey asked Mr. Dick for advice about David. She was advised to bathe him.

Q2. How did Miss Betsey and Janet dress David after the bath?

Ans. After the bath, Miss Betsey and Janet dressed him in a shirt and a pair of trousers belonging to Mr. Dick and wrapped him up in shawls.

Q3. What was Miss Betsey doing when David woke up from his sleep?

Ans. When David woke up from his sleep, Miss Betsey was sitting at the bow window gazing at the sea.

Let's Revise III (Pg. No.-39)

Q1. What did Mr. Dick suggest they should do with David next?

Ans. Mr. Dick suggested that next they should put David to bed.

Q2. What did David feel like as he was being taken to the bed?

Ans. David felt like a prisoner as he was being taken to the bed, with his aunt going in front and Janet at the back.

Q3. Describe the room where David was put to bed.

Ans. The room where David was put to bed was a pleasant one, at the top of the house, overlooking the sea.

Comprehension (Pg. No.- 40)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. David felt a great deal of desperation as he went in and stood beside his aunt.
2. David's aunt had come and seen David's mother on the night David was born.
3. Miss Betsey knew that Mr. Dick could be very careful when he chose to be so.
4. The name of David's father was David.
5. As David sat looking at the moonlight on the water, he hoped to see his mother descend from Heaven along the shining path.

B. Read these sentences and answer the questions.

1. "I was robbed at first setting out, and have walked all the way, and have never slept in a bed since I began the journey."

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. David said these words to his great aunt, Miss Betsey.

b. Where was the speaker born?

Ans. The speaker, David Copperfield, was born in Balderstone, Suffolk.

c. What did the speaker do immediately after saying this?

Ans. Immediately after saying this, the speaker moved his hands with the intention of showing his ragged state and began to cry.

2. "I am going to ask you another question. Look at this child. ... What would you do with him, now?"

a. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Miss Betsey said these words to Mr. Dick.

b. Who is the child?

Ans. The child is David Copperfield.

c. What was the listener's reply?

Ans. The listener, Mr. Dick, suggested that the child be put to bed.

C. Answer these questions.

Q1. Why did David visit Miss Betsey?

Ans. After his mother's death, David had a very difficult life. He was not treated well. Nor was he taught anything. He was put to work not fit for him. So, he ran away to his great-aunt Miss Betsey.

Q2. What did Miss Betsey do when David began to cry?

Ans. When David began to cry, Miss Betsey got up in a great hurry and took him into the parlour. There she unlocked a tall cupboard, brought out several bottles, and poured some of the contents of each into his mouth.

Q3. How did the bath make David feel?

Ans. The bath was a great comfort to David. It made him feel very faint and drowsy.

Q4. What impression did David wake up with after he fell asleep on the sofa? Was he sure that the event had taken place?

Ans. David woke up with the impression that his aunt had come and bent over him while he was asleep, put his hair away from his face, laid his head more comfortably on the sofa and then stood looking at him. He was not sure that all this had taken place because his aunt was sitting at the bow window looking out at sea when he woke up.

Q5. What thoughts crossed David's mind before he fell asleep?

Ans. A sense of gratitude and rest filled him at the sight of the white-curtained bed and the thought of lying softly in the snow-white sheets. He also thought of all the solitary places under the night sky where he had slept, and prayed that he might never be homeless anymore and might never forget the homeless.

E. Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 42)

1. (a) There is a pleasant change in the weather today after days of terrible heat.

Ans. A noticeable difference

(b) It is always helpful to carry change while travelling.

Ans. Money in the form of coins

2. (a) Always protect your head with a helmet while riding.

Ans. The top part of the body

(b) Supriya is the head of the Climate Change Committee.

Ans. Someone leading an organization, group or committee

3. (a) The book fair this year had many new authors.

Ans. A large public gathering where goods are sold

(b) Why should only she do all the work? It is not fair.

Ans. right or just

4. (a) The Constitution of India grants equal rights to all our citizens.

Ans. A body of fundamental principles according to which a nation or state is governed.

(b) Rima's strong constitution has helped her in her athletic career.

Ans. A person's basic physical structure with respect to their strength, health, etc.

5. (a) David looked smart in his new blue shirt.

Ans. Attractive, impressive in appearance

(b) Runi is smart enough to do this work efficiently.

Ans. Intelligent

6. (a) The bank instructed its staff to take special care of elderly customers.

Ans. all the employees of an organization

(b) The portrait showed the king seated on his throne with a golden staff in his hand.

Ans. a long stick serving as a symbol of authority.

7. (a) There will be an article on Munshi Premchand in the next issue of our school magazine.

Ans. an edition of a magazine or a journal published at regular intervals

(b) The chief guest is going to speak on the issue of climate change.

Ans. A matter of importance

8. (a) Ramita has deposited the money in her account at the bank.

Ans. An arrangement with a bank that allows you to deposit your money with it.

(b) In the book, the author presents an interesting account of his childhood days.

Ans. an oral or written description of events

Poem -3 : Wind

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. The poet is Subramania Bharati.

2. What does the poet request to the wind?

Ans. The poet requests to the wind to blow softly.

3. Why does the poet use the word winnows?

Ans. The poet is using the word winnows to describe the destructive power of wind.

4. Why friendship of wind is good?

Ans. The friendship of wind is good as it helps us to develop strength to face challenges of life.

5. Which figure of speech is used in this poem?

Ans. Personification

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

1. You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

a. Who are the weaklings?

Ans. The weaklings are things and people that are not strong enough to withstand the action of the wind – crumbling houses with weak doors, weak rafters and wood, as well as feeble bodies, lives and hearts.

b. How does the wind make fun of the weak?

Ans. The wind makes fun of the weak by destroying them.

2. He won't do what you tell him.

a. Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans. 'He' refers to the wind

b. What does the poet suggest we do to resist his actions?

Ans. The poet suggests that we become strong to resist the wind's actions. He suggests we stand together, build strong homes, join our doors firmly and become stronger in body and mind.

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. List three things that the poet asks the wind not to do.

Ans. The poet asks the wind not to break the shutters of windows, not to scatter the papers and not to throw down the books down on the shelf.

Q2. The poet does not seem pleased with the wind. Why?

Ans. The poet requests the wind to blow gently. But the wind does not listen to him and turns violent and destructive. So, the poet does not seem pleased with the wind.

Q3. What does the wind do to weak fires and strong fires?

Ans. The wind blows out weak fires but it cannot behave so with strong fires. When a fire is strong, the wind, in fact, makes it even stronger.

Lesson – 6: Flying Home

Word –Meaning

1. **stamina** – endurance or staying power
2. **fragile** – breakable or easily broken
3. **nocturnal** – active or happening at night
4. **destination** – journey's end
5. **efficient** – well organized

Let's Revise I (Pg. No.-48)

Q1. Name any four migratory birds.

Ans. Swallows, wild geese, Arctic terns, Siberian cranes

Q2. What helps birds fly long distances in adverse weather conditions?

Ans. The light, hollow bones and warm, waterproof plumage of birds help them fly swiftly and comfortably over long distances in adverse weather conditions.

Let's Revise II (Pg. No. – 48)

Q1. What are the birds flying in a V-formation compared to?

Ans. The birds flying in a V-formation are compared to a fleet of fighter aircraft performing acrobatics across the sky.

Q2. How does flying in a V-formation help birds?

Ans. A V-formation is a very efficient way of flying as it helps birds cover long distances using the least amount of energy.

Q3. What is the role of the bird flying at the tip of the V-formation?

Ans. The role of the bird flying at the tip of the V-formation is to cut air resistance so that the birds following it find it less tiring to fly.

Comprehension (Pg. No. -50)

A. Write True or False for these statements.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Every winter, many birds migrate from the warmer climes of the equatorial and tropical regions to the cold Northern Hemisphere. | <u>False</u> |
| 2. It is not true that migration is always nocturnal. | <u>True</u> |
| 3. Pilots have learnt some basic lessons in thermodynamics from birds flying in a V-formation. | <u>False</u> |
| 4. Birds flying in a V-formation can fly long distances without tiring themselves out. | <u>True</u> |

B. Answer these questions. (Pg. No. -50)

Q1. Where do birds migrate to every winter? Where do they begin their journey?

Ans. Every winter, birds migrate to the warmer climate of equatorial and tropical regions. They begin their journey from the cold Northern Hemisphere.

Q2. What is the main reason for the migration of birds?

Ans. The main reason for the migration of birds is the extremely cold weather and the scarcity of food in the Northern Hemisphere during winters. The birds migrate to the equatorial and tropical regions as the weather there is warm and food is readily available in the marshes of Africa and Asia.

Q3. How do birds use their navigational skills to sense direction and find the best route during their migration?

Ans. Birds have excellent navigational skills. They use the sun, the moon and the stars to sense direction. They can also detect the earth's magnetic field and form mental maps of the sky that help them find the best route for their migration.

Q4. What experiment did ornithologists once conduct with Manx Shearwater? What did the experiment show?

Ans. Ornithologists once took a seabird called Manx Shearwater and released it in America. The bird was back in its nest in Pembrokeshire, the United Kingdom, even before the letter announcing its release had arrived. The experiment showed that adult birds can always find their way back home.

Q5. Why do birds change positions when flying in a V-formation?

Ans. Birds change positions when flying in a V-formation to ensure they can cover long distances without tiring themselves out. The bird flying at the tip of the V-formation has the most difficult task. It has to break through the resistance of air to go forward. After a while, it falls back, and another bird takes its place. Each bird in the flock gets to lead for a time and this ensures that the flock can cover long distances using minimum energy.

Vocabulary (Pg. No. – 51)

D. An ornithologist is a person who studies birds. Match these experts to their fields of study.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. archaeologist | a. one who studies the structure and the composition of the earth |
| 2. agronomist | b. one who studies human history through the excavation of sites |
| 3. seismologist | c. one who studies soil management and crops |
| 4. entomologist | d. one who studies earthquakes |
| 5. geologist | e. one who studies insects |

E. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a

Poem – 4: The Quangle Wangle's Hat

Extract Based Questions

1. Who is the poet or composer?

Ans. The poet of the poem is Edward Lear.

2. Who comes to 'Crumpetty Tree'?

Ans. Mr. and Mrs. Canary come to Crumpetty Tree.

3. What does the poet mean by 'Attery Squash' in the poem?

Ans. 'Attery Squash' are imaginary creatures invented by the poet.

4. What do all animals do in the light of 'Mulberry moon'?

Ans. They all dance merrily to the 'Flute of the Blue Baboon'.

5. Which figure of speech is used in this poem?

Ans. Hyperbole

A. Write True or False. (Pg. No. – 62)

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The Quangle Wangle's face was not visible because he wore a large scarf. | <u>False</u> |
| 2. The Quangle Wangle was very happy with his life. | <u>False</u> |
| 3. Mr. and Mrs. Canary were very impressed with the Crumpetty Tree. | <u>True</u> |
| 4. The Pobble had very large toes. | <u>False</u> |
| 5. The Blue Baboon played the flute. | <u>True</u> |
| 6. The Orient Calf came from the Land of Truce. | <u>False</u> |

B. Answer these questions.

Q1. Where did the Quangle Wangle sit?

Ans . The Quangle Wangle sat on the top of the Crumpetty Tree.

Q2. What hat did the Quangle Wangle wear? Describe its features.

Ans . The Quangle Wangle wore a beaver hat. It was a very large hat, a hundred and two feet wide. It had ribbons on each side. It also had bells, buttons, loops and lace. The hat completely covered the Quangle Wangle's face.

Q3. What did the Quangle Wangle love to eat?

Ans . The Quangle Wangle loved to eat jam, jelly and bread.

Q4. Name any five animals that came to the Crumpetty Tree. What did each of them ask the Quangle Wangle?

Ans . The Stork, the Duck, the Owl, the Snail and the Bumble Bee were some of the animals that came to the Crumpetty Tree. Each of them asked the Quangle Wangle if he would allow them to build their home on his lovely hat.

Q5. What happened after all the animals had built their homes on the Quangle Wangle's hat?

Ans . After all the animals had built their homes on the Quangle Wangle's hat, they had a great time together by the light of the Mulberry moon. They danced to the flute of the Blue Baboon and enjoyed themselves. All of them were very happy to be with the Quangle Wangle Quee.