



# Daisy

# English Reader

A COMPREHENSIVE GRADED COURSE IN ENGLISH

Teacher's Manual  
Class-7



**DAISY EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER**  
A unit of Gateway Publication

Chapter	Think Before Explaining the text Comprehension	No. of Period (s)	Grammar	No. of Period (s)	Vocabulary	No. of Period (s)	Listening and Speaking Skill	No. of Period (s)	Creative Writing	No. of Period (s)	Total No. of Period. (s)
Rajam and Mani (Prose)	Application based questions on misunderstanding, understanding the text, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions inferential questions	5	Indefinite articles: uses of indefinite article 'a' or 'an', fill in the blanks with articles, insert articles wherever necessary in given paragraphs	2	Find words from the story for the given meaning, fill in the blanks with given narration	1	Answer the questions listening to the passage on the usage of English language, speech on cleanliness	1	Review of a book recently read	1	10
The Cold Within (poem)	Questions about superstitions and discrimination, understanding the text, case study of social discrimination of the people of North-east India, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Definite articles: uses of definite article, omission of articles, fill in the blanks with definite article, rectify error in the usage of articles	2	Fill in the blanks with alliterative words and from the boxes	1	Do true or false listening to the story of Matt, speech on the Earth Day programme	1	Autobiography of a restaurant	1	10
The Stolen Bacillus (Prose)	Application based questions on invention of science, understanding the text, about biological war and weapons, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Interchange of Interrogative and assertive sentences: rules to change from one form to another, change from assertive sentences to interrogative sentences and from interrogative sentences to assertive sentences, rectify error in the given formation	2	Complete the paragraph choosing options from the box, exercise with one word substitution	1	Match the columns listening to the story of Henry Ford, speak on the importance of English language in our life	1	Writing from dialogue to indirect narration	1	10

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Nine Gold Medals (poem)	Questions on sportsmanship, understanding the text, about the Special Olympics, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	4	Interchange of exclamatory and assertive sentences: rules to change from one form to another, change from assertive sentences to exclamatory sentences and from exclamatory sentences to assertive sentences	2	Fill in the blanks with articles and prepositions, fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words	1	Fill in the blanks listening to the passage on Moraji, speech on Diwali	1	Biography writing of Mother Teresa	1	9
Around the World in Eighty Days (Prose)	Questions related to challenges on wager, understanding the text, case study of the first voyage through the world, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	6	Joining into compound sentences: rules to join sentences to compound sentences, combine two sentences to one compound sentence, transform the given sentences to compound sentences	2	Make sentences using the same words one as noun and other as verb, form adjectives and adverbs from the given nouns	1	Rearrange the sentences listening true friendship, speak on why books are better than their movies	1	Travel description of your city	1	11
A Psalm of Life (poem)	Application based questions on the value of guidance, understanding the text, about didactic poetry, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Synthesis of simple sentences: rules to form simple sentences by using preposition with gerund or noun and adverbial phrases, join sentences to form simple sentences using preposition with gerund and adverbial phrase, transformation of sentences to simple sentences	2	Change the underlined words with the given parts of speech, fill in the blanks with the hints given in the bracket	1	Answer the multiple choice questions listening to the story of Jake, speak about your favourite free time activities	1	Dialogue writing between a father and a daughter A Mind That Inspires (Prose)	1	10

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A Mind that Inspires (Prose)	Application based questions on some prominent Indian scientists, understanding the text, case study on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Synthesis of simple sentences: rules to form simple sentences by using participles and infinitives, join sentences to form simple sentences using participles and infinitives, transformation of sentences to simple sentences	2	Rearrange the sentences based on the given hints, make sentences with different meaning	1	Complete the sentences listening to the passage on Einstein, speak about walking as a good exercise	1	Process writing on the preparation of paper	1	10
Stopping By Wood On A Snowy Evening (poem)	Questions on the beauty of night forest, understanding the text, know about rhyming scheme, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Synthesis of simple sentences: rules to form simple sentences by using absolute phrase and noun or phrase in apposition, join sentences to form simple sentences using absolute phrase and noun or phrase in apposition, transformation of sentences to simple sentences	2	Exercises on the anagrams of body parts, kitchen and professions, exercise on phrasal verbs	1	Answer the questions listening to the passage about Tom and his otters, speak about the importance of computer education	1	Invitation letter to a friend to spend the winter vacation with you in your city	1	10
Nuclear (Prose)	Questions on the uses and misuses of arms and ammunition, understanding the text, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Degrees of comparison: rules to change positive, comparative and superlative degrees to each other, exercises on the interchange of degrees of comparison based on the given instructions	2	Replace the underlined words with synonyms, write phrases for the underlined words	1	Do true or false listening to the story of Alice, speech on the favourite festival	1	Picture composition	1	10

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After the Battle (poem)	Application based questions on the significance of battles, understanding the text, case study on Mosul attack, reference to context, factual questions, inferential questions	4	Direct and indirect speech: rules to change from direct to indirect speech in assertive form, change from direct speech to indirect speech, fill in the blanks to complete the indirect narration	2	Split one sentence to three simple sentences, join the given sentences to a single sentence	1	Fill in the blanks listening to the story of Lucy, speak about the personal requirements in a classroom	1	Email writing for a teaching job	1	10
Vanka (Prose)	Application based questions on the treatment towards orphans, understanding the text, know about orphan characters in literature, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	4	Direct and indirect speech: rules to change from direct to indirect speech in interrogative form, change from direct speech to indirect speech, change from indirect speech to direct speech	2	Exercises on anagrams, change the underlined words to compound words	1	Fill in the blanks listening to a poem, speak about your one strength and one weakness	1	Summary writing on a given passage	1	10
For Anne Gregory (poem)	Application based questions on judging a person, understanding the text, know about alliteration, reference to context, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Direct and indirect speech: rules to change from direct to indirect speech in imperative form, change from direct speech to indirect speech, change from indirect speech to direct speech	2	Rearrange the given words to sentences, mention who I am	1	Rearrange the sentences listening to the story Wanda, speak about your favourite character of Avenger	1	Story writing on the given points	1	10
The Comedy Of Errors (Prose)	Questions about two genre of literature- comedy or tragedy, understanding the text, know about sonnet, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	6	Direct and indirect speech: rules to change from direct to indirect speech in exclamatory form, change from direct speech to indirect speech, change from indirect speech to direct speech	2	Exercises on finding the missing words, exercise on rectifying errors	2	Match the columns listening to the passage on sharks, speak about the national animal, the national flower and the national colour	1	Notice on lost and found	1	12

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On Killing A Tree (poem)	Questions about the importance of trees, understanding the text, know about the world largest tree, case study on Chipko Movement, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Active and passive voice: rules to interchange present active and passive voice, change from active to passive voice based on simple present, present continuous and present perfect and vice-versa	2	Fill in the blanks with parts of speech, find the figure of speech from the given sentences	1	Complete the sentences listening to the story of Kate, speak about the uses of technology in study	1	Write an informal letter to your father giving him weekly news of your house	1	10
Home (Prose)	Application based questions on the value of home, understanding the text, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	5	Active and passive voice: rules to interchange past active and passive voice, change from active to passive voice based on simple past, past continuous and past perfect and vice-versa	2	Complete the story with the suitable options, provide cause and effect from the story	1	Fill in the blanks listening to the passage on the Taj Mahal, speak about necessity of water	1	Write a letter complaining about the faulty mobile phone	1	10
The Bald Soprano (Prose)	Application based questions on a farcical story, understanding the text, know about the theatre of the Absurd, reference to context, MCQ, factual questions, inferential questions	7	Active and passive voice: rules to interchange past active and passive voice, change from active to passive voice based on simple future and future perfect and vice-versa	2	Find synonyms from the options, exercises on prefix and suffix	1	Answer the questions listening to the passage on the Arctic Ocean, speak about the place you visited recently	1	Project on preparing a newspaper	1	12

**Total periods - 164**

**About the author:** R. K. Narayan (1906–2001) was a famous Indian writer known for his simple and humorous stories written in English. He created the fictional town of Malgudi, where many of his stories are set. His first novel, "Swami and Friends", and his short story collection "Malgudi Days" are very popular. His writing style was clear, gentle, and full of Indian culture. He won many awards, including the Sahitya Akademi Award, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan. R. K. Narayan is loved for showing the beauty of everyday Indian life through his stories.

**Summary:** The River Sarayu in the town of Malgudi is a beautiful and peaceful place where people gather in the evenings. Two boys, Swaminathan and Mani, are sitting by the river when Mani expresses his anger toward a new student, Rajam, and says he wants to throw him into the river. Rajam is a rich, smart, and confident new boy in their class. He wears nice clothes, speaks excellent English, and even comes to school in a car. His presence threatens Mani, who was earlier the most powerful boy in the class. Rajam stands up to Mani's bullying, and this makes Mani jealous and angry. Mani plans to challenge Rajam to a fight and warns Swaminathan not to be friendly with Rajam. Swaminathan, caught between the two, denies being friends with Rajam, even though he secretly admires him. In class, Mani tries to insult Rajam through notes passed by Swaminathan, but the teacher catches Swaminathan, who ends up being punished. After school, Mani and Rajam agree to meet at the river the next day to settle their fight. When the time comes, Mani waits with a club, but he becomes nervous, thinking about the consequences of hurting Rajam. Rajam arrives with an air gun and warns Mani. But instead of fighting, they talk and realize the misunderstanding. Rajam suggests being friends, and Mani agrees. The story ends with the three boys—Rajam, Mani, and Swaminathan—sitting peacefully by the river, sharing biscuits and enjoying their new friendship

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The author describes the River Sarayu as the pride of Malgudi. It was admired by everyone and was a popular evening resort for the townspeople. The Municipal President would proudly show it to visitors from the Town Hall, where it looked like a silver belt in the moonlight.
- b. Mani and Swaminathan were sitting quietly on a river-step with their legs dangling in the water. The peepul branches overhead rustled in the breeze, leaves floated on the river, birds chirped in the air, and cattle crossed the river in the distance. It was a peaceful and scenic setting just after sunset.
- c. They sat aloof because Mani was planning to hurt Rajam and wanted to speak privately with Swaminathan about his plan to throw Rajam into the river.
2. a. Mani warned Swaminathan to stay away from Rajam and accused him of getting too close to Rajam. He told Swami to "have a care for your limbs," implying that he

would hurt him if he found him befriending Rajam.

- b. Swaminathan tried hard to prove his loyalty to Mani. He loudly denied having any friendship with Rajam and reminded Mani that Rajam had approached him first. He also insulted Rajam on Mani's behalf and tried to act as a faithful messenger between them.
- c. Swaminathan defended himself by saying that he hated Rajam and never even went close to him. He explained that Rajam had come to him only once during the Drawing period to ask for a sharpener, and Swaminathan rudely told him to buy one.

B. 1. Municipal President                      2. Socks, shoes, fur cap, tie, coat, sneaker

3. Three yards                                  4. cane                                  5. He was a sneak

C. 1. Rajam impressed the class with his smart appearance. He wore socks, shoes, a fur cap, a tie, and fine clothes. He came to school in a car and spoke perfect English. These things made him stand out and be admired by his classmates.

2. Mani was used to being the strongest and most respected boy in the class. But Rajam's confident behavior, equal responses to Mani's jabs and kicks, and his academic success made him a strong competitor. Rajam's nonchalant attitude towards Mani threatened Mani's authority, making him a rival.

3. Mani wrote a note through Swaminathan asking Rajam, "Are you a man?"—implying he was a coward. He challenged Rajam to a fight near the river, doubting his bravery to come and face him.

4. The teacher asked Swaminathan questions to which he gave wrong answers, and then punished him by making him stand on the bench. He was irritated and quick to shout at Swaminathan, showing a strict and punishing attitude.

5. Swaminathan was happy that he was not caned. While standing on the bench, he enjoyed classifying the students by their caps and let his mind wander, feeling no shame in the punishment.

6. Swaminathan was caught in the middle of Mani and Rajam's fight. He had to pass insulting notes and repeat harsh words, which made him nervous. He was also afraid that both sides might get angry with him.

7. The story ends in irony because instead of fighting, Mani and Rajam become friends. What began as a violent plan ends with them sharing biscuits and enjoying the peaceful riverbank together, showing a complete change in attitude.

D. 1. Swaminathan is a loyal but confused boy who tries to please everyone. He is scared of Mani but admires Rajam. He tries to stay out of trouble but often gets dragged into it. He is curious, imaginative, and enjoys observing the world around him, even during punishment.

2. Mani wanted to fight Rajam for silly reasons—mainly jealousy and fear of losing his importance. But when they finally met, instead of fighting, they talked and decided to become friends. Their enmity turned into friendship, showing that fights based on misunderstandings can often end peacefully if people communicate.

### Grammar

- A. 1. an    2. a    3. a    4. an    5. a    6. an    7. a    8. a    9. an    10. an
- B. A happy life results from a state of mind. Health is also one of the most important factors that promote happiness. A healthy man can take strolls in the morning and can enjoy the fresh air of the fields and the fragrance of flowers by visiting a garden. A poor but healthy man can spend his time in sports and games and can resort to other entertainments and recreations that are cheap and easily accessible.

Therefore, we can conclude that the very secret of happiness lies somewhere else and not in the mere possession of huge wealth. A wealthy man always remains in a state of tension because he thinks that a thief or a dacoit might rob him. But ideal happiness is in a man who always does the right thing, never injures the hearts and minds of others, and is a God-fearing person. One's actions and ambitions must be good. Good actions also lead to happiness. Contentment with the prevailing circumstances is another factor that promotes happiness.

### Vocabulary

- A. 1. dangling            2. rumours            3. superintendent    4. coward    5. promptly  
6. affectionate        7. communication    8. crumpled        9. secluded    10. Squatting
- B. The teacher told Sam that he was late. Sam apologetically replied that he couldn't help himself. The teacher said that he thought Sam had no time management skill. Sam asked if he could guide him. The teacher answered if he really wanted to be successful, he had to first plan his activities, schedule it properly and try to wake up early. Sam therefore replied that he didn't feel like leaving bed. To that, Teacher advised him that it was in his hand. He also added that he had to choose either the temporary pleasure or the future of success. Sam being satisfied promised that he would be responsible thereafter.

### Listening Skill

1. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
2. Reading and writing.
3. Think about what you will say before speaking and use a loud voice so that everyone can hear you.
4. Give the speaker your full attention by turning and looking at them and focusing on what they are saying.

### Speaking Skill

Keeps us healthy — Cleanliness helps prevent diseases by getting rid of germs and dirt.

Makes places look nice — A clean environment is pleasant and comfortable to live and work in.

Builds good habits — Practicing cleanliness teaches responsibility and respect for ourselves and others.

## Creative Writing

Book Review

Name of the Book: Charlotte's Web

Author: E. B. White

Number of Pages: 192

Summary:

Charlotte's Web is a heartwarming story about a pig named Wilbur and his friendship with a clever spider named Charlotte. When Wilbur is in danger of being slaughtered, Charlotte uses her web to write words that praise Wilbur and save his life.

## Important Characters:

- Wilbur: A kind and friendly pig who wants to be loved.
- Charlotte: A wise and caring spider who helps Wilbur.
- Fern: A young girl who first saves Wilbur and takes care of him.
- Templeton: A selfish rat who helps Charlotte but only when he gets something in return.

## Interesting Scenes:

One of the most interesting scenes is when Charlotte weaves the words “Some Pig” into her web. Everyone is amazed, and it brings hope to Wilbur. Another exciting moment is when Wilbur wins a special prize at the fair.

## Personal View:

I really enjoyed reading this book. It teaches the value of friendship, kindness, and sacrifice. Charlotte's cleverness and Wilbur's innocence make the story both touching and fun to read. I would recommend this book to all children who love animal stories.

## Chapter-2

## The Cold Within

**About the author:** James Patrick Kinney (1923–1974) was an American poet best known for his poem The Cold Within, which delivers a powerful message about prejudice, selfishness, and human indifference. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Kinney came from a poor Irish background and faced many hardships in life, which deeply influenced his writing. His most famous poem, The Cold Within, tells the story of six people who die in the cold because they refuse to share their logs of wood due to their biases against each other. Although the poem was initially rejected for being too controversial, it later gained popularity for its strong moral message and has been widely used in churches, schools, and discussions on human values. Kinney's work continues to be remembered

for its emotional impact and call for compassion and unity.

### Summary:

#### Stanza 1:

Six people are trapped together by chance in freezing weather. Each of them has a stick of wood that could be used to keep the fire burning and help them survive.

#### Stanza 2:

The first man refuses to share his stick because he sees a black man in the group. His racial prejudice prevents him from helping.

#### Stanza 3:

The second man notices someone who belongs to a different religion. His intolerance makes him unwilling to contribute his stick to the fire.

#### Stanza 4:

The third person is poor and dressed in worn-out clothes. He decides not to give his stick, thinking that it would only benefit the rich, who he believes don't deserve his help.

#### Stanza 5:

The rich man also refuses to share. He fears the poor might benefit from his wealth and wants to keep everything he has for himself.

#### Stanza 6:

The black man sees the white man and is filled with anger from past wrongs. He chooses not to help, wanting to get back at the white people, even if it means harm to himself.

#### Stanza 7:

The last man is selfish and only helps when there is something to gain in return. Since no one has helped him, he won't help anyone either.

#### Stanza 8:

In the end, all six people die, not because of the cold outside, but because of the coldness in their hearts. Their hatred, prejudice, and selfishness lead to their deaths.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. They were brought together by happenstance (by chance), trapped in a situation of bleak and bitter cold.
- b. Each person possessed a stick of wood, which symbolizes an opportunity to help—a chance to save themselves and others by contributing to the fire, representing warmth, unity, and survival.
- c. The motive was self-protection, but they refused to use it to help the group due to personal prejudice, selfishness, and hatred.

2. a. The third man was likely a poor person, as he sat in tattered clothes and felt resentment toward the rich.
  - b. He believed the rich were lazy and didn't deserve help. So, he refused to use his log to warm them.
  - c. He wanted the rich to suffer in the cold because of his anger and class resentment, even if it meant hurting himself too.
- B. 1. stick of wood    2. three    3. greed    4. cold
- C. 1. It needs logs of wood to keep burning and provide warmth to save the people.
2. The poem is set in a cold, snowy environment where six people are trapped together, and their survival depends on working together to keep the fire alive.
  3. He saw that one person was black and, due to his racism, refused to share his log.
  4. He saw it as a chance to take revenge on the white man and chose not to help because of the racism he had faced.
  5. The fifth man gave only to those who gave; he was selfish and opportunistic, helping only when he gained something in return.
  6. The poem shows that the black man felt anger and revenge due to the injustice and discrimination he faced from white people, which led him to withhold his help.
  7. He was a selfish person who believed in giving only when others give him something. He saw no personal gain, so he kept his log.
- D. 1. "Bleak and bitter cold" is an example of alliteration — the repetition of the 'b' sound.
2. The poet conveys that hatred, prejudice, selfishness, and lack of compassion can destroy humanity. The people didn't die from the outside cold, but from the coldness in their hearts—their unwillingness to help one another. The poem teaches the importance of unity, love, and selflessness.

### Grammar

- A. 1. the    2. x    3. the    4. the    5. x
6. the    7. the    8. the
- B. 1. Diamond is the rarest substance.
2. As a routine, we have dinner at 9 o'clock.
  3. School is a second home for a child.
  4. The team is formed to compete the neighbouring schools in cricket.
  5. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
  6. My father always has breakfast early in the morning.

7. The greatest gift for king James I was the heart of dragon.
8. I live in India which is a benevolent and loving country.

### Vocabulary

- A. 1. petunias, prairies    2. green, garden    3. helmet, heavy    4. rose, rapidly  
5. dog, dinner    6. father, fell    7. dashed, down    8. clasped, colourful
- B. 1. cat on a sofa    2. burning tar    3. midnight    4. cobble-stone  
5. desert wind    6. dried land    7. bat    8. straightening a camel

### Listening Skill

1. false    2. false    3. true    4. true    5. false

### Speaking Skill

#### Earth Day

Earth Day is celebrated every year on April 22 to show our love and care for the Earth. It is a special day when people all around the world come together to protect the environment.

Earth Day started in 1970 in the United States. Since then, it has become a global event. On this day, people plant trees, clean up litter, save water, and learn how to protect nature.

The Earth gives us air to breathe, water to drink, and food to eat. But pollution, cutting down trees, and wasting resources are harming our planet. Earth Day reminds us to be kind to nature and take care of our home.

We can help the Earth by doing simple things:

- Turn off lights when not in use    • Recycle paper, plastic, and glass
- Use less water    • Plant more trees
- Walk or ride a bicycle instead of using a car

Every little action can make a big difference. Earth Day teaches us that if we all work together, we can make the world a better and cleaner place for everyone.

### Creative Writing

Hello! I am “Spice Garden”, a cozy restaurant in the heart of the city. I was started five years ago by Mr. Arjun Verma, a passionate chef who dreamt of creating a place filled with warmth, flavor, and joy.

I'm located near a peaceful city park, surrounded by greenery. My calm environment, soft lights, and the aroma of fresh spices welcome everyone.

Each day begins with the clatter of pots and the scent of cooking. My team prepares delicious meals while waiters set the tables with care. As the doors open, guests walk in—families, students, workers, and tourists.

I serve tasty Indian, Chinese, and Continental dishes. Butter chicken and chocolate brownies are

guest favorites. People often say my service is kind, and my food feels like home.

I'm more than just a restaurant—I'm a place where memories are made. I am proud to be “Spice Garden”!

## Chapter-3

## The Stolen Bacillus

**About the author:** H.G. Wells (Herbert George Wells) was a famous English writer, born in 1866 and died in 1946. He is best known for his science fiction novels and is often called the "father of science fiction." Some of his most famous books are: *The Time Machine*, *The Invisible Man*, *The War of the Worlds*, *The Island of Dr. Moreau*.

Wells had a great imagination and wrote about time travel, aliens, and advanced science long before these ideas became popular. He also wrote about society, politics, and the future. His stories were exciting but also made people think about the world. Apart from fiction, he wrote books on history and social issues. H.G. Wells left a strong mark on literature and inspired many modern science fiction writers.

**Summary:** “The Stolen Bacillus” is a short and humorous science fiction story written by H.G. Wells. It is about a scientist, a visitor, and a dangerous bottle of bacteria. The story begins with a bacteriologist (a scientist who studies germs) showing a visitor a bottle that contains a powerful and deadly cholera germ. The visitor is a strange man who seems very interested in the deadly bacteria. When the scientist is not looking, the man secretly steals the bottle and runs away. The scientist soon discovers the theft and chases the man through the streets of London. The man turns out to be an anarchist who wants to spread the disease in the city to cause chaos. However, in a twist at the end, it is revealed that the stolen bottle did not contain real cholera—it was a harmless sample! The story ends with a mix of suspense and humor, showing the dangers of science in the wrong hands.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The Bacteriologist had a tube of cholera germs, a dangerous bacteria that could cause death if released into the water supply.
  - b. The visitor, who was actually an anarchist, looked at the deadly thing with a morbid expression because he was fascinated by its power and planned to use it to cause destruction.
  - c. The Bacteriologist became interested in the visitor because of his strange behavior and keen interest in the deadly cholera bacteria, which seemed unusual for a casual visitor.
2. a. They were cabmen and loafers (idle people on the streets) who watched the chase and made fun of it without knowing what was really happening.
  - b. The cabmen joked and named the carriages as if it were a horse race, calling them names like "Black Bess" and other race-horse names.

- c. The cabmen and loafers made humorous and silly comments, treating the serious chase as if it were a funny race, not knowing the life-threatening reason behind it.
- B. 1. Streaks and shreds      2. Plague   3. Ostler boy   4. Wellington
- C. 1. He pretended to be interested in science and was introduced to the Bacteriologist through his wife's friend, which helped him gain trust and enter the laboratory.
2. This line means that the deadly cholera germs are kept locked and safe inside a glass tube — like a dangerous disease trapped in a bottle.
3. The pale-faced man believed that releasing the cholera germs into the city's water supply would cause massive death without anyone knowing who did it.
4. He wanted to spread diseases silently through water, so that people would die mysteriously, and the rich and powerful would suffer. He saw it as a way to take revenge on society.
5. The Bacteriologist thought that the man was mad and dangerous, and realized too late that he had stolen the bacteria tube.
6. He was afraid that if he fell down or dropped the tube, he might infect himself and die, since he believed the bacteria were real and deadly.
7. He revealed that he was an anarchist who wanted to kill people silently to make a statement. His calm talk about death and destruction showed his disturbed mind.
8. The irony is that the man stole the wrong tube—it only had a harmless bacteria used for experiments. So all his evil plans failed, and this twist adds humor and lightens the mood.
- D. 1. In the story, the pale-faced man seems lonely and full of anger. He feels ignored by society and becomes an anarchist to take revenge. This shows how bullying, neglect, and loneliness can make a person bitter and turn to destructive ideas. It's a warning to treat others kindly and help those who feel left out.
2. When I faced bullying at school, I first felt scared and upset. But I told my parents and teachers about it. They supported me and spoke to the bully. I also tried to stay strong and made new friends who helped me feel safe. Talking about it and not staying silent really helped me overcome it.

## Grammar

- A. 1. Was not Tagore a great poet?      2. Who does not love their motherland?
3. Will he ever forget my kindness?      4. Will any man of sense have objection to this?
5. Is Kashmir not certainly rich in scenic beauty?
6. Who can hope to gather grapes from thistles?
7. Why offer gold to the man dying of thirst?
8. Everyone wishes to be poor?

9. Will this class timing not continue till summer?
  10. Was Uncle Podger not able to hang the picture?
- B.
1. No one can describe the beauty of the Taj.
  2. No one can punish a king.
  3. We shall never forget those happy days.
  4. It is a waste of time to read thrash.
  5. The teacher did tell him to do his homework.
  6. No one cares for the poor and the homeless.
  7. This is not the kind of dress to wear in college.
  8. She accepted the invitation.
  9. They were impressed by her conduct.
  10. Samaira has performed better on the stage.
- C.
1. Did he not paint the ivy leaf there?
  2. Who cannot bear such insult?
  3. What though nobody helps us?
  4. No one can lift a load of 100 kg.
  5. This is not the way a gentleman should behave.

### Vocabulary

- A.
1. company
  2. pension
  3. the other squirrel
  4. at the end of his career
  5. became old
  6. full of almonds
  7. waited so long
  8. all his teeth
- B.
1. democratic government, secular
  2. the carcasses, the cannibal
  3. philology, etymology
  4. the antonyms, the synonyms
  5. the biography, the autobiography
  6. latitudes, longitudes
  7. inevitable situation, acquiesced
  8. the audience, the spectators

### Listening Skill

#### Column A

1. Henry was born
2. In 1879
3. Ford married
4. At Edison Illuminating Company
5. Henry sold

#### Column B

- in Michigan
- Henry was 16 years old
- Clara Bryant
- Henry met with Thomas Edison
- the quadricycle

### Speaking Skill

Harry greeted Paul and asked him how he was. Paul replied that he was fine and asked Harry the same. Harry said that he was fine too and told Paul that he would like to know about his village. Paul told him that the name of his village was Bourneville. Harry then asked how many people were there in his village. Paul replied that there were about six thousand people. Harry further asked if there was any educational institute in the village. Paul responded that there were a high school, two

primary schools, and one Montessori. Harry asked what other important institutes were there in the village. Paul informed him that they had mosques, temples, banks, and a few NGOs. Harry said that it meant Paul's village was a prosperous one and expressed his wish to visit it. Paul warmly welcomed him. Harry thanked Paul for the invitation, and Paul thanked him in return.

### Creative Writing

"The Importance of English in our life."

1. English is a global language. It is spoken and understood in many countries around the world. Knowing English helps us communicate with people from different places.
2. It is the language of the internet and technology. Most websites, apps, and computer programs use English, so learning it helps us stay updated with the world.
3. English opens the door to better education and career opportunities. Many books, study materials, and job interviews are in English.
4. It is the language of science and international events. Scientists, researchers, and people from different countries use English to share their ideas.
5. It helps in travel and tourism. If we visit other countries or meet tourists, English helps us talk to them and learn about their cultures.

## Chapter-4

## Nine Gold Medals

**About the author:** David Lee Roth is an American rock singer, best known as the original lead vocalist of the band Van Halen. He was born on October 10, 1954, in Indiana, USA. Roth is famous for his energetic stage presence, flamboyant personality, and powerful vocals. He gained fame in the late 1970s and 1980s with Van Halen hits like Jump, Panama, and Hot for Teacher. After leaving the band in 1985, he launched a successful solo career with songs like Just Like Paradise. Roth later reunited with Van Halen several times. Besides music, he has also worked as a radio host and authored a memoir. He is considered one of rock's most entertaining and iconic frontmen.

**Summary:** This poem is about a powerful moment at the Special Olympics, where true sportsmanship and compassion outshone competition. Nine athletes, after months of training, prepared to run the final race of the day—the hundred-yard dash. As the race began, one young boy stumbled and fell, crying in frustration as his dreams seemed to slip away. But instead of continuing, the eight other runners stopped, turned back, and helped him to his feet. Together, hand in hand, they finished the race walking. The banner reading “Special Olympics” captured the spirit of the event—celebrating inclusion, unity, and kindness. The race ended not with a single winner but with nine gold medals, a standing ovation, and the unforgettable image of nine smiling athletes crossing the finish line together. This heartwarming poem teaches that the true victory lies not in winning, but in caring for others and showing empathy and teamwork.

## Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The athletes came from all over the country to participate in a sports event — the Special Olympics. They had trained hard and came to compete for medals.
- b. The words 'gold', 'silver', and 'bronze' represent the first, second, and third place medals. Yes, the contestants were well prepared as the poem mentions they had trained for “many weeks and months.”
- c. The spectators gathered to cheer and support the athletes. The phrase “young women and men” refers to the athletes participating in the race.
2. a. The smallest runner gave out a cry because he fell during the race and felt his dreams were shattered.
- b. His dream was to win the race after all his hard training. When he fell, he thought those dreams were ruined.
- c. As soon as they heard him cry, the other eight runners stopped running, turned around, and went back to help him up.
- B. 1. On the old field    2. Hundred yard race    3. Asphalt    4. Standing ovation
- C. 1. Suspense was built through the description of the final event, the crowd's excitement, and the runners getting ready behind the starting blocks, all waiting for the sound of the gun.
2. The pistol's explosion signified the start of the race.
3. The smallest runner had bad luck. He stumbled, fell, and couldn't continue the race alone.
4. After the other runners helped him up, they all joined hands and walked together to the finish line, turning the race into an act of unity and support.
5. They joined hands to finish the race together. This action signifies compassion, teamwork, and true sportsmanship.
6. The race ended with all nine athletes holding hands, walking together across the finish line, each winning a gold medal. It was appropriate because it celebrated unity, kindness, and the true spirit of the Special Olympics.
- D. 1. Externally, it was a Special Olympics event, which includes athletes with special needs. Internally, it was “special” because of the kindness, empathy, and teamwork shown by the athletes — values more important than winning.
2. The poem describes a race at the Special Olympics, where nine athletes gathered to compete. They had trained hard and were ready to run. As the race began, the smallest runner stumbled and fell, feeling defeated. Instead of continuing to race, the other eight runners stopped and went back to help him. Together, they lifted him and walked to the finish line, holding hands. Their unity moved the spectators, and they all received gold medals. The poem beautifully shows that true victory lies in compassion and teamwork, not just in winning. It reflects the spirit of the Special Olympics.

## Grammar

- A. 1. The rainbow is very charming. 2. It is a very lovely rose.  
3. The old man walks very awkwardly. 4. You have made a great mess.  
5. The party is really mesmerising. 6. It is sad that we could not do it well.  
7. You have hit me too hard. 8. I am ashamed to see a miser like you.
- B. 1. How lovely the moon looks today! 2. What a joy it is that we have won the case!  
3. How politely she behaved! 4. What a terrible disaster it is!  
5. How stupid of you to forget his name!  
6. Alas! I have lost my umbrella. 7. Had I a good car!  
8. What an unhappy life he leads!

## Vocabulary

- A. a, a, in, a, for, a, about, a, of, the, the, a, by, the, to, to, the, of, the, up with, the, for, to, for, the, the, for
- B. 1. so 2. and 3. who 4. when  
5. but 6. whom 7. after 8. that 9. therefore

## Listening Skill

1. New Delhi 2. Anaheim, California. 3. United States. 4. letter  
5. Pete's father

## Speaking Skill

Student 1:

Hello everyone! Today we are going to talk about Diwali, the Festival of Lights.

Student 2:

Diwali is mainly celebrated in India, but people in other countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, and even the UK and USA also celebrate it. It usually takes place in October or November.

Student 1:

Diwali is a very joyful festival! People clean and decorate their homes, light oil lamps or diyas, burst firecrackers, and share sweets and gifts.

Student 2:

Yes! Many people also worship Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, during Diwali night. They pray for prosperity and happiness.

Student 1:

Hindus mostly celebrate Diwali, but people from other communities also join in the fun. It's a festival for families and friends to come together.

Both together:

Thank you! We hope you enjoyed learning about Diwali!

## Creative Writing

### Biography of Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in Skopje, which is now in North Macedonia. Her birth name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Her father was Nikolle Bojaxhiu, and her mother was Dranfile Bojaxhiu.

At the young age of 18, she left her home to follow a religious path. She joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns, and received her training in Dublin, Ireland. In 1931, she went to India, where she began her lifelong service to the poor and needy.

Mother Teresa started her career as a teacher at St. Mary's School in Calcutta (now Kolkata) and later became the headmistress of the school. While working there, she felt a deep calling to help the poorest of the poor.

In 1950, she founded the Missionaries of Charity, a religious congregation dedicated to serving the sick, the poor, and the dying. She opened hospices, orphanages, and shelters to care for those who had no one else.

For her remarkable work, Mother Teresa received many prestigious awards, including the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971, The Nehru Prize in 1972, the Balzan Prize, the Templeton Prize, the Ramon Magsaysay Award, and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

Mother Teresa passed away on 5 September 1997. She was buried in the Mother House in Calcutta, where her legacy continues to inspire millions around the world.

## Chapter-5

## Around the World in Eighty Days

**About the author:** Jules Verne was a famous French author, born on February 8, 1828, in Nantes, France. He is often called the Father of Science Fiction because he wrote exciting adventure stories that imagined future inventions and amazing journeys. Some of his most famous books are "Around the World in Eighty Days," "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and "Journey to the Centre of the Earth." Verne was very good at mixing real science with imagination, and many of the things he wrote about—like submarines and space travel—actually became real later. He died on March 24, 1905, but his stories are still loved by readers all over the world.

**Summary:** Phileas Fogg is a wealthy but mysterious English gentleman who lives a quiet and precise life in London. He spends most of his time at the Reform Club, following a strict routine, and is known for his punctual habits and calm behavior. One day at the club, while discussing a recent daring robbery at the Bank of England, Fogg surprises everyone by claiming that it is possible to travel around the world in just 80 days. His companions doubt this idea and argue that many things could delay such a journey—like bad weather or accidents. Confident in his calculations and the advancements in travel, Fogg boldly makes a wager of £20,000 (half his fortune) that he can complete the journey in 80 days. His friends accept the bet, thinking it is

impossible. Without hesitation, Fogg decides to leave that very evening, setting off on a global adventure with the goal of returning to the Reform Club at exactly the right time—or else lose the money.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Phileas Fogg is a wealthy and reserved English gentleman who lives a solitary and highly routine life in London. He is known for his punctuality and calm demeanor.
- b. Phileas Fogg reached the Reform Club by walking in a perfectly calculated manner—putting his right foot before his left exactly 575 times and his left foot before his right 576 times—showing his precise habits.
- c. His breakfast included a side-dish, broiled fish with Reading sauce, roast beef with mushrooms, a rhubarb and gooseberry tart, Cheshire cheese, and several cups of tea—served at the same habitual table in the dining-room.
2. a. They were discussing a robbery at the Bank of England, where £55,000 in banknotes had been stolen from the cashier's table.
- b. Fogg indirectly pointed out the lax security at the bank and the cashier's negligence, as the notes were taken while the cashier was registering a small payment and not watching the table.
- c. The robbery was discovered at 5 o'clock when the missing notes were noticed. Detectives were immediately sent to major ports across the world to catch the thief, and people everywhere were talking about the case.
- B. 1. Reform Club      2. Whist      3. Two thousand and five per cent
4. Twenty thousand pounds
- C. 1. His friends included Andrew Stuart (an engineer), John Sullivan and Samuel Fallentin (bankers), Thomas Flanagan (a brewer), and Gauthier Ralph (a Bank of England director)—all members of the Reform Club.
2. The robber was a well-dressed, well-mannered gentleman seen at the scene. It was believed he was not a professional criminal, and a detailed description of him was sent to the detectives.
3. The story mentions a newly opened railway section between Rothal and Allahabad in India, which enabled travel around the world in 80 days, assuming everything worked with perfect timing.
4. Fogg bet £20,000 that he could travel around the world in 80 days. He made the wager with his fellow club members.
5. Fogg confidently said he would travel around the world in 80 days (19,200 hours or 115,200 minutes), including all possible delays, and that he would begin that very evening. He showed a check and named his return date and time exactly.

D. 1. (Example if you are in Delhi)

- Day 1: Depart from Delhi by train to Mumbai.
- Day 2: Take a ship from Mumbai to Dubai.
- Day 5: Fly from Dubai to Istanbul.
- Day 6–8: Travel through Europe by train—via Italy, France, and Germany.
- Day 10: Take a flight from Paris to New York.
- Day 12–14: Cross the U.S. by train (New York to San Francisco).
- Day 16: Fly from San Francisco to Tokyo.
- Day 18: Reach Hong Kong, then take a ship to Singapore.
- Day 21: Travel to Bangkok by train.
- Day 23: Arrive back in Delhi by flight.

2. Dear Rohan,

I hope you are doing well in your boarding school. I recently read a story about a gentleman named Phileas Fogg who made a bet that he could travel around the world in 80 days. Though it was exciting, it also made me realize something important.

A wager or a bet may seem like a fun challenge, but it should never be taken lightly. Sometimes people take bets that put their life, money, or respect at risk. That's dangerous. Fun should never come at the cost of safety or dignity. Always think before you agree to a challenge, and never feel pressured to prove anything to others through risky dares.

Be smart and responsible. I know you are doing great in your studies and making us proud.

Keep it up!

With love,

Your brother

## Grammar

- A. 1. He does well, but he is nervous at the start.  
2. The way was long, and the wind was cold.  
3. It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.  
4. It was a stormy night, yet we ventured out.  
5. We can travel by land, or we can travel by water.  
6. The paper is good, but the binding is very poor.  
7. The river is drifting swiftly, and I am afraid to dive into it.  
8. He was fined, and he was sent to prison.

- B.
1. He did not succeed, and that is surprising.
  2. He was not there, so I spoke to his brother.
  3. Do not eat too much, otherwise you will be ill.
  4. He had deceived his father, but his father still trusted him.
  5. The boys heard their father's footsteps and ran away.
  6. He had great strength, yet he was defeated.
  7. Mr. Mohan is a banker, and he is my uncle.
  8. Rakesh has four children, and he has to feed them.

## Vocabulary

- A.
1. Fire
    - Noun: The fire spread quickly through the building.
    - Verb: The soldier was ordered to fire his rifle.
  2. Bank
    - Noun: He keeps his money in a bank.
    - Verb: The plane began to bank to the left.
  3. Subject
    - Noun: History is my favorite subject in school.
    - Verb: He had to subject himself to a medical test.
  4. Reward
    - Noun: The police offered a reward for information.
    - Verb: The teacher will reward the best student.
  5. Account
    - Noun: I opened a savings account yesterday.
    - Verb: He couldn't account for his absence.
  6. Deal
    - Noun: They signed a business deal.
    - Verb: Let me deal the cards.
  7. Deposit
    - Noun: He made a deposit of ₹ 10,000.
    - Verb: Please deposit the cheque in the bank.
  8. Journey
    - Noun: Our journey began at sunrise.
    - Verb: We will journey through the mountains tomorrow.

9. Trains

- Noun: Trains are a popular mode of travel in India.
- Verb: She trains every day for the race.

10. Wishes

- Noun: He sent his best wishes on her birthday.
- Verb: She wishes to become a doctor.

B. Word Adjective Adverb

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. miser Miserly miserly                       | 2. nature Natural naturally               |
| 3. kindness Kind kindly                        | 4. danger Dangerous dangerously           |
| 5. violence Violent violently                  | 6. pain Painful painfully                 |
| 7. truth Truthful truthfully                   | 8. intelligence Intelligent intelligently |
| 9. interrogation interrogative interrogatively |   |
| 10. logic Logical logically                    |   |

**Listening Skill**

Friendship is built on trust and mutual respect.

We can rely on our friends.

Friends can have a big impact on our happiness.

Strong social connections can improve overall health.

You can invite your family and acquaintances to hang out.

**Speaking Skill**

Good morning everyone,

Today I want to talk about why books are often better than the movies made from them.

Books give us something very special — the power of imagination. When we read, we picture the characters, places, and events in our own way. We get to know what the characters are thinking, feeling, and dreaming. This depth is often missing in movies, where everything is shown in just a few scenes.

Books also include more details than movies. Movies are usually only two hours long, so they often leave out important parts from the book. As a result, we sometimes miss exciting scenes or important character changes.

Also, reading improves our vocabulary and language skills. It helps us think, focus, and understand better. Movies may be fun and fast, but books give us a richer, deeper experience.

So while movies are great, books are like long, exciting journeys — where we are not just watching a story, we are living it.

Thank you!

## Creative Writing

[City Name] is a beautiful city full of culture, history, and natural beauty. It is known for its warm hospitality, colourful festivals, and delicious food. Whether you're a nature lover, a history fan, or someone who enjoys shopping and street food, this city has something for everyone.

There are many interesting places to see here. You can visit ancient temples, majestic forts, peaceful parks, and museums that tell stories of the past. The city is surrounded by scenic beauty, and depending on the location, you might also enjoy lakes, gardens, or nearby hill stations.

One of the best things about [City Name] is the variety of food. From spicy street snacks to tasty sweets, the local dishes will surely delight your taste buds.

The best time to visit is from October to March, when the weather is pleasant and perfect for sightseeing. The city is well connected by roads, railways, and even by air, making it easy to travel from any part of India. We have a number of hotels and resorts where you can stay comfortably.

I really hope you get a chance to come here someday. I'd love to show you around and share all the amazing sights, sounds, and flavours of [City Name].

## Chapter-6

## A Psalm of Life

**About the author:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a famous American poet born on February 27, 1807, in Portland, Maine, USA. He is one of the most well-known poets of the 19th century and was loved for his simple, musical, and emotional poems that people could easily understand. Some of his most famous poems include Paul Revere's Ride, The Song of Hiawatha, Evangeline and A Psalm of Life. Longfellow also translated foreign works into English and helped Americans learn about European literature. He was the first American to be honored with a memorial in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, London. He died on March 24, 1882, but his poems are still read and loved all around the world for their beauty, messages, and rhythm.

**Summary:** In A Psalm of Life, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow encourages readers to live life with purpose, energy, and faith. He rejects the idea that life is an empty dream and insists that it is real and meaningful. The poet says we should not waste life in sadness or only seek pleasure. Instead, we should act bravely and try to improve ourselves every day. Though time passes quickly and death is certain, we must strive to do our best while we live. He urges people not to follow the crowd blindly, but to be like heroes in life's struggles. The poem highlights the importance of living in the present with trust in God. Longfellow believes that the lives of great people show us that we too can leave a lasting impact. He ends by encouraging us to keep working, learning, and patiently waiting for success, while always remaining strong in heart and spirit.

## Comprehension

- A. 1. a. People often say that life is meaningless or an empty dream.  
b. The poet says life is real and earnest. It is full of purpose and not meant to be wasted in sleep or idleness.

- c. This line means that our physical body is made of dust and will return to dust after death. However, the poet clarifies that this saying does not apply to the soul, which is eternal and never dies.
2. a. The poet warns us not to blindly trust the future, no matter how good it may seem.  
 b. He tells us to forget the past and let the dead past remain buried.  
 c. Because the present is the time for action. The poet urges us to live actively in the present with courage and faith.
- B. 1. both a and c      2. farther      3. metaphor      4. heart
- C. 1. The title *A Psalm of Life* suggests a spiritual or uplifting message about how life should be lived with purpose and energy, much like a psalm which is a song of praise or inspiration.  
 2. He means that life is not to be taken lightly or wasted. It is serious and full of opportunities for meaningful action.  
 3. The poet believes that the soul is eternal. While the body may return to dust, the soul lives on and should not slumber or remain inactive.  
 4. This biblical phrase means humans are made of dust and will return to dust after death. However, the poet says this only applies to the body, not the soul.  
 5. Art is long-lasting and lives on even after the artist is gone. But time is short, so we must use it wisely.  
 6. Yes, it is an inspiring call. The poet tells us to face life's challenges bravely like a hero. He also urges us to act in the present, pursue goals, learn from great people, and keep working patiently and faithfully.  
 7. They remind us that we too can live great and meaningful lives and leave behind a legacy that can inspire others.
- D. 1. *A Psalm of Life* is a motivational poem that encourages readers to live life with purpose, courage, and faith. Longfellow tells us not to waste life dreaming or mourning but to act bravely in the present. He believes life is meaningful, and even though time is short, we can leave a positive mark on the world. He urges us to follow the example of great men and live in a way that helps and inspires others.  
 2. The poem teaches moral lessons—it encourages hard work, bravery, and living with purpose. It warns against laziness, overthinking the future, and dwelling on the past. Its goal is to uplift and guide people toward a noble way of living.

## Grammar

- A. 1. He earns a lot of money by buying and selling birds.  
 2. On hearing the bell, the boys ran to the school.  
 3. Due to the heavy rain, the entire locality was flooded.

4. On hearing of his son's failure in the examination, he was upset.
  5. By making me, he saved me from ruin.
  6. By resigning her post, she avoided dismissal.
  7. On examining your answer, he found many errors in it.
  8. By saving the life of a boy, she got a great reward.
  9. By helping me with money, he proved his sympathy for me.
  10. By working hard, I avoided sleep.
- B.
1. He is as late as usual.
  2. He went to Deoghar for health reasons.
  3. I finished the work in no time.
  4. I trust you unreservedly.
  5. I responded to his letter without any delay.
  6. I hurt your feelings unintentionally.
  7. She refused to listen to reason out of obstinacy.
  8. He shall return to you shortly.
  9. I reached the station at noon.
  10. I was absent from the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances.
- C.
1. Despite reaching the seminar on time, she could not attend it.
  2. Owing to fine weather, we enjoyed the journey.
  3. In spite of being rich, he is unhappy.
  4. His greed makes us ashamed.
  5. The man fought with his neighbour without any necessity.

### Vocabulary

- A.
1. He listens to the speaker with attention.
  2. You have disgraced your family.
  3. The soldier fought bravely.
  4. He is as intelligent as his brother.
  5. He was unsuccessful in his deceitful attempt.
  6. He listens to the teacher attentively.
  7. She talked to me very amusingly.
  8. He comes here daily.
  9. They are different from each other.

- B. 1. 2. play 3. lying 4. bat 5. bank  
6. letter 7. ruler 8. nail 9. book 10. glasses

### Listening Skill

1. Jake 2. eat pancakes 3. go to school 4. the kitchen

### Speaking Skill

#### My Favourite Free Time Activity

One of my favourite free time activities is reading books. I first started reading when I was about 7 years old. My parents gave me storybooks with colourful pictures, and I instantly got interested in them.

Now, I read almost every day, especially in the evening or before going to bed. Sometimes, if I get free time on the weekends, I spend more time reading.

What I like most about reading is that it takes me to different worlds. I can go on adventures, learn new things, and even understand how other people feel and think. It also helps improve my vocabulary and keeps me calm and relaxed.

Reading is something that never gets boring, and I always look forward to it when I have some quiet time.

### Creative Writing

#### Dialogue between a conservative father and his daughter

- Father : Beta, I wanted to talk to you about your decision. Engineering? Are you sure this is the right path for a girl?
- Daughter : Yes, Papa. I've thought about it carefully. I love solving problems and building things. Engineering is where I can use my creativity and skills to make a difference.
- Father : But it's a tough field. So many long hours, practical work... Isn't teaching or medicine more suitable?
- Daughter : I respect those fields, Papa, but my interest has always been in machines and how things work. You remember how I used to fix the fan or open up the radio? That's what excites me.
- Father : Still... There are very few girls in engineering. What about marriage, family life?
- Daughter : Papa, being an engineer doesn't stop me from being a good daughter or starting a family someday. In fact, I want you to be proud when you say, "My daughter is an engineer."
- Father : (Sighs) It's just... I worry. The world is not always kind. Will you be able to manage?

- Daughter : I will, Papa. With your blessings and support, I know I can. Times are changing, and so should we. If boys can be engineers, why not girls?
- Father : (Smiling) You've grown up to be so confident. Alright. I'll support you. But promise me, you'll work hard and stay safe.
- Daughter : I promise, Papa. Thank you so much for trusting me.

## Chapter-7

## A Mind that Inspires

### About the author: Anonymous

**Summary:** Albert Einstein was born on 14 March 1879 in Ulm, Germany. As a child, he was quiet and slow to speak, leading many to doubt his potential. His school life was difficult; he disliked strict discipline and often clashed with teachers. Despite this, Einstein was intelligent and showed great interest in mathematics and physics. He moved to Switzerland to study, and later fell in love with fellow student Mileva Maric, whom he married in 1903. They had two sons but eventually divorced in 1919, the same year he married his cousin Elsa. Einstein worked in a patent office in Bern, where he developed some of his most famous theories in his spare time. In 1905, he published the Special Theory of Relativity, introducing the equation  $E=mc^2$ . This work revolutionized science and made him world-famous, especially after the 1919 solar eclipse confirmed his General Theory of Relativity. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 and was honored worldwide. In 1933, with the rise of Nazis, Einstein moved to the United States, becoming a citizen in 1940. Concerned about the Nazi threat, he warned President Roosevelt about atomic bombs, leading to the development of the Manhattan Project. Shocked by the devastation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, he became a peace activist. Einstein died in 1955, aged 76, remembered not only as a scientific genius but also a global humanitarian. His brain was later studied by scientists, seeking the secrets behind his extraordinary intellect.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Einstein's head seemed much too large when he was born, which made his mother think he was a freak.
- b. At the supper table one night, Einstein broke his silence by saying, "The soup is too hot."
- c. Looking at his newborn sister, Maja, he asked, "Fine, but where are her wheels?" He loved mechanical toys, so he expected his sister to have wheels like a toy.
2. a. • 1908: Einstein was appointed Privatdozent in Berne.  
• 1909: He became Professor Extraordinary at Zurich.  
• 1911: He became Professor of Theoretical Physics at Prague.
- b. Einstein renounced his German citizenship in 1933 due to the rise of the Nazis and political reasons. He later emigrated to America and became a U.S. citizen in 1940.

- c. • In 1914, he became Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute and Professor in the University of Berlin.
- In 1933, he moved to the USA.
- From 1933 to 1945, he was Professor of Theoretical Physics at Princeton University.
- He retired in 1945.

B. 1. Brother boring 2. Munich 3. Alliteration 4. Glial

- C. 1. • Einstein scored good marks in almost every subject in high school.
- He was highly gifted in mathematics and physics.
2. Einstein chose the University of Zurich because it was in a more liberal city compared to Munich, and it was one of the few universities in Europe where women could get degrees.
  3. Mileva Maric was a fellow student from Serbia. Einstein found her to be clever and considered her an ally. They exchanged affectionate letters and shared intellectual interests, especially in science.
  4. Einstein and Mileva fell in love and married in 1903. They had two sons, but their marriage suffered. Mileva became unhappy and lost her ambition. They divorced in 1919, and Einstein married his cousin Elsa.
  5. He explained that if two perfectly accurate clocks came together after a journey, and one had been moving very fast, they would not show the same time.
  6. The eclipse proved Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. It showed that light from stars was bent by the sun's gravity, just as he predicted. Newspapers hailed it as a scientific revolution.
  7. Einstein warned in his letter that a single atomic bomb could destroy an entire port and surrounding areas. His warning helped start the U.S. project that created the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- D. 1. Yes, Einstein served humanity during his lifetime by contributing greatly to science and campaigning for peace and world government after World War II. After his death, his brain was studied for scientific research, and his theories continue to benefit humanity.
2. In the story, Mileva Maric gave up her intellectual ambitions and became an unhappy housewife, while Einstein advanced in his career. This reflects how women often had to sacrifice their goals for family responsibilities.

## Grammar

- A. 1. Seeing a blind man crossing the road, he stopped.
2. Tired of playing games, the boy sat down to rest.

3. Praised by all, the girl looked pleased.
  4. Not satisfied with my salary, I gave up my job.
  5. Having worked hard, they felt tired.
  6. Warned of danger, the king made good his escape.
  7. Seeing an old man lying by the roadside, I stopped.
  8. Running at top speed, he gasped.
  9. Taking up my gun, I entered the forest.
  10. Walking in the garden, he noticed a dead snake.
- B.
1. He was telling a lie seemed to be so.
  2. I don't like coffee, to tell the truth.
  3. He is not afraid of the consequence, so he is sure to speak the truth.
  4. My friend will be unhappy to hear of my failure.
  5. The man has two dogs to take care of his house.
  6. He is too old to walk without a stick.
  7. The bag is too heavy for him to carry.
  8. I went to hospital to see a patient.
  9. She took off her shoes so as not to make any noise.
  10. The rats are too clever to be caught in traps.
- C.
1. He seemed to have stolen the information. (Infinitive phrase)
  2. The boy is too tiny to reach the branch of the tree. (Infinitive phrase)
  3. Seeing his prey, the lion jumped upon it. (Participle)
  4. Having arrived late, the train left early. (Participle)
  5. The oranges were too sour to eat. (Infinitive phrase)

### Vocabulary

- A.
1. He expected that there should be wheels in place of legs.
  2. Hatred for regimentation forced him to revolt against it.
  3. A man with walrus moustache looks quite handsome.
  4. The couple divorced on the ground that the wife did not know to play PUBG.  
The couple divorced as their marriage faltered over time.
  5. The Special Theory of Relativity is well explained by Professor Mathew.
  6. Nazis were more responsible for the Second World War than Fascists.
  7. The glial cells provide support to the neurons.

- B.
1. The teacher gave a strict order to remain silent in class.
  2. It doesn't matter what others think; follow your heart.
  3. The dolphins swam together in a large school near the shore.
  4. The tree fell during the thunderstorm and blocked the road.
  5. During Ramadan, many people fast from dawn to dusk.
  6. Please turn off the light before you leave the room.
  7. The reporter asked a tough question during the press conference.
  8. The prisoner was locked in a small jail cell overnight.

### Listening skill

1. his father gave him a compass
2. Einstein took a job at
3. until he was 2 years old
4. general theory of relativity
5. The Nobel Prize for his paper

### Speaking Skill

Yes, walking is a very good exercise. It is simple, easy to do, and free. People of all ages can walk without needing any special equipment. Walking helps improve our health in many ways. It strengthens the heart, improves blood circulation, and keeps our weight under control. It also makes our muscles and bones stronger.

Walking regularly can also help reduce stress and improve mood. It gives us time to relax and enjoy nature or fresh air. Doctors often suggest walking as a safe exercise for older people or those who are recovering from illness.

In conclusion, walking is a very good form of exercise. It keeps us healthy, both physically and mentally, and can be done almost anywhere and anytime.

### Creative Writing

#### The Process of Preparing Paper

First, bamboos are cut and cleaned properly. Second, they are taken to the factory where they are chopped into small pieces and pulped using a machine. Next, the pulp is put in a tank, and lime is added to make it white. After that, the pulp is boiled well. Then it is passed through wire meshes, where thin wet sheets of paper are prepared. These sheets are then kept for drying. Finally, the dried paper is cut into required sizes and is ready for sale.

## Chapter-8

## Stopping by Wood on a Snowy Evening

**About the author:** Robert Frost was a famous American poet, born on March 26, 1874, in San Francisco, California. He is known for writing poems about nature, rural life, and human emotions, often set in the countryside of New England. Some of his most well-known poems include The Road Not Taken, Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, and Mending Wall. Frost's poems often

seem simple but carry deep meanings. He won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry four times and became one of the most respected poets in America. He died on January 29, 1963, but his poetry is still loved and studied around the world.

**Summary:** The poet is riding through the snowy woods on a quiet evening. He pauses for a moment to admire the beauty of the woods, which are slowly filling up with snow. He thinks he knows who owns the woods, but the owner lives in the village and won't see him stopping there. The poet's horse finds it strange to stop in such a lonely place—there is no farmhouse nearby. It is very quiet, except for the gentle sound of the wind and the soft fall of snow. The horse even shakes his harness bells, as if to ask if there's been a mistake in stopping. The poet finds the woods beautiful, dark, and peaceful. He feels tempted to stay and enjoy the calm, quiet scene. But then he reminds himself that he has promises to keep and responsibilities to fulfill. He must continue his journey and travel many more miles before he can rest or sleep.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. We know the poet is concerned about the owner because he says, "Whose woods these are I think I know," showing he is aware and thinking about whose property it is.
- b. The expression "He will not see me stopping here" means that the owner lives far away (in the village) and won't notice the poet stopping by his woods.
- c. The peaceful and beautiful sight of the woods filling up with snow makes the poet stop suddenly to admire nature.
2. a. The word 'he' refers to the owner of the woods.
- b. On the snowy evening, 'he' (the owner) is in his house in the village, unaware of the poet stopping to watch the woods.
- c. The poet uses onomatopoeia with the line "He gives his harness bells a shake." The sound of the bells adds to the quiet and peaceful setting, broken only by the soft wind and falling snow.
- B. 1. to see the snow-filled wood                      2. poor                      3. Munching of the horse
4. sliem
- C. 1. The poet stops between the woods and a frozen lake on the darkest evening of the year. The place is quiet, snowy, and peaceful.
2. The horse must be queer because it's unusual to stop in the middle of nowhere, far from any farmhouse, especially on such a cold and dark night.
3. The horse shakes his harness bells as if questioning the poet's sudden stop – it's a signal that something unusual is happening.
4. The poet uses the words "lovely, dark and deep" to describe the woods in a mysterious

and attractive way, showing both beauty and a hint of danger.

5. The poet likely made the promise to his family, friends, or to himself – to return, complete his responsibilities, and not be distracted by the woods.
  6. The repetition of the last line, “And miles to go before I sleep,” shows the weight of his responsibilities. It might also suggest the long journey of life before the final rest (sleep = death).
- D.
1. The poet's fear is hidden under admiration. The lines “dark and deep” hint at the danger of the woods. The repeated last line suggests he is tempted to stay but knows he must leave to keep his promises and stay safe.
  2. The poet takes a moment of risk by stopping in a lonely, snowy forest at night. Yet, he enjoys the stillness and beauty of nature. This shows the thrill of experiencing something risky but peaceful.

Imagine someone hiking alone in a mountain forest at dusk. It's risky, but they pause to take in the beautiful sunset and feel close to nature. That moment becomes unforgettable – just like the poet's snowy stop.

### Grammar

- A.
1. The Russians having burnt Moscow, the French were forced to quit it.
  2. The stable door being open, the horses were stolen.
  3. The sun having gone down, they turned home.
  4. The weather being fine, they went out for a walk.
  5. The police having arrived, the mob dispersed.
  6. There being no rainfall, the crop failed.
  7. The clouds having disappeared, the sun came out.
  8. The man having committed a murder, the police arrested him.
- B.
1. Faraday, a great scientist, made many inventions.
  2. Ramesh, my uncle, is a carpenter.
  3. This town, once a good resort of rich people, is now a heap of ruin.
  4. Mr. Garish, a prosperous businessman, lived in Delhi.
  5. William Shakespeare, the greatest author of England, wrote Macbeth.
  6. His uncle lives in Kolkata, the capital of West Bengal.
  7. I visited the Taj, a great work of architecture.
  8. I consulted Dr. Patnaik, the most eminent physician in the town.
- C.
1. The moon having shone, the troop took shelter.

2. Mr. Kailash, a lawyer, is one of my good friends.
3. Coal, a useful mineral, is abundant in Ranigunj.
4. The general manager being inefficient, the factory suffered loss.
5. The workers having finished the work, they turned to their homes.

## Vocabulary

### A. 1. Names of body parts:

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. fringe → finger | b. keen → knee   |
| c. impart → armpit | d. earth → heart |
| e. sink → skin     |                  |

### 2. Names of cooking utensils:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. beak → bake       | b. heater → reheat |
| c. thicken → kitchen | d. votes → stove   |
| e. iced → dice       |                    |

### 3. Names of jobs:

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. cheater → teacher   | b. remain → airmen   |
| c. leader → dealer     | d. treason → senator |
| e. nameless → salesmen |                      |

- ### B.
1. The rioters had broken into our house yesterday.
  2. The government has done away with all the senior posts.
  3. The smell was so tempting that nobody could hold back to tasting it.
  4. The police is looking into the case seriously.
  5. The workers asked for more pay and less working hours.
  6. She has passed through a lot of troubles in her life.
  7. Will you please give out the books among the students?
  8. The prophet called upon his people to deliver the verdict of God.
  9. You must keep up your progress in studies.
  10. Two days ago, I came across my school friends.

## Listening Skill

1. Tom was examining the traps that had been set for weasels, stoats, and other vermin.
2. Tom heard a strange whistling noise, which he knew was the cry of a father or mother otter fishing in the river with their little ones.
3. The otters ate fish. Each otter held its fish with its front feet and ate it from just behind the head up to near the tail, leaving the tail part.

4. Tom described the otters as having long, bending bodies, broad flat heads, short and broad mouths and noses, webbed feet like ducks with sharp claws, soft brown fur, and thick, strong tails.

### Speaking Skill

Good morning everyone. Today, I want to share why computer education is very important. In today's world, computers are used everywhere — in schools, offices, hospitals, banks, and even at home. Knowing how to use a computer helps us to do many tasks easily, like typing, making presentations, searching for information, and learning online. It also helps us to stay connected with people around the world.

Computer education helps students to become smart and ready for the future. Most jobs today need computer skills. If we learn computers early, we will be more confident and successful in life. So, computer education is not just helpful — it is necessary for all of us. Thank you.

### Creative Writing

42, Green Park Colony

Lucknow

24th November, 2025

Dear Rajeshwar,

I hope this letter finds you in the best of health and spirits. It has been such a long time since we spent any fun time together—and with the winter holidays just around the corner, I have the perfect idea!

Why don't you come over to Lucknow and spend your winter vacation with us? The weather here is just perfect—cool, cozy, and full of charm! We can visit the historic monuments like the Bara Imambara and the British Residency. And how can I forget our evening walks at Hazratganj, followed by the yummiest kebabs and kulfi?

Not just that—we'll plan a short trip to a nearby hill station too! My parents would love to see you again, and there's an entire room waiting for you here. We can stay up late chatting, playing games, and watching movies just like old times.

I promise you a vacation full of laughter, good food, and unforgettable memories. So pack your bags, my friend—Lucknow is calling you!

Eagerly waiting for your reply and even more excited to see you!

Yours lovingly,

Surya Prakash

**About the author:** An article from the Financial Express.

**Summary:** In 1964, China conducted its first nuclear test, prompting Atal Bihari Vajpayee to stress the need for India to develop its own nuclear capability. Over the years, leaders like Indira Gandhi

and PV Narasimha Rao attempted nuclear testing, with Gandhi's 1974 “Smiling Buddha” test being India's first, though it was labelled a peaceful explosion. However, fear of sanctions and U.S. surveillance delayed further tests.

Vajpayee, a strong advocate for nuclear weapons, returned as Prime Minister in 1998 and authorized a secret mission led by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam and R. Chidambaram. On May 11 and 13, 1998, India successfully conducted five nuclear tests at Pokhran, becoming a declared nuclear weapons state.

The tests drew global criticism and sanctions, especially from the U.S., UK, and Japan, while Pakistan responded with its own nuclear tests. Despite international backlash, Vajpayee defended India's actions, citing regional threats and the need for national security. These tests marked a turning point in India's global standing, demonstrating its technological and strategic strength.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Two points showing how China became a menace for India in 1964:
- China handed India a major military defeat in 1962.
  - In 1964, China detonated its first nuclear bomb, becoming a nuclear-armed state and posing a serious threat to India.
- b. The solution left for India was to develop its own nuclear weapons. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, “The answer to an atom bomb is an atom bomb, nothing else.”
- c. Subramanian Swamy supported Vajpayee's comment by saying India may face a nuclear threat from China and that superpowers would try to prevent India from becoming a nuclear power to maintain their dominance.
2. a. The team included:
- APJ Abdul Kalam (DRDO Chief),
  - R. Chidambaram (DAE Chief),
  - Dr. K. Santhanam (test site director),
  - Nuclear scientists and engineers.
- b. Precautions and strategies taken:
- Operation conducted secretly at night.
  - Scientists disguised in army uniforms.
  - Bomb shafts dug under camouflage.
  - Nuclear devices flown from different parts of the country.
  - Work was synchronized with US satellite movements to avoid detection.
- c. It was necessary to avoid detection by US satellites because the US had previously stopped India's test in 1995 using satellite surveillance. Any hint of testing could have led to sanctions and global pressure to stop.

- B. 1. System Analysis of Strategic Defence Needs  
2. Defence Research Development Organisation  
3. US Satellite  
4. deep regret
- C. 1. 'Smiling Buddha' was the code name for India's first nuclear test in 1974. It was called a 'peaceful nuclear explosion' to pacify Western powers and avoid sanctions.  
2. PV Narasimha Rao aborted the nuclear test plan in 1995 because the CIA detected suspicious activities at Pokhran, and the US warned India of sanctions with satellite photos.  
3. Vajpayee's government in 1996 lasted only 13 days. Before he could implement his nuclear plans, his government collapsed, halting progress on the nuclear programme.  
4. Devices tested at Pokhran included:
  - Shakti I: Thermonuclear device
  - Shakti II: Fission device
  - Shakti III, IV, V: Sub-kiloton devices
5. Responses from different countries:
  - USA: Imposed economic sanctions and expressed deep disappointment.
  - Britain: Expressed dismay.
  - Germany: Called it "a slap in the face."
  - UN: Kofi Annan expressed deep regret.
  - Japan and European nations halted aid.
  - Pakistan conducted its own nuclear tests in response.
6. Vajpayee's historic speech included the statement that India had a nuclear-armed state (China) on its border which had attacked India in 1962. Though relations had improved, unresolved border issues and distrust justified India's nuclear move.
- D. 1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee remained committed to India's nuclear programme for decades despite opposition, international pressure, and even the fall of his own government. When he returned as Prime Minister in 1998, he successfully led the Pokhran-II tests, proving that strong will and planning can overcome obstacles.  
2. India faced a nuclear threat from neighbouring China and later Pakistan. Relying on superpowers for protection wasn't viable. To ensure national security, establish strategic balance, and maintain sovereignty, it was necessary for India to develop its own nuclear deterrent.

## Grammar

- A. 1. He is a better than any other friend I have.  
2. No other moment in my life was as sad as it.  
3. No other tea growing area in the world is as famous as Darjeeling.  
4. Mawsynram is the wettest place in the world.  
5. Bee Hummingbird is smaller than any other bird in the world.
- B. 1. Very few boys in our colony are as slow as Ravi.  
2. The tiger is one of the most ferocious animals.  
3. India is larger than most other democratic countries in the world.  
4. ISRO is more successful than most other scientific research centres in the world.  
5. Money is one of the most essential things in human life.
- C. 1. The climate of Africa is hotter than that of India.  
2. Yamuna is not as large a river as Ganga.  
3. The demand for coffee is not as much as tea.  
4. Wooden furniture is not as affordable as plastic furniture.  
5. Domestic coal is cheaper than kerosene.
- D. 1. The moon is not more beautiful than she is.  
2. A lion is not stronger than my dog.  
3. The wind today is as cold as the wind yesterday.  
4. Action is not more important than speech.  
5. Soil is as precious as gold.
- E. 1. Gold is not heavier than platinum.  
2. Positive: Very few Indian rulers are as great as Asoka.  
Comparative: Asoka is greater than most other Indian rulers.  
3. Comparative: Your horse runs more slowly than mine.  
4. Comparative: The Tibetan Plateau is larger than any other plateau in the world.  
Superlative: The Tibetan Plateau is the largest plateau in the world.  
5. Positive: To beg is not as good as to serve.

## Vocabulary

- A. 1. conducted      2. strategy      3. explosion      4. aborted      5. locate  
6. storage      7. summoned      8. disguise      9. victory      10. furious



**About the author:** Victor Marie Hugo was a famous French writer, poet, and playwright born on 26 February 1802 in esançon, France. He is best known for his famous novels *Les Misérables* and *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*. These books highlight the problems of society, such as poverty, injustice, and how people are judged unfairly. Victor Hugo began writing at a young age and became popular for his poems and plays. He was also involved in politics and strongly supported freedom and human rights. When Napoleon III became ruler, Hugo spoke against him and had to live in exile for many years. Even during this time, he continued to write powerful books. He returned to France later and was loved by the people. Victor Hugo died on 22 May 1885, and his funeral was attended by millions. Today, he is remembered as one of the greatest writers in the world.

**Summary:** The speaker describes an event from a battlefield, where his father, a kind and noble soldier, rides through the scene after a battle, accompanied by a brave trooper (soldier). As night falls, the field is covered with dead bodies. Suddenly, they hear a weak voice—it is a wounded enemy soldier, a Spaniard, asking for water. The speaker's father, feeling pity for the dying man, tells his trooper to give him a drink from a flask tied to his saddle. But as the trooper bends down to help, the wounded man pulls out a pistol and shoots at the speaker's father. The bullet misses but knocks off his hat. Even after such a betrayal, the speaker's father shows great character. Instead of getting angry or taking revenge, he calmly says, "Give him to drink the same," meaning: show him the same kindness and let him drink, even though he tried to kill him.

The poem teaches us that true heroism lies not just in fighting, but also in showing kindness and forgiveness, even to one's enemies. It shows that humanity should come above hatred, and that even on a battlefield, we can choose to act with honor.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The poet reveals his father's compassion and courage. Even after the battle, he showed kindness to a wounded enemy soldier by offering him a drink, despite the danger.
- b. After the battle, the poet's father visited the battlefield on horseback with his trusted trooper to inspect the scene.
- c. The purpose was to survey the battlefield, possibly to look for any survivors or assess the aftermath of the war.
2. a. It means a Spanish soldier who belonged to the army that was defeated in the battle.
- b. The Spaniard was severely wounded, bleeding, half-dead, and barely able to speak. He was dragging himself on the ground and looked pale and weak.
- c. He asked for a drink out of pity, saying "Give me to drink — in pity, drink!"

- B. 1. The trooper was brave and had a bold presence, which earned the love and respect of the poet's father.
2. The battlefield was covered with the dead, and darkness was falling. A wounded enemy soldier was groaning in pain among the bodies.
3. The poet's father did not stop the trooper. In fact, he instructed him to give the wounded enemy a drink. He stopped him only after the soldier tried to shoot him.
4. The wounded Spaniard pointed a pistol at the poet's father and fired. The bullet only knocked off his hat as the horse swerved.
5. Even after being shot at by the enemy soldier, the poet's father showed mercy and said, "Give him to drink the same." This shows his forgiving and kind nature.
- C. 1. After a fierce battle, the poet's father rode across the field of fallen soldiers with his trusted trooper. As the sun set and silence fell, they heard a faint voice. It was a wounded enemy soldier begging for water. Moved by compassion, the father told his trooper to give the man some rum. But as the trooper leaned forward, the wounded man pulled a pistol and fired. The bullet knocked off the father's hat. Yet, instead of punishing him, the father said with great mercy, "Give him to drink the same."
2. If the soldier had died, the son might have continued his father's legacy of kindness by helping others, even enemies, during times of conflict. He would tell the story of his father's mercy to inspire others and promote humanity even in war.

## Grammar

- A. 1. The man said that he never borrowed money.
2. He admitted that his mother helped him with his homework.
3. He said that I was very late.
4. The teacher told the students that they must obey their parents.
5. He said that he would write to me to tell what had happened.
6. The boy told the juggler that he could do anything that he could do.
7. The woman told him that he had played very well.
8. My mother said that we all eat to live.
- B. 1. Monica told Lisa that the price of petrol had risen over the years.
2. Mr. George said that his niece had been caught in the traffic jam.
3. The man told the florist that those flowers were not fresh.
4. He told her that he had an important meeting the next day.
5. Sam told his grandmother that he would get the cups from the cupboard then.
6. The girl told her mother that she did not want the chocolate and the balloon.

7. The police told the passenger that he had warned him the previous day.
8. The man told the stranger that it had been raining the whole night.

### Vocabulary

- A.
2.
    - i. The Queen was very glad to hear of the great victory won by the King.
    - ii. She came out of the palace.
    - iii. She came to greet the returning hero.
  3.
    - i. Their tents were pitched on the playground.
    - ii. The beds were placed inside the tents.
    - iii. They were quite comfortable.
  4.
    - i. Her father was an engineer.
    - ii. He was the Works Manager of the SAIL.
    - iii. SAIL is a steel factory.
  5.
    - i. The man was short, broad and muscular.
    - ii. He wore a checked shirt.
    - iii. He elbowed his way through the crowd.
  6.
    - i. It was evening.
    - ii. The prince was seen going to the main gate.
    - iii. The gate led into the palace.
  7.
    - i. A petition was brought to the king.
    - ii. It was accompanied with a request.
    - iii. The king was seated in his private room.
  8.
    - i. He was treated unjustly by the governor.
    - ii. He did not accept the treatment.
    - iii. He made a complaint.
  9.
    - i. He is a good worker.
    - ii. He is steady in his work.
    - iii. But he is rather slow.
  10.
    - i. The dacoits stopped on the way.
    - ii. They stopped to divide the booty.
    - iii. The police overtook them.
- B.
2. Though this pizza is difficult to chew, it is very tasty and I ate it instead.
  3. The volleyball team came home and celebrated their victory by drinking and dancing.
  4. Snakes and turtles are reptiles and they lay eggs.
  5. Carey brought three pens and distributed them among his brothers.
  6. At first men believed that the sun moved around the earth, but scientists proved that the

earth moves around the sun.

7. I fell down from the horse and felt such great confusion that nothing can describe it.
8. The old man had three unkind daughters who treated him very badly.

### Listening Skill

Student 1

- a. My name is Ananya, and I am in Class 6.
- b. I need a whiteboard in the classroom.
- c. It can help the teacher explain lessons better. The school can arrange a whiteboard and markers to make learning more fun and clear.

Student 2

- a. My name is Rahul, and I study in Class 6.
- b. I need more storybooks for our class library.
- c. Our school can ask students to donate old storybooks or the school can buy new books. This will help us read more and improve our language skills.

Student 3

- a. I am Fatima, and I am in Class 6.
- b. I need a dustbin in the classroom to keep the room clean.
- c. The school can place one in each class and we can take turns to make sure it is used properly.

### Creative Writing

Subject: Application for Teaching Job

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apply for the teaching job advertised. My name is Pawan (or Parveen), and I am from Kolkata.

Personal Details:

Name : Pawan (or Parveen)  
City : Kolkata  
Email : [your email]  
Phone : [your phone number]

Educational Qualifications:

- Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) from XYZ University
- Master's Degree in [your subject] from ABC University

Strengths:

I am patient, dedicated, and have strong communication skills. I enjoy helping students understand difficult concepts and encourage active participation in class. I am also good at planning lessons and managing classroom activities effectively.

I am very interested in this teaching opportunity and believe I can contribute positively to your institution.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Pawan (or Parveen)

## Chapter-11

## Vanka

**About the author:** Anton Chekhov was a famous Russian writer and playwright. He was born on January 29, 1860, in Taganrog, Russia. Chekhov is best known for his short stories and plays, which focus on ordinary people and everyday life. His writing is full of deep emotions, subtle humour, and realistic characters. Some of his most famous plays include "The Cherry Orchard," "The Seagull," "Uncle Vanya," and "Three Sisters." Chekhov was also a doctor, and he once said, "Medicine is my lawful wife and literature is my mistress." He died at a young age, in 1904, but his works are still loved and performed all over the world.

**Summary:** Nine-year-old Vanka Zhukov, an apprentice to a cruel shoemaker in Moscow, stays up on Christmas Eve to write a heartfelt letter to his grandfather, Konstantin Makarych, a night-watchman in a village. Orphaned and alone, Vanka describes the harsh conditions he faces: constant beatings, hunger, overwork, and emotional abuse by his master, mistress, and their assistants. He begs his grandfather to rescue him and bring him back to the village. Vanka fondly remembers his past life with his grandfather, their joyful times together collecting a Christmas tree, and the kindness of Olga Ignatyevna, the young lady of the house where his mother once worked. Through his letter, Vanka expresses his longing for love, warmth, and care. He dreams of returning to the peaceful, snowy village where he once felt safe. After carefully addressing the letter simply to "The village, to my grandfather Konstantin Makarych," Vanka drops it into the post-box, believing it will reach his grandfather. He falls asleep filled with hope, dreaming of a warm stove, his grandfather reading the letter, and the familiar dogs nearby. The story highlights the innocence of childhood, the cruelty faced by the vulnerable, and a desperate hope for love and rescue.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Vanka remembered his grandfather on Christmas Eve, a time when families usually gather and celebrate. He was waiting for his master, mistress, and the assistants to leave for an early church service so that he could secretly write a letter to his grandfather asking to be rescued.

- b. Vanka looked sneakily because he was afraid of being caught while writing the letter. He knew he wasn't allowed to do such things, especially using the master's ink and pen.
  - c. The fact that a young boy stayed awake the whole night shows that he was deeply troubled. Instead of celebrating or sleeping peacefully, he was desperate and sad, trying to seek help through his letter.
- 2.
- a. Vanka was beaten severely for small mistakes. Once, the master dragged him by the hair and beat him with a shoemaker's stirrup because Vanka fell asleep while rocking the baby. The mistress once hit him in the face with a herring because he started cleaning it from the tail.
  - b. The assistants sent him to the tavern to bring vodka and made him steal cucumbers. When anything went wrong, the master beat Vanka. So, he was being used unfairly and punished for others' actions.
  - c. Vanka's words are full of pain, hope, and innocence. He begs his grandfather humbly, offering to work and even be beaten if needed. His desperate plea, "I can't bear this anymore," touches the readers' hearts and shows how helpless and lonely he feels.

B. 1. nine      2. Kashtanka: Viun      3. Moscow      4. dog

- C.
1. His grandfather, Konstantin Makarych, was a small, lean, active old man of sixty-five. He had a cheerful nature, was always smiling, bleary-eyed, and wore a large sheep-skin coat.
  2. During the day, he would sleep in the servants' kitchen or joke with the cooks. At night, he walked around the estate as a watchman, chatted with people, gave snuff to others, laughed loudly, and even playfully pinched the cook or servant girls.
  3. Kashtanka and Viun are dogs that follow the grandfather. Kashtanka is an old bitch, and Viun is a long, black dog. They are mentioned to show Vanka's vivid memories of his past life in the village and the people and animals he loved.
  4. Viun appeared friendly and kind, wagging his tail even at strangers. However, this civility was false, as he was sneaky, bit people's legs, and often stole food. His polite behavior hid his mischief.
  5. Both the grandfather and Viun were lively and active, often seen wandering around the estate. They were loved by Vanka and were always part of the scenes he fondly remembered. Their presence gave him comfort and a sense of home.
  6. Vanka promised to grate tobacco, pray for his grandfather, look after him, and work hard when he grows up. He even said his grandfather could beat him if he did anything wrong.
  7. Vanka said Moscow was a big town with many gentlemen's houses, lots of horses, but no sheep. He saw fishing rods, guns, birds like woodcocks and hares in shops, but children did not go around with a Christmas star, and no one was allowed to sing in the choir.

8. He remembered that his mother worked in the master's house and that Olga Ignatyevna used to feed him sugar-candy and taught him to read, write, and count. He also remembered going to the forest with his grandfather to cut down the Christmas tree.
- D.
1. Vanka's innocence is shown in his simple language, his strong belief that his letter would reach his grandfather even without a proper address, and his desperate hope that someone would save him. He offers to work, pray, and even be beaten—anything just to escape his suffering.
  2. To make orphans happy, I would spend time with them by playing games, reading stories, and celebrating birthdays and festivals together. I would bring them toys, books, and snacks. I would also organize fun activities like drawing, singing, and dancing to bring smiles to their faces and make them feel loved and cared for.

### Grammar

- A.
1. My hairdresser asked me if I wouldn't like to look ten years younger.
  2. The man asked the girl if he should bring her some snacks.
  3. She asked if I would have dinner with her the next day.
  4. The teacher asked why I kept myself away from school twice a week.
  5. The police asked the eyewitness when he had last seen her and where.
  6. The accountant asked the customer what his phone number was.
  7. The shopkeeper asked where the boy who had broken the chair was.
  8. The tourist asked the guide whether he would be able to guide him or if he should take the map.
- B.
1. Raunak said to Mohhit, "Are you going to school today?"
  2. The stranger said to a girl, "Won't you help me?"
  3. Seoul said to Dalton, "Have you taken your lunch?"
  4. They said to him, "Why didn't you help the passenger?"
  5. Arathon said to his subordinate, "Where did you spend the unaccounted amount yesterday?"
  6. The teacher said to the students, "Why does the earth revolve around the sun?"
  7. She said to us, "What do you think of yourselves?"
  8. I said to her, "When do you do your homework?"

### Vocabulary

- A.
- |            |            |            |             |          |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. cutlery | 2. seaside | 3. teacher | 4. steal    | 5. trace |
| 6. study   | 7. tutor   | 8. choral  | 9. trousers | 10. care |
- B.
- |             |             |              |                  |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. saucepan | 2. downfall | 3. heartbeat | 4. thunderstorm. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|

5. backbite.      6. mind-blowing.      7. taxpayers.      8. fan club  
9. classmate

### Listening Skill

1. cake      2. puppy      3. presents      4. friends      5. balloons

### Speaking Skill

#### My Strength:

“My strength is that I am very patient. I can wait calmly and work hard to complete my tasks without getting frustrated.”

#### My Weakness:

“My weakness is that sometimes I get shy when speaking in front of a large group. But I am trying to become more confident.”

### Creative Writing

James Roderick Evans, also called Evans the Break, was a prisoner charged with theft and breaking jail three times. He was transferred to HM Prison, Oxford, known for its strong security. Evans decided to learn O-level German and was preparing to take the exam in his cell, supervised by a parson as the invigilator. On the exam day, he met his German teacher and two visitors. Evans's cell was guarded by Jackson, a senior officer who disliked him, and Stephens, a new recruit. Despite their enmity, Jackson returned Evans's lucky nail-scissor after he shaved, showing some kindness.

## Chapter-12

## For Anne Gregory

**About the author:** W. B. Yeats, or William Butler Yeats, was a famous Irish poet and playwright born on June 13, 1865, in Dublin, Ireland. He played a key role in the Irish Literary Revival and helped establish the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. Yeats's poetry is known for its rich use of symbols, deep emotions, and strong connection to Irish myths and culture. He was also interested in spiritualism and the occult, which influenced much of his work. Over time, his writing style changed from romantic and dreamy to more serious and philosophical. Some of his most famous poems include *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*, *The Second Coming*, and *When You Are Old*. In 1923, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his powerful and inspiring poetry. Yeats is remembered as one of the greatest poets of the 20th century and a proud voice of Irish identity.

**Summary:** This poem, “For Anne Gregory” by W. B. Yeats, explores the idea of true love versus superficial attraction.

In the first stanza, the speaker says that no young man would fall in love with Anne Gregory for her inner self. Instead, they would be captivated by her "yellow hair" — a symbol of her beauty. Her looks, especially her beautiful hair, are what attract others, not who she really is inside.

In the second stanza, Anne replies that she could change her hair color — make it brown, black, or

even orange ("carrot") — just to test whether someone would then love her for her true self and not her appearance. This shows her desire to be valued for who she truly is, not just how she looks.

In the final stanza, the speaker says he heard an old religious man say that only God can truly love someone for who they are inside, without being influenced by outer beauty. This suggests that human love is often shallow, based more on appearance than on the inner soul.

Overall meaning: The poem gently and wisely discusses how people often love based on looks, and that pure, unconditional love—the kind that sees the real person inside—is very rare, and perhaps only possible from God.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The poem is addressed to Anne Gregory, a young woman.  
b. Her hair is yellow, or honey-coloured.  
c. Her falling hair on her ears is compared to “great honey-coloured ramparts”, like golden castle walls.  
d. A young man is thrown into despair because he cannot love her for her true self, only for her beauty.
2. a. The poet heard an old religious man.  
b. He found a religious text to prove that only God can love a person for who they truly are, not for their looks.  
c. God can love her for herself alone, not for her outer beauty.  
d. The truth expressed here is that human love is often based on appearance, while only divine love is pure and unconditional.
- B. 1. Young men did not like Anne for her true self; they admired her only for her external beauty, especially her yellow hair.  
2. She is willing to change her hair colour so that young men might stop loving her just for her hair and start loving her for who she really is.  
3. The first stanza is addressed to Anne Gregory. The speaker tells her that young men fall in love with her beauty, not with her true inner self.  
4. A young man is thrown into despair because he realizes he cannot love her for herself alone, only for her yellow hair or outer beauty.  
5. Anne says she can dye her hair brown, black, or carrot-coloured to avoid being admired for her beauty. This shows that she wants to be loved for her character, not her looks.  
6. The old religious man says that only God is capable of loving a person for who they truly are, beyond physical appearance.  
7. The religious man tells the poet that God's love is pure—He alone can love someone for

their true inner self, not for how they look.

8. A young person should not be thrown into despair because true love goes beyond physical beauty, and while human love might fail, God's love remains perfect and unconditional.
- C.
1. People often love others based on their physical appearance. However, Anne Gregory wants to be loved for her inner self, not her yellow hair or outer beauty.
  2. The poet wants readers to understand that real love should be based on inner qualities, not just looks. The lesson is that people should be valued for who they are, not treated like objects of beauty.

### Grammar

- A.
1. The teacher instructed the class to work together and finish the task in time.
  2. The mother advised her son not to run in the sun.
  3. The hermit advised to make good use of time and achieve one's goal.
  4. She shouted to get out of her way.
  5. He ordered his little sister to get inside and not to come out until the rain had stopped.
  6. Harry ordered his brother to bring him the book he was reading.
  7. The sergeant warned not to park the bicycle there.
  8. The teacher instructed the students to see her at the end of the lesson.
- B.
1. My aunt said to me, "Write to me."
  2. The notice said, "Do not use the wrong coin in the machine."
  3. He said to me, "Please have dinner with me."
  4. He said, "Make good use of the time."
  5. She said to me, "Don't touch the antiques."
  6. The daughter said to her father, "Don't drive so fast."
  7. I said to my son, "Behave well in front of the guests."
  8. She said to her husband, "Don't eat too much junk food."

### Vocabulary

- A.
1. A student should pay proper attention to work and play.
  2. the sun is shining too brightly so it is better not to play outside;
  3. It is natural to be scared of the thunderstorm.
  4. The king and the princess were amazed at the scene.  
Children are the most precious property of every nation.
  5. Rain is one of the wonders and blessings of nature.
  6. I have a lovely small garden in front of my house.

7. My parents gifted me a cute little puppy on my birthday.

- B. 1. History      2. Language      3. Traffic lights      4. Computer  
5. Mask      6. Hot dog      7. continent      8. knowledge

### Listening Skill

The sun was shining warmly and looking like a giant.

Wanda had a neighbour Brad who came running.

Wanda asked her mother for keeping a kitten.

Wanda saw three kittens with green eyes.

Wanda would not feel bored in the company of the kittens.

### Speaking Skill

#### My favourite character from Avengers is Iron Man.

Iron Man's real name is Tony Stark, and he appears in many Marvel movies like Iron Man, The Avengers, Infinity War, and Endgame. Tony Stark is a brilliant scientist, a billionaire, and a superhero who builds powerful suits of armour. He is very smart, brave, and funny. He always comes up with clever ideas to fight the enemies and protect the world. What I like most about Iron Man is that he cares about others, even if he doesn't show it all the time. In Avengers: Endgame, he becomes a true hero when he sacrifices himself to save everyone.

### Creative Writing

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery. One day he wanted to test how focused and skilled they were.

He selected a tree in the forest and placed a wooden bird on a bare branch. Then he called all the princes and told them that they had to shoot the bird in the eye. One by one, the princes came forward.

First came Yudhishtir. Guru Dronacharya asked him, "Can you see me?"

"Yes," replied Yudhishtir.

"Then put down your bow," said Dronacharya.

Each prince came forward, and Dronacharya asked the same question. All of them replied that they could see him, the tree, the bird, and the surroundings. Each one was asked to retire from the competition.

Finally, it was Arjuna's turn. Dronacharya asked, "Arjuna, do you see me?"

Arjuna replied, "I see only my target."

Dronacharya smiled and said, "Then shoot."

Arjuna released his arrow, and it hit the bird's eye perfectly.

**About the author:** William Shakespeare was a great English writer, poet, and actor. He was born on April 23, 1564, in a small town called Stratford-upon-Avon in England. He wrote 37 plays and over 150 poems, which are still very popular today. His plays are of different kinds—some are tragedies (like Hamlet and Macbeth), some are comedies (like A Midsummer Night's Dream), and some are histories (like Henry V). He had a great understanding of people's feelings and wrote about love, friendship, jealousy, and bravery. Shakespeare also helped to change and grow the English language. He added many new words and phrases that we still use today, like "break the ice" and "love is blind." He acted in his own plays and was part of a theatre group. His plays were performed at the famous Globe Theatre in London. William Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616, but he is still remembered as the greatest playwright in history. Children and adults all over the world still enjoy his stories.

**Summary:** Egeon, a merchant from Syracuse, is found in the city of Ephesus, where people from Syracuse are not allowed. Because of this, the Duke of Ephesus gives him a death sentence unless he can pay a ransom. Egeon doesn't mind dying and tells the Duke his sad story. Long ago, Egeon and his wife had twin baby boys. At the same time, a poor woman also gave birth to twin boys, and Egeon bought them to be servants to his sons. While sailing home, a storm separated the family. Egeon ended up with one son and one servant, while his wife had the other son and the other servant. Egeon never saw them again.

Egeon raised the son and servant he had and named them after the lost ones. When the son turned 18, he went out to search for his twin. Egeon followed them but couldn't find anyone. Now, he is hopeless and ready to die. Meanwhile, his son, Antipholus of Syracuse, and his servant Dromio of Syracuse arrive in Ephesus. The city is also home to Antipholus of Ephesus and Dromio of Ephesus—the lost twins! Because both sets of twins look exactly the same, everyone keeps getting confused. Funny and confusing things start happening. The people of Ephesus mistake the visiting twins for their own friends or family. Antipholus of Syracuse is invited to dinner by Adriana, the wife of Antipholus of Ephesus, who thinks he is her husband. He plays along, while his real brother is locked out of his own house!

There are many mix-ups involving a gold necklace, money, arrests, and even people thinking others are crazy or possessed. At one point, a schoolmaster is called to "cure" the supposed madness. Finally, everything is cleared up when all four twins meet face to face. Egeon recognizes his son, and the Abbess of the priory turns out to be Egeon's long-lost wife! The family is joyfully reunited. The Duke forgives Egeon and sets him free. The story ends happily, with everyone going into the abbey to share their life stories.

### Comprehension

A. 1. a. Syracuse and Ephesus are rival states. Due to recent conflicts, any citizen from

Syracuse found in Ephesus is sentenced to death unless a fine of 1000 marks is paid.

- b. Egeon, a merchant from Syracuse, was caught in Ephesus, which was enemy territory. He could save his life only if someone paid a ransom of 1000 marks before sunset.
  - c. Egeon was heartbroken and had lost all hope after searching for his missing family for years. He welcomed death because he believed there was nothing left for him to live for.
2. a. E. Antipholus was wrongly imprisoned because Angelo the goldsmith thought he had received a gold necklace and not paid for it. But it was actually S. Antipholus who got the necklace.
  - b. Dromio was thought to be crazy by E. Antipholus because he talked about getting a ship and delivering bail money—things that E. Antipholus never asked him to do.
  - c. The confusion with the bail money happened because S. Dromio, who was sent to get bail money for E. Antipholus, mistakenly gave the money to S. Antipholus, his real master. This caused both Antipholuses to be puzzled.
- B. 1. 1000 marks      2. E. Antipholus      3. Exorcist      4. Aemilia
- C. 1. Egeon says that his wife gave birth to identical twin boys and, at the same time, a poor woman in the same inn also gave birth to identical twin boys. Egeon bought the poor woman's sons to be servants for his own sons.
2. During a storm at sea, Egeon took care of one of his sons and one servant, while his wife took care of the other pair. The storm separated the family: Egeon and his pair were rescued by one ship, while his wife and the other boys were rescued by another.
  3. When S. Antipholus turned 18, he wanted to search for his twin brother. He left Syracuse with his servant S. Dromio to find his lost family.
- C. 4. The first confusion happens when E. Dromio mistakes S. Antipholus for his master, E. Antipholus, and asks him to come home for dinner with his wife. S. Antipholus is shocked and beats E. Dromio for the strange message.
5. When E. Antipholus comes home expecting dinner, he finds the door locked because S. Dromio (from Syracuse) is guarding it. E. Antipholus is refused entry into his own house, which causes him great embarrassment and anger.
  - 6.. S. Antipholus comments that Ephesus is a bewitched city because people keep mistaking him for someone else, giving him gifts, and calling a stranger his wife. The strange happenings make him feel like magic is at work.
  7. In the second last encounter, Adriana sends money for E. Antipholus's bail, but it is handed to S. Antipholus. In the final encounter, S. Antipholus and S. Dromio, thinking Adriana is a witch, draw their swords and chase everyone. This terrifies Adriana, making her even

more confused and convinced something supernatural is happening.

8. The story ends happily when the Duke, Abbess, and all the characters meet. The twins are reunited, the Abbess is revealed to be Egeon's wife Aemilia, and Egeon is saved from execution. The confusion is cleared, and S. Antipholus even proposes to Luciana.

D. 1. Character Sketch: S. Antipholus (Antipholus of Syracuse)

S. Antipholus is a curious, intelligent, and emotional young man. He is the biological son of Egeon, raised in Syracuse after being separated from his twin brother at birth. He sets out on a journey with his servant Dromio to find his lost brother, showing his loyalty and sense of family. S. Antipholus is deeply confused when strange people in Ephesus act as though they know him, especially a woman who calls herself his wife.

He handles the strange events with bewilderment but patience. Even when mistaken identities create chaos, S. Antipholus shows he is kind-hearted and tries to understand what is happening. He even flirts with Luciana, thinking he is free to do so, showing a romantic and humorous side. By the end, he is happy to reunite with his family, proving he values love and relationships more than wealth or adventure.

Character Sketch: E. Antipholus (Antipholus of Ephesus)

E. Antipholus is the twin brother of S. Antipholus and was raised in Ephesus. He is a respected merchant, married to Adriana. E. Antipholus is short-tempered but proud, and he gets frustrated when things go out of control. When he is locked out of his own home and denied entry by his wife, he feels betrayed and angry. He also feels confused when accused of receiving a necklace he never got.

E. Antipholus becomes a victim of a series of bizarre events, but never stops trying to fight back and find justice. He is brave and stands up for himself. Although he seems harsh at times, he truly loves his wife and feels hurt by her mistrust. By the end, when the mystery is solved, he is relieved and happy to reunite with his family.

2. Once, I went to a birthday party at a friend's house. I saw someone who looked exactly like my classmate, so I started talking to him about our school project. But the boy looked confused. Later, I found out he was my friend's cousin who looked very similar to my classmate. We both laughed about the mix-up!

## Grammar

- A. 1. Margaret exclaimed with joy that they had cleared the exams successfully.
2. She cried with disgust that there were worms in the cup.
3. The man exclaimed with cheerfulness that he had done very well.
4. The girl said with wonder that the fort was very magnificent.
5. Pretty exclaimed with delight that the day was very beautiful.

6. The Giant exclaimed with remorse that he had been very selfish.
  7. The Principal exclaimed with wonder that the idea to control the mischievous students was great.
  8. The student respectfully wished the teacher good morning.
- B.
1. The boy said, "Hurrah! My friend has stood first!"
  2. She said, "Alas! I am undone."
  3. He said, "Wow! The tiger is so big!"
  4. The old man said, "Alas! I made no use of my youth."
  5. Arathon said, "What a stupid fellow my wife is!"
  6. The teacher said, "Bravo! The class has done a commendable work."
  7. She said, "Good day, master."
  8. Ionesco said, "How astonishing that a fool could give advice!"

### Vocabulary

A.

Before	word	After
Oh	the	one
Must	be	a
act	of	service
holy	and	meritorious
guru	to	Krishna
of	a	son
feet	and	said
him	to	you

B.

f	word	after
of	the	excellence
is	a	case
passing	across	a
to	an	inaccessible
on	the	path
as	the	sun's
a	sudden	movement
that	his	wife

C.	incorrect	correct
	of	to
	is	was
	a	the
	in	of
	a	the
	of	to
	or	and
	a	an

### Listening Skill

#### Column A

1. The great white shark
2. The whale shark
3. The great white's prey
4. Three inches long
5. Orcas and large shark

#### Column B

- people are afraid of  
 some fish are bigger  
 sea turtles and rays  
 hundred of teeth  
 predators of the great white

### Speaking Skill

#### National Bird – Indian Peacock

The Indian Peacock is the national bird of India. It is a symbol of grace, beauty, and elegance. The male peacock is famous for its colorful feathers and long tail, which it spreads out in a beautiful fan to attract the female. Peacocks are often seen in Indian villages and forests and are also connected to Indian mythology and culture.

#### National Animal – Bengal Tiger

The Bengal Tiger is the national animal of India. It represents strength, courage, and power. The tiger is a beautiful animal with black stripes on a golden-orange body. It is found mainly in the forests of India and is a protected species. India has many tiger reserves to help save this magnificent animal from extinction.

#### National Flower – Lotus

The Lotus is the national flower of India. It is a symbol of purity, beauty, and spirituality. The lotus grows in muddy water but remains clean and beautiful, which teaches us to stay pure even in difficult situations. It is also important in Indian religions like Hinduism and Buddhism.

## National Colour – Saffron, White, and Green

India does not have a single national colour, but the tricolour of the national flag represents the nation.

- Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice.
- White stands for peace and truth.
- Green stands for faith and fertility.

## Creative Writing

### NOTICE Lost and Found

Date: 26th May 2025

A Camelin red colour pencil box has been found. It contains the following items:

- Two sharpened pencils
- One eraser
- One sharpener
- One plastic ruler

Place of Recovery: Near the school library

The rightful owner is requested to collect it from the school office.

Time: During lunch break or after school hours.

## Chapter-14

## On Killing a Tree

**About the author:** Gieve Patel was a renowned Indian poet, playwright, painter, and physician. Born in Mumbai in 1940, he belonged to a Parsi family and spent many years practicing medicine while also pursuing his passion for literature and art. He is best known for his poem *On Killing a Tree*, which highlights the cruelty of destroying nature. His poetry often focused on environmental issues, human suffering, and social injustice. Apart from writing poems, he also wrote plays and painted powerful images that captured the lives of ordinary people. His work reflects deep sensitivity, compassion, and a strong concern for the world around him. Gieve Patel's contribution to Indian literature and art has made him a respected and admired figure. He passed away in 2023, but his works continue to be remembered and celebrated.

**Summary:** The poem "On Killing a Tree" by Gieve Patel explores the resilience of nature, particularly the deep-rooted strength of a tree. The poet begins by stating that killing a tree is not a simple task—a mere knife jab cannot destroy it. A tree grows slowly over the years, drawing nourishment from the earth, sunlight, air, and water. Even if it is hacked and chopped, it does not die easily; the bark heals, and new shoots will grow again. The only way to truly kill a tree is by uprooting it completely. This involves pulling out its roots from the earth, exposing the hidden, white, and wet part that anchors it. Once this sensitive root is removed, the tree begins to die slowly. It withers, hardens, and finally dies after being scorched by the sun and air. The poem subtly criticizes human destruction of nature, using irony to highlight the violence involved.

## Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The poet uses the word 'kill' instead of 'cut' because he wants to show that a tree is not just a piece of wood—it is alive, like a living being. Cutting it is not enough; to really destroy it, you have to kill it, which is a slow and painful process, just like taking the life of a living creature.
- b. The poet says it takes much time to kill a tree because a tree is strong and deeply rooted. Even if you cut it, it doesn't die immediately. New branches will grow again unless the roots are completely destroyed.
- c. Nature helps a tree grow through:

- Sunlight
- Air
- Water
- Soil

The tree feeds on the earth's crust, absorbs water and sunlight, and grows slowly over many years, becoming strong.

2. a. The figure of speech is personification—the tree is treated as a living being that can be “killed.”  
The poet wants to show that a tree has life and feelings, and destroying it is like murdering a living being.
- b. These lines show the poet's frustration because they describe how hard it is to destroy a tree. He says that even after hacking and chopping, the tree refuses to die, which shows how strong and stubborn nature is. The poet seems to be upset about humans trying to harm nature.
- c. The process is:
1. Pull the root out from the earth (the anchor).
  2. Expose the root (white and wet, hidden inside the earth).
  3. Let it scorch in the sun and air.
  4. Slowly, it will brown, harden, twist, wither—and then it will die.

- B. 1. Both a and c      2. Oxygen      3. Anchoring earth  
4. Browning, hardening, twisting, withering

- C. 1. The poet compares the bark to leprous hide because:
- The bark looks rough, disfigured, and diseased, like the skin of a person with leprosy.
  - This shows the struggles and age of the tree, and adds a sad, painful image to make us feel sorry for it.
2. a. A simple jab of the knife  
b. Hacking and chopping  
c. Bleeding bark and cutting branches

3. The poet says the “bleeding bark will heal”, meaning the tree has the power to recover. From the cut portion, new twigs and boughs (branches) will grow again.

4. The earth anchors the tree by:

- Holding its roots tightly
- Feeding it with nutrients, water, and minerals
- Keeping it strong and steady for years

The roots are deep inside the earth, like a ship's anchor in the sea.

5. The root is the source of a tree. The poet calls it:

- White and wet
- Hidden inside the earth
- Sensitive and full of strength

Just like the heart or soul of a human, the root is the life center of the tree. If it's taken out, the tree dies, just like a person dies if their heart is destroyed.

6. Explain the process which will finally kill a tree?

1. Pull the root out of the ground.
2. Expose it to sun and air.
3. Let it dry up slowly.
4. It starts to brown, harden, twist, and wither.
5. Then the tree is finally dead.

D. 1. The poet uses personification by:

- Calling the tree a living being with feelings and strength
- Saying the tree can bleed, heal, feel pain, and die

This makes us feel sympathy for the tree and shows how wrong it is to destroy nature.

2. From Seed to Tree: The Journey of Life

1. Seed Stage – A tiny seed falls to the ground.
2. Germination – It absorbs water, air, and warmth from the sun.
3. Sprouting – A small green shoot comes out from the soil.
4. Growth – It grows bigger with the help of:
  - Sunlight for energy
  - Water for nourishment
  - Air for breathing
  - Soil for minerals and anchoring

5. Maturity – The tree grows tall, strong, and full of leaves, branches, and roots.
6. Rebirth – It gives seeds again, and the cycle continues.

### Grammar

- A.
1. Passive: His beard is shaved by my uncle every day.
  2. Active: Peter and Bob read an interesting story.
  3. Active: These men do not steal the jewelry and money.
  4. Passive: Are the plants watered regularly by Paul and Meg?
  5. Active: Do we not buy fresh fruits from the market?
  6. Passive: Is caviar not eaten for breakfast by them in Siberia?
- B.
1. Passive: Some flowers are being plucked by the gardener.
  2. Active: The tailor is sewing the dresses.
  3. Active: The watchman is not ringing the bell.
  4. Active: Are students writing letters to their parents?
  5. Passive: Is an old dog not being beaten by these people?
- C.
1. Passive: The glasses of his father have been broken by Bill.
  2. Active: These girls have eaten all the oranges.
  3. Active: Ramesh has not invited him to the party.
  4. Passive: Has a huge sum of money not been lent to you by her?
  5. Passive: Have all the questions been answered correctly by you?
  6. Active: Why has the doctor been sent for?

### Vocabulary

- A. John and Sam went on an exciting camping trip. They unpacked their traveling bags and started working together to build a tent. They knew they needed to collect a lot of wood before it became too dark, so they worked very fast. For snack they decided to make sandwiches on a pan and cook up a can of beans. As it got darker outside, Sam heard a wolf howling in the woods! John was scared and saw a shadow! Outside, Sam noticed a stirring inside the tent. The wolf jumped but over the sharp sticks! When the morning came, John and Sam left to clean up a messy campsite and gather the scattered sticks. It truly was an adventurous camping trip!
- B.
1. The little rat rants at the rascal cat.  
Alliteration – Repetition of the 'r' sound in rat, rants, rascal.
  2. The bride is red as rose.  
Simile – The bride's redness is compared to a rose using “as”.
  3. The blades of fan got tired.

Personification – The fan blades are given human quality (got tired), which objects cannot literally do.

4. Five miles meandering with a mazy motion.

Alliteration – Repetition of the 'm' sound in miles, meandering, mazy, motion.

5. The wind laments and the sky weeps.

Personification – The wind and sky are given human actions (laments, weeps).

6. I wander like a cloud that floats in valleys.

Simile – The speaker compares himself to a cloud using “like”.

7. Life is a tale told by an idiot.

Metaphor – Life is directly compared to a meaningless tale without using “like” or “as”.

8. He has uncontrollable strength of a horse.

Metaphor – His strength is compared to that of a horse using “of”.

9. The blessing falls like shower.

Simile – Blessings are compared to a shower using “like”.

10. For he on honey-dew hath fed.

Metaphor – Feeding on honey-dew implies a magical or dreamlike nourishment without using “like” or “as”.

### Listening Skill

- |                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a nearby school                    | 2. their questions and doubts |
| 3. she goes to school by a school bus | 4. After returning home       |
| 5. a half an hour time gap            |                               |

### Speaking Skill

Technology has become a very important part of our lives. It has also changed the way we learn and study. With the help of computers, tablets, and the internet, learning has become easier and more fun. We can now watch educational videos, attend online classes, and read e-books from anywhere. There are many apps and websites that help us with math, science, English, and even drawing! If we don't understand something, we can search for it and get the answer in seconds. Technology also helps teachers. They can show pictures, videos, and presentations to explain things better. We can also take quizzes online, do homework digitally, and talk to teachers on video calls. However, we should use technology wisely. Too much screen time is not good for our eyes or health. So we must also take breaks, read books, and go outside to play.

In conclusion, technology has made studying more interesting and helpful. If we use it properly, we can learn a lot and do well in our studies.

## Creative Writing

Your Address

123 Green Park Colony

New Delhi – 110016

27th May, 2025

Dear Papa,

I hope you are doing well and taking care of your health. We all miss you very much, especially Mummy. I am writing this letter to give you the weekly news of our family.

Everything is going fine at home. Mummy is keeping busy with her daily work and often talks about you. Dadi is feeling better now and goes for her morning walk regularly. Bhaiya is studying hard for his exams and also helps Mummy with small things. As for me, I am enjoying school and doing well in all my subjects.

This week, I was selected to participate in a dance performance for our school's Annual Function, which will be held on 15th July. I'm very excited and practising every day. It would mean a lot to me if you could come home for the function and watch me perform on stage.

Please try your best to be there, Papa. It has been almost a year since we last saw you, and we all miss you so much. Your presence will make the day even more special for me.

Take care and write back soon.

With love,

Your loving son,

Karan

## Chapter-15

## Home

**About the author:** Ruskin Bond is a famous Indian author of British descent who is known for writing beautiful stories for children and adults. He was born on May 19, 1934, in Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh. He has written many books, short stories, and poems in English. His writing is simple, heartwarming, and often based on nature, hills, and the life of ordinary people. Some of his well-known books are *The Room on the Roof*, *The Blue Umbrella*, and *Rusty the Boy from the Hills*. Ruskin Bond lives in Mussoorie, a hill station in Uttarakhand, and he loves being close to nature. He has received several awards, including the Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan, for his contribution to literature. His stories continue to inspire young readers all over India.

**Summary:** Suraj is a boy who is scolded by his father for not doing well in studies. His report says he is good at cricket but poor in academics. Angry and hurt, Suraj decides to run away from home. He leaves the house in the rain with only five rupees. He plans to stay at his friend Ranji's house, but finds it locked. Disappointed, he wanders through the bazaar, buys a yo-yo, and drinks a milkshake. When he learns that Ranji's family is away, a kind old gardener suggests he return home. Feeling

hungry and unsure of what to do, Suraj finally decides to go back. At home, his father hardly reacts, but his mother welcomes him with food. Later, Suraj sees his father struggling with the yo-yo and teaches him how to use it. They both laugh and forget their fight. The story ends on a warm note, showing how love and small moments can heal misunderstandings.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The report card said, “Good at cricket. Poor in studies. Does not pay attention in class.”  
This made Suraj's father furious because he expected better academic performance.
- b. Suraj did not argue or respond. He stood at the window silently, feeling angry and rebellious.
- c. His father insulted him by saying he was useless, spent money wastefully, loafed around with friends, and finally told him he could leave the house if he didn't make an effort.
2. a. The house that was closed was Ranji's. Suraj visited it because he planned to stay there after running away from home.
- b. Suraj thought that Ranji's family had probably gone for a picnic or a birthday treat and would return by lunch.
- c. The gardener told Suraj that Ranji's family had gone to Delhi for a week.
- B. 1. Good at cricket 2. A five-rupee note 3. One rupee 4. Tandoori chicken
- C. 1. Mr Kapoor angrily said things like:
- “What's the use of spending money on his education?”
  - “He comes home, eats as much as three boys...”
  - “If you don't make some effort, you can leave this house!”
2. Suraj refused to speak and left the house, determined to stay away and manage on his own. He felt he would only return if his parents asked him to come back.
3. His only hope was a five-rupee note in his pocket. He intended to use it to survive after running away.
4. His last hope was staying at Ranji's house. But his expectation failed because Ranji's house was locked, and the family was away.
5. Suraj did not fancy working like delivering newspapers or serving tea in a shop. He preferred being a customer, not a worker.
6. Suraj spent his money on a yo-yo and a vanilla milkshake. That left him with only two rupees.

7. The gardener listened to Suraj and gently advised him to go home and try running away after planning better. This helped Suraj see things differently and eventually return home.
- D.
1. Mr Kapoor played with the yo-yo because he was curious and perhaps wanted to bond with Suraj in a lighter moment. The message was that despite anger and harsh words, a father's love remains. Playing with the toy was his silent way of making peace.
  2. The story proves “Father is a grown-up child” when Mr Kapoor forgets his anger and sits playing with a yo-yo with his son.

From real life: Sometimes, your father might join in your games, act silly, or enjoy cartoons or jokes with you, showing that deep down, grown-ups still have a child inside them.

### Grammar

- A.
1. Passive: A flower was grown by Sam in his garden.
  2. Active: The children drank orange juice and soda.
  3. Passive: The report of the crime was not sent by them.
  4. Active: Did the employee write the sales report?
  5. Passive: This book was forgotten by her on the shelf.
  6. Passive: Was the president not elected by them yesterday?
- B.
1. Passive: My video was being edited by Jyoti yesterday.
  2. Active: They were discussing something in the class.
  3. Active: The dog was not chasing the cat.
  4. Passive: Was the gate being opened by John an hour ago?
  5. Active: Was the Principal encouraging the students?
  6. Active: Were the demonstrators not burning a car?
- C.
1. Passive: Nothing had been bought by Susan at the store.
  2. Passive: My big window had been broken by those boys.
  3. Active: My dad had not sold an old house in San Francisco.
  4. Passive: Had the shrine of Goddess Durga been visited by them?
  5. Active: Had the staff not cleaned the street?
  6. Passive: What had been planned by them for the picnic?

### Vocabulary

- A.
- |         |           |          |        |            |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|
| sight   | amusement | Gimmicks | turban | appearance |
| juggler | practice  | feats    | card   | spectator  |

B.	Cause	Effect
	<p>Mr. Kapoor was upset about Suraj's poor school performance.</p> <p>Mr. Kapoor scolded Suraj and told him he could leave the house.</p> <p>Suraj was angry and his mind wasn't running on practical lines.</p> <p>He wanted to stay away from his parents.</p> <p>Shopkeeper told that Suraj was his regular customer.</p> <p>Suraj told the old man that he had left his house.</p> <p>Mr. Kapoor was trying to use the yo-yo and couldn't figure it out.</p>	<p>Mr. Kapoor did not know what his son would become in future.</p> <p>Suraj opened the door, stepped out into the rain and banged the door.</p> <p>He walked blindly until he reached the maidaan.</p> <p>Suraj has a weakness for bazaar.</p> <p>He gave Suraj a discount on the yo-yo.</p> <p>The old man advised him to go back home and run away later if needed.</p> <p>Suraj laughed at his father.</p>

### Listening Skill

1. 312 feet      2. tomb      3. 108 feet      4. 243 feet      5. white marble

### Speaking Skill

- Essential for Survival: Water is needed by our body to carry out vital functions like digestion, blood circulation, temperature control, and removal of waste through urine and sweat. Without water, we cannot survive for long.
- Important for Agriculture: Water is necessary for growing crops and raising animals. Without water, farmers cannot grow food, which would lead to hunger and food shortages.

### Creative Writing

Your Name

123, Green Park Colony

New Delhi – 110016

27th May 2025

Customer Care Department

XYZ Mobile Pvt. Ltd.

Sector 18, Gurgaon – 122001

Subject: Complaint about delivery of wrong and delayed mobile phone

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my disappointment with the recent order I placed with your company. I had purchased a mobile phone (Model: XYZ Pro Max 128 GB, Black) from your official website [www.xyzmobile.com](http://www.xyzmobile.com) on 15th May 2025 through online mode. The invoice number is INV-52361.

To my surprise, not only was the delivery made one week late—on 24th May 2025 instead of the promised date of 17th May—but the product delivered was also completely wrong. Instead of the XYZ Pro Max 128 GB, I received the XYZ Mini 64 GB, which is a lower model in both features and price.

I am highly disappointed with this error and the inconvenience caused. I request you to kindly:

1. Arrange for a replacement with the correct model as per the invoice, or
2. Initiate a full refund immediately if the correct model is not available.

I have attached a copy of the invoice and photographs of the product received for your reference. I hope you will resolve this matter urgently.

Looking forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

[Your Full Name]

[Email ID]

[Phone Number]

## Chapter-16

## The Bald Soprano

**About the author:** Eugène Ionesco (1909–1994) was a Romanian-French playwright and one of the leading figures of the Theatre of the Absurd, a dramatic style that explores the meaningless and often confusing nature of human life. Born in Slatina, Romania, Ionesco spent much of his childhood in France and later studied literature, beginning his career as a literary critic and translator. He only started writing plays in his 40s, with his first work, *The Bald Soprano* (1950), inspired by the strange and repetitive phrases in an English textbook. This play set the tone for his unique style, which often featured nonsensical dialogue and bizarre situations. Some of his most famous works include *The Bald Soprano*, *Rhinocéros*, and *The Chairs*. In *Rhinocéros*, people turn into rhinoceroses, symbolizing the danger of blind conformity and the loss of individuality. Ionesco's plays usually show characters stuck in meaningless routines or struggling to communicate, blending humor, tragedy, and nonsense to make audiences reflect on life, society, and the failure of language. Honored with a place in the Académie Française in 1970, Ionesco's work continues to be celebrated around the world for its originality and deep philosophical insights.

**Summary:** The story features Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a middle-class English couple living in the suburbs of London. They engage in a bizarre, circular conversation filled with trivial details and contradictions. Mrs. Smith talks at length about the dinner they had, the quality of oil from different grocers, and the behavior of their children. Mr. Smith reads the newspaper silently and occasionally responds with meaningless comments or tongue-clicking.

Their conversation shifts to yogurt, doctors, and death, particularly the confusing case of Bobby Watson, a man who has supposedly been dead for years but whose death they treat as news. The

couple hilariously confuses him with his wife, relatives, and even his children—all of whom are also named Bobby Watson.

As the conversation continues, it becomes increasingly nonsensical, highlighting how language breaks down and fails to convey real meaning. In the end, a minor disagreement turns into a mock argument before they tenderly make up and decide to go to bed.

### Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Food items mentioned by Mrs. Smith:
- Soup      • Fish and chips      • English salad      • Fried potatoes
  - Water      • Milk                      • Porridge              • Quince and bean pie
  - Australian Burgundy (not consumed)                      • Yogurt
- b. Mrs. Smith says they had such good food because they live in the suburbs of London and their name is Smith.
- c. She compares the quality of oils from different grocers, claiming one is better than another, but then says she doesn't tell the others theirs is bad. Eventually, she again says the oil from the corner grocer is the best, repeating herself and creating a circular and confusing statement.
2. a. Dr. Mackenzie King said yogurt is excellent for the stomach, kidneys, appendicitis, and apotheosis.
- b. He tries all the medicines and procedures on himself before prescribing or performing them on others.
- c. She explains that the doctor lived and Parker died because the operation was successful on the doctor but not on Parker—completely ignoring medical logic.
3. a. Bobby Watson was a man known to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. He died four years ago.
- b. He said Bobby Watson was the handsomest corpse in Great Britain and that even after four years of death, he was still warm—a “veritable living corpse.”
- c. She was referring to Bobby Watson's wife, who is also named Bobby Watson. The confusion arises because both husband and wife had the same name.
- B. a. Nine O' Clock                                      b. it is so because she took three helpings of fish
- c. Adrianople                                      d. Bobby Watson
- C. 1. It was nine o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their children had dinner together.
2. Mrs. Smith said that although both had three helpings of fish, Mr. Smith took less the third time, while she took a great deal more.
3. The soup was too salty, had too many leeks, and not enough onions. Mrs. Smith prepared it (with Mary's help) but regretted not adding aniseed stars.

4. Peggy is Mrs. Smith's little daughter. She was compared to Helen, their older daughter. Peggy only drinks milk and eats porridge, which Mrs. Smith says is obvious because she is only two.
  5. He is a Rumanian grocer known for his yogurt. He has a diploma in yogurt-making from Adrianople and is admired by women like Mrs. Parker.
  6. Because Dr. Mackenzie King takes care of them, and they are the children of the neighbours, whose last name is likely "Johns."
  7. He said a conscientious doctor should die with the patient if the patient dies—just like a ship's captain goes down with the ship.
  8. She would marry another Bobby Watson, possibly a cousin. The confusion arises because everyone is named Bobby Watson and it's unclear who is who.
- D. 1. List and brief description of food items:
- Soup: Over-salted with too many leeks.
  - Fish and Chips: Fresh and tasty, made her mouth water.
  - English Salad: Enjoyed with salad oil.
  - Fried Potatoes: Done well by Mary, praised by Mrs. Smith.
  - Water: Given to children to drink instead of beer.
  - Milk: Drunk by Peggy, showing her age.
  - Porridge: Also eaten by Peggy.
  - Quince and Bean Pie: Marvelous dessert.
  - Australian Burgundy: Not served to avoid bad example.
  - Yogurt: To be bought next day; said to be healthy.
2. Yes, I have met someone like Mrs. Smith—an elderly neighbour who would talk continuously about her cooking, her cats, the weather, the neighbors, and what her doctor said, all in the same breath. She'd mix up stories and forget what she said before, leaving everyone confused but entertained.

## Grammar

- A. 1. Passive: This pendant will be exchanged by the pedlar.
2. Active: We shall never forget those happy days.
3. Passive: The reply will not be given by the government.
4. Passive: Shall the police be called by us to solve the matter?
5. Active: Will the chairman appoint a troupe?
6. Passive: How will the huge number of spectators be managed by the museum?
7. Passive: Will the notes not be counted by the cashier?
8. Passive: The ransom for his insult will be collected by Punit.

- B. 1. Passive: His bone will have been fractured by Sam.  
 2. Passive: The bail will not have been granted by the court.  
 3. Active: The soldiers will have traced Hesoine.  
 4. Active: Shall you not have answered me?  
 5. Will the new Britannia factory have been sold by the proprietor?  
 6. Active: Why shall the authority not have allowed us to see the games?  
 7. Passive: The extra tax on his enemy will have been proclaimed by the ruler.  
 8. Active: The police will have changed nobody.

### Vocabulary

- a. 1. countryside                    2. contaminated                    3. hunger                    4. economical  
 5. expired                    6. genuine                    7. tray                    8. vigilant
- b. 1. reconsider                    2. unemployment                    3. international                    4. irregularly  
 5. appearance                    6. unbelievable                    7. championship                    8. mispronounced

### Listening Skill

1. The Arctic Ocean covers an area of about 5,427,000 square miles.
2. The Arctic Ocean is one of the least explored because ice partly covers it throughout the year, making exploration difficult.
3. The freezing temperature of seawater in the Arctic Ocean is  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , due to the salt content.
4. Frail ice is a salt-free solution that forms when tiny ice needles start to form. As the temperature continues to fall, this frail ice thickens and traps pockets of salty water in its layers.

### Reading Skill

Today I would like to share my experience of a recent visit to a place of great interest to me. The place I visited was the Science City in Kolkata.

I went there with my family during the holidays because I have always been curious about science and how things work. Science City is one of the largest and most exciting science museums in India, so I was really looking forward to the visit.

One of the most interesting things about the place was the Earth Exploration Hall. It showed the natural wonders of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. I also enjoyed the Time Machine ride, which gave us a thrilling experience of travelling into the past and future. The 3D Theatre and the Space Theatre were also amazing and very educational.

Overall, the visit was fun, exciting, and full of learning. I would love to go there again and recommend it to everyone who is interested in science and technology.

### Create and Write

Students may do this project based on their knowledge and skill.

## Test Paper 1

**Time: 1 hour**

**F.M: 40**

### 1. Choose the correct options.

**[1x10]**

- a. Why did Swaminathan have to stand up on the bench during the class?
  - i. He was late to class
  - ii. He fought with Rajam
  - iii. He answered two questions incorrectly
  - iv. He lost his book
- b. What helped Rajam and Mani become friends in the end?
  - i. Swaminathan forced them to
  - ii. Rajam threatened Mani with a gun
  - iii. They realised their quarrel was based on a misunderstanding
  - iv. The teacher punished both of them
- c. What does the poem mainly criticize?
  - i. Lack of money
  - ii. Fear of death
  - iii. Human prejudice and selfishness
  - iv. The cold weather
- d. Why did the pale-faced man visit the Bacteriologist?
  - i. To learn about cholera bacteria for a science project
  - ii. He was an old friend of the Bacteriologist
  - iii. He had a letter of introduction and a hidden motive
  - iv. He was sent by the government for inspection
- e. What happened when the smallest runner fell?
  - i. He was ignored by the others
  - ii. He got up and finished the race alone
  - iii. The other runners went back to help him
  - iv. The race was cancelled
- f. What was Phileas Fogg doing when the discussion about the bank robbery began?
  - i. Eating dinner
  - ii. Playing whist
  - iii. Reading the newspaper
  - iv. Leaving the Reform Club
- g. What do the "footprints on the sands of time" symbolize?
  - i. Marks left on the beach
  - ii. Past failures of great men
  - iii. Examples set by great people to inspire others
  - iv. Signs of wandering aimlessly in life
- h. Why did Einstein leave his school in Munich at the age of 15?
  - i. He failed in most subjects
  - ii. His parents moved to Milan
  - iii. He felt stifled by its strict rules
  - iv. He wanted to marry Mileva

- i. Who does the speaker think owns the woods?
  - i. A stranger
  - ii. His neighbor
  - iii. A man from the village
  - iv. The horse owner
- j. What does the repeated line "And miles to go before I sleep" suggest?
  - i. The speaker is going on a vacation
  - ii. The speaker has a long way to travel physically and in life
  - iii. The speaker is feeling sleepy
  - iv. The speaker is lost in the woods

**2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (4x4)**

- a. "If I were you, I would keep out of the way of policemen. They are an awful lot," said Swaminathan.
  - i. Who is Swaminathan speaking to, and why does he say this?
  - ii. What does this line reveal about Swaminathan's character?
- b. "Yes, here is the pestilence imprisoned."
  - i. Who says this and what does he refer to?
  - ii. What does this statement show about the speaker's attitude?
- c. "I should like nothing better."/"When?"/"At once. Only I warn you that I shall do it at your expense."
  - i. Who says these lines and to whom?
  - ii. what do they reveal about the speaker's character?
- d. "She is a book like you."
  - i. Who said this and about whom?
  - ii. What did she mean by this statement?

**3. Answer any three of the following questions in 40-50 words each. (3X3)**

- a. How does the poem use the setting of cold weather to highlight a deeper meaning?
- b. Describe how the athletes responded when one of them fell during the race.
- c. Explain the meaning of the line: "Act,— act in the living Present! Heart within, and God o'erhead!"

**4. Answer one out of two of the following questions in about 80 words. (5x1)**

- a. Explain the significance of the wager made by Phileas Fogg. What does it tell us about the society and time period?
- b. Why does the speaker stop in the woods, and what thoughts go through his mind?

## Test Paper 1 Answer

1.
  - a. He answered two questions incorrectly
  - b. They realised their quarrel was based on a misunderstanding
  - c. Human prejudice and selfishness
  - d. He had a letter of introduction and a hidden motive
  - e. The other runners went back to help him
  - f. Reading the newspaper
  - g. Examples set by great people to inspire others
  - h. He felt stifled by its strict rules
  - i. A man from the village
  - j. The speaker has a long way to travel physically and in life
2.
  - a.
    - i. Swaminathan is speaking to Mani. He says this to warn Mani because Rajam's father is the police superintendent, and Mani is planning to harm Rajam.
    - ii. It shows that Swaminathan is cautious and fears authority, especially the police. He tries to be the voice of reason between Mani and Rajam.
  - b.
    - i. The Bacteriologist says this, referring to the sealed tube containing what he claims is cholera bacteria.
    - ii. This shows his dramatic, almost theatrical way of explaining science, especially to impress or shock his curious visitor.
  - c.
    - i. Phileas Fogg says these lines to Mr. Stuart.
    - ii. They reveal his calm confidence and willingness to accept a challenge without hesitation, highlighting his determined and daring nature.
  - d.
    - i. Einstein's mother said this about Mileva Maric.
    - ii. She meant that Mileva was too intellectual and serious—just like Einstein—and she disapproved of their relationship.
3.
  - a. The poem uses the setting of extreme cold to represent not just physical danger but also the emotional and moral coldness within the six people. Although they are at risk of freezing to death, they all refuse to share their sticks of wood due to their selfishness, prejudice, hatred, and pride. The "cold within" refers to their lack of compassion and humanity. The fire symbolizes life and hope, but their refusal to feed it shows that their inner coldness is deadlier than the weather outside.
  - b. When the smallest athlete fell during the race, the other eight runners stopped running. Instead of continuing to compete, they turned back, helped him up, and supported him. All nine athletes then held hands and walked together to the finish line, showing true sportsmanship and compassion.
  - c. This line encourages people to live actively in the present moment instead of worrying about the past or future. The poet urges us to act with courage ("heart within") and have faith or trust in God ("God o'erhead"). It highlights the importance of purposeful living and

spiritual strength.

4. a. The wager represents the Victorian era's belief in progress, science, and human achievement. Fogg's challenge to travel around the world in 80 days reflects the confidence people had in modern transportation like railways and steamships. The discussion among wealthy gentlemen at the Reform Club shows how global travel was becoming more possible due to new technologies. It also highlights the adventurous spirit of the time and the value placed on precision, punctuality, and personal honour in English society. The wager is not just a gamble, but a test of human determination against time and distance.
- b. The speaker stops in the woods to admire the beauty of the falling snow. He is deeply moved by the peaceful and quiet surroundings. The woods appear lovely, dark, and deep, offering a moment of calm and reflection. However, he is reminded of his responsibilities and promises that he must fulfill. The thought of duty pulls him away from the tempting stillness of the woods. This shows the conflict between desire for peace and the responsibilities of life.

## Test Paper 2

**Time: 1 hour**

**F.M: 40**

1. Choose the correct options. [1x10]
  - a. Why was India's 1974 nuclear test referred to as a “peaceful nuclear explosion”?
    - i. To hide the failure of the test
    - ii. To prevent public panic in India
    - iii. To avoid sanctions from Western powers
    - iv. To mislead China and Pakistan
  - b. What was the main reason the 1995 nuclear test was aborted?
    - i. Political disagreement within India
    - ii. CIA detected movements at the test site
    - iii. Natural calamity at Pokhran
    - iv. UN interference
  - c. Why did the father take the trooper with him to the battlefield?
    - i. He needed someone to guide the way
    - ii. He liked the trooper's singing
    - iii. He admired the trooper's bravery and boldness
    - iv. He wanted help collecting weapons
  - d. How does Vanka describe the dog Viun?
    - i. Lazy and sleepy
    - ii. Friendly but secretly malicious
    - iii. Playful and harmless
    - iv. Brave and protective

- e. What do the "great honey-coloured ramparts" in the poem symbolize?
  - i. The speaker's wealth
  - ii. The woman's hair
  - iii. A castle wall
  - iv. The woman's dress
- f. What causes the major confusion in the story?
  - i. A stolen necklace
  - ii. Egeon's false identity
  - iii. The mistaken identities of twin brothers and their servants
  - iv. Adriana's jealousy
- g. What does the tree feed on as it grows?
  - i. The rainwater only
  - ii. The crust of the earth and sunlight
  - iii. The bark and leaves
  - iv. Wind and fire
- h. What did Mr Kapoor criticize Suraj for when he returned from his business trip?
  - i. Playing too much cricket
  - ii. Spending too much money on toys
  - iii. Doing poorly in his studies
  - iv. Not doing household chores
- i. What is the main source of conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Smith at the beginning of the scene?
  - i. Their children's education
  - ii. The quality of their dinner and groceries
  - iii. The weather in London
  - iv. Their wedding anniversary
- j. According to Mr. Smith, what should a conscientious doctor do?
  - i. Operate only on himself
  - ii. Prescribe only yogurt
  - iii. Die with his patient if the operation fails
  - iv. Become a ship captain

**2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (4x4)**

- a. "The answer to an atom bomb is an atom bomb, nothing else," Atal Bihari Vajpayee said in the Parliament days after China had conducted the tests.
  - i. What event led Vajpayee to make this statement in Parliament?
  - ii. What does this statement reveal about Vajpayee's stance on nuclear deterrence?
- b. "Come quick, dear Grandpapa," continued Vanka, "I beseech you for Christ's sake take me from here. Have pity on a poor orphan, for here they beat me, and I am frightfully hungry, and so sad that I can't tell you, I cry all the time."
  - i. What does this line reveal about Vanka's condition at the shoemaker's?
  - ii. What technique does the author use to create sympathy for Vanka in this passage?
- c. "The Abbess re-enters the scene with S. Antipholus and S. Dromio in tow."
  - i. What does the arrival of the Abbess with the Syracusians reveal?

- ii. Who is the Abbess revealed to be, and what is her significance?
- d. "I'll never go back," he said fiercely. "I can manage without them. If they want me back, they can come and ask me to return!"
  - i. What does this line tell us about Suraj's emotional state at the moment?
  - ii. Why does Suraj think his parents should come and ask him to return?

**3. Answer any three of the following questions in 40-50 words each. (3X3)**

- a. How did the Spaniard betray the kindness shown to him, and what was the father's reaction?
- b. What message does the old religious man convey in the last stanza?
- c. Describe the final stage of the tree's death as mentioned in the poem.

**4. Answer one out of two of the following questions in about 80 words. (5x1)**

- a. Egeon's story is full of loss and despair. Discuss his role and how his situation contributes to the emotional depth of the play.
- b. Discuss how The Bald Soprano uses absurdity and repetition in the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Smith to highlight the emptiness of everyday communication. Provide examples from the dialogue.
- b. Which character Quixada or casabianca perform the act of bravery?

### Test Paper 2 Answer

1.
  - a. To avoid sanctions from Western powers
  - b. CIA detected movements at the test site
  - c. He admired the trooper's bravery and boldness
  - d. Friendly but secretly malicious
  - e. The woman's hair
  - f. The mistaken identities of twin brothers and their servants
  - g. The crust of the earth and sunlight
  - h. Doing poorly in his studies
  - i. The quality of their dinner and groceries
  - j. Die with his patient if the operation fails
2.
  - a.
    - i. China conducted its first nuclear test on 16 October 1964, becoming the fifth nuclear-armed state, which prompted Vajpayee to emphasize the need for India to also develop nuclear weapons.
    - ii. It shows that Vajpayee believed strongly in nuclear deterrence and felt that India must match nuclear threats with its own nuclear capability for national security.
  - b.
    - i. It shows that Vanka is being mistreated, is suffering from hunger, and is emotionally distressed.
    - ii. The author uses direct emotional appeal, vivid details of suffering, and first-person

narration to evoke sympathy from the reader.

- c.
    - i. It reveals the truth behind the confusion—there are two sets of identical twins, which clears up all the misunderstandings.
    - ii. The Abbess is revealed to be Aemilia, Egeon's long-lost wife, which reunites the family and leads to a joyful ending.
  - d.
    - i. It shows that Suraj is feeling angry, rebellious, and hurt. He wants to prove to his parents that he can be independent and wants them to regret how they treated him.
    - ii. He feels unappreciated and wants to teach them a lesson by making them worry and miss him. He hopes this will make them realize his value.
- 3.
- a. When the trooper bent down to offer the drink, the Spaniard suddenly pointed a pistol at the narrator's father and fired. The bullet only knocked off his hat. Despite the betrayal, the father calmly said, "Give him to drink the same," showing his courage and compassion even after a near-death experience.
  - b. The old religious man declares that only God can love someone truly for who they are, beyond physical appearances. This highlights the poem's theme that human love is often shallow and based on outer beauty, whereas divine love is pure and unconditional
  - c. The final stage of the tree's death involves pulling out its roots completely from the earth. Once exposed to the sun and air, the tree begins to wither. It gets scorched, choked, twists, hardens, and finally dries up completely, bringing about its end.
- 4.
- a. Egeon's tragic backstory adds emotional weight to an otherwise comedic play. His tale of separation from his wife and twin sons after a storm shows the suffering caused by fate. His willingness to accept death because he has lost all hope moves the audience. However, Egeon's story also serves as the emotional anchor of the play, leading to a deeply satisfying conclusion when he is reunited with both his wife, Aemilia (the Abbess), and his lost son. This reunion adds warmth and resolution, balancing the humor with heartfelt joy and family reunion.
  - b. Repetition of trivial topics (oil quality, helpings of food).  
Meaningless or circular arguments (about the doctor, Bobby Watsons).  
Breakdown of logic in conversation (everyone named Bobby Watson).  
Reflects the Theatre of the Absurd's theme: how language often fails to convey meaning.