

## ANSWERS - COURSEBOOK 4

### 1. SKIPPING SHOES

#### P. 8-10

- A. 1.** At the beginning of the story Kitty was a girl who didn't like to do what others said and who always grumbled 'I won't' or 'I can't'.
- 2.** When Kitty put on her new shoes, her mother asked her to tell the cook to make a pie for dinner. Kitty started to whine 'I don't want to' as usual but the shoes jumped and swept her downstairs into the kitchen.
- 3.** Kitty's father asked her to post some letters at the post office before school. Kitty tried to refuse but the shoes trotted down the street and took her to the post office, not even allowing her to stop at the bridge where she wanted to watch the boats.
- 4.** At break time, Kitty got angry because a girl called Dolly knocked down the house of corn-cobs that Kitty had built.
- 5.** Kitty offered to get Willy's ball because she wanted to test if she was correct about how the shoes worked. She had begun to realise that they were cooperative when she was kind and good but stubborn when she tried to be naughty.
- 6.** Kitty charmed all the girls by dancing and twirling gracefully in her new magical shoes.
- 7.** Kitty felt happy after delivering the bundles to the poor. She felt happy because people always feel good when they do kind things for others.
- 8.** The cricket told Kitty that her shoes had been bewitched by the fairies as it was midsummer's day, and the fairies liked to play pranks on that day. The magic in her shoes would remain until sunset. It was also responsible for allowing Kitty to understand the animals and insects.
- B. 1. a.** Kitty replied that she would go and ask for permission to return through the forest.
- b.** Kitty gave the answer that she did because she had finally realised that it was better to be obedient and do things pleasantly rather than having the shoes whisk her about unwillingly.
- 2. a.** Kitty learned several lessons from the shoes. They taught her the values of obedience and kindness.

When she delivered the bundles to the poor, she experienced the joy of giving. When she obeyed her mother and father, she had the joy of their approval and cooperation. She also remembered the pretty dance steps she had learned while wearing the shoes. Her day spent talking with the insects and animals of Fairyland taught her to appreciate and enjoy nature.

- b. The shoes did help Kitty to become a better person. She learned that it felt good to do kind deeds and to be obedient and cooperative. After that day, she did errands willingly.

- C. 1. d      2. e      3. b      4. c      5. a  
D. 1. exclaimed   2. ordered   3. requested   4. told   5. whined  
E. 1. exclamation      3. statement      5. question  
2. statement      4. imperative  
F. 1. What did Kitty understand?  
2. Where are Jane and Jim going?  
3. What does Ali have in his pocket?  
4. When did Soma leave?  
5. Whose dog is this?  
6. What did you do last night?  
G. 1. false      2. false      3. true      4. true      5. true  
H-I. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 2. BUTTERFLY LAUGHTER

P. 12-13

- A. 1. b      2. b      3. b      4. b  
B-C. (Accept any relevant response.)  
D. 2. downstairs   3. childhood   4. understood   5. runway  
E. 1. (A blue butterfly) was painted on the plate.  
2. (The sun) shone brightly.  
3. (These mangoes) are sour.  
4. (Some birds) have made a nest here.

F-G. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 3. THE TRICK THAT DID NOT WORK

P. 17-21

- A. 1. The jackals kept the king happy by telling him only what he liked to hear and agreeing with everything he said.

They always sang his praises and told him that he was the bravest and strongest king on earth.

2. The jackals became arrogant because the king looked after them, fed them and took them wherever he went. The king believed they were faithful and loyal and that he was lucky to have such wise ministers. They did not have to fight or hunt like other animals and soon became fat eating what he killed, and they did not allow other animals to become friendly with the king.
  3. The king was frightened by an animal's bellow that was so loud. It echoed throughout the forest. When he heard the sound a second time, he decided to leave the jungle and go away.
  4. The jackals wanted Jung to remain in the forest because once he left they would have to find their own food and live in fear of the other wild animals.
  5. The jackals told the lion that the bull was a messenger from the gods who had been granted permission by the gods themselves to roam wherever he pleased.
  6. The jackals tried to make the lion afraid of the bull and the bull afraid of the lion. To do so, they told the lion that the bull was a messenger from the gods who would agree to bow before the lion on condition that he was not harmed. They told the bull that he must apologise to the king for disturbing them. They thought that in this way, they would keep both the lion and the bull in their power, and thus keep their comfortable life as the king's trusted ministers.
  7. In the end, the jackal's tricks harmed them. By telling lies to the king and the bull, they had hoped to keep both creatures in their power. Instead the bull and the lion became great friends and the king soon forgot about his ministers and they lost their power anyway. By trying to be too clever, they ended up being fooled themselves.
  8. (Accept any relevant response.)
- B.** Jung was the **king** of the **jungle**. Jung was a big, **handsome lion** with a **golden** mane and **fiery** eyes. His ministers were two **jackals**. They were **Chalu** and **Golu**. The **jackals** were very cunning. They found that

the animal that had frightened their king was a **bull**. The jackals wanted to keep the **lion** scared of the **bull**, and the **bull** afraid of the lion. In the end, the jackals realised that those who try to act too **clever** and **fool** others, end up being **fooled** themselves.

- C.** CATTLE–byre FOX–lair HORSE–stable RABBIT–burrow
- D.** 1. strongest                      3. cunning                      5. beast  
2. begged                      4. scared/afraid                      6. arrogant
- E.** 1. There is a carton of juice **in the fridge**.  
2. Please put your clothes **into the cupboard**.  
3. The traffic **on this road** is always heavy.  
4. The girl **with long hair** is my sister.  
5. The house **at the end of the road** is where I live.
- F.** 1. don't you?                      3. will you?                      5. did she?  
2. wasn't she?                      4. isn't he?
- G.** 1. baker                      3. chemist                      5. poet                      7. chauffeur  
2. florist                      4. barber                      6. artist                      8. chef
- H.** 1. jeans                      3. shelves                      5. deer                      7. dishes  
2. calves                      4. pennies                      6. churches                      8. lives
- I.** 1. pack    2. pride    3. troop    4. school    5. gaggle    6. bevy



**J.**  
Geeta



Zara



Alka



Mina

**K-L.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 4. THE PRODIGAL SON

**P. 24-27**

- A.** 1. The younger son asked his father to give him half of everything he owned, which would anyway become his when the father died, so that he could go off and have a good time.  
2. The father who loved his sons and did not like to see them unhappy responded by counting half his money and giving it to the son.  
3. The younger son spent all the money. After travelling for many months, he reached a foreign country where he bought a large, splendid house. He also spent on clothes for himself and lavish presents, feasts and parties for his friends. In this way, within two years he had finished all the money.

4. The younger son made friends by buying them presents and inviting them to his house for feasts and parties where there would be lots of good food, music and dancing and which would sometimes go on all night. They were not true friends, because in a few years when his money had run out and he had nowhere to live, they laughed at him and called him a fool. None of them helped him. This shows that they had enjoyed his gifts and hospitality but did not really care for him.
  5. When the younger son returned the father ran to embrace him and ordered his servants to bring him fine clothes and shoes. He also decided to hold a feast to celebrate his return.
  6. The elder son got angry when his brother returned because he felt angry and jealous that although he had worked faithfully for his father the father had never even given him a goat to have a party with his friends. But the younger brother who had left and wasted his money was being honoured with a feast.
  7. He changed his mind because of his father's words. His father explained that he loved the elder son who was a good son and had never feared losing him. But the younger son had been lost, and in his return the elder brother had regained a brother and the father had regained a son. They should forgive his foolishness and welcome him back.
- B.**
1. The elder son said this to his father.
  2. He was angry at the warm welcome his brother was getting on his return, as he felt jealous and bitter that despite his hard work and faithfulness his father had never done as much for him.
  3. He came home from working in the fields.
  4. Yes, he was a good son.
- C.**
5. Spending so freely, his gold was soon gone.
  7. One day, he thought of his father who loved him.
  2. He gave half of his money to his younger son.
  1. A rich farmer had two sons.
  3. The younger son said goodbye to his father and brother.
  4. In a foreign country, he spent his gold on clothes and presents.
  6. Unhappy, he tried to earn money to buy food.
  9. The father was overjoyed to see his son.

8. The young man set off for home.

10. He organised a feast to celebrate his son's return.

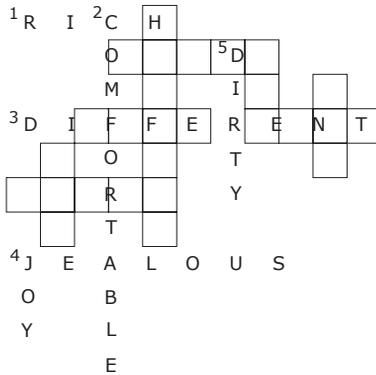
- D.** 1. older 3. never 5. took 7. shallow 9. wise  
 2. found 4. less 6. clean 8. sweet 10. unfaithful

**E. ACROSS**

1. rich  
 3. different  
 4. jealous

**DOWN**

2. comfortable  
 4. joy  
 5. dirty



**F.** 1. gases 2. planets 3. tools 4. organs 5. sports

**G.** 1. C 2. U 3. U 4. U 5. C 6. C

**H.** 1. tell 3. climb 5. benefit  
 2. answer 4. ragged 6. brave

**I-J.**(Accept any relevant response.)

### 5. CURIOUS TOWN

**P. 29-30**

- A.** 1. The poet calls the town 'curious' because it is full of strange things that one does not see in real life. It is not a real place but an imaginary place created from his imagination.  
 2. The odd behaviour of the kitten in Curious Town is that it barks, while the puppy in Curious Town mews.  
 3. The frog climbs onto a tree and warns everyone in its croaking voice to prepare for a shower of pelting ice as it is going to hail that day.  
 4. curious, barks, mews  
 5. The river is unusual because it flows with fire instead of water. The volcano is unusual because is packed with dew instead of lava.  
 6. There are two days in a week in Curious Town.  
 7. The curious sight that can make a dead crow roar in curious town is that the donkeys have only two legs and the men have four legs.

8. (Accept any relevant response.)

**B.** 1. d      2. c      3. e      4. a      5. b

**C.** 1. bare      3. weak      5. fore

2. ate      4. site      6. their

**D.** 1. can't    3. didn't    5. isn't    7. haven't    9. he'll

2. aren't    4. wouldn't    6. we're    8. she's    10. I'm

**E.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## THE NIGHTINGALE

### P. 33-35

- A.** 1. The emperor of China came to hear of the nightingale from the travellers who came from all over the world.
2. When invited to sing at the palace, the nightingale said that its song sounded best in the open air.
3. The emperor was very impressed with the nightingale. He showed his happiness by deciding to keep her in a cage and give her twelve attendants.
4. The other nightingale was brought to emperor by the king of Japan.
5. One nightingale was a real bird and very ordinary looking. The other was artificial and beautifully decorated with diamonds and rubies on its wings and sapphires on its beak.
6. The emperor was furious with the real bird because it escaped from the palace and flew away to the forest.
7. After some time the new nightingale, which was artificial, stopped working and was unable to sing anymore.
8. The real nightingale flew away because it was very unhappy living in a cage in the palace and wanted to be back in forest which was its home. It came back when the emperor was sad and ill to make him better.
- B.** The nightingale said that it could not live in a cage because it was a wild, free creature, meant to fly and live in the forest. Its song too sounded best in the open air. For the same reason it could not live in the palace, because it preferred to be outdoors and come and go as it pleased.

**C-D.** (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestions)

1. peer, pore, rope      3. none, less, seen

2. night, gale, neat      4. sharp, spire, hire

**E.** 1. unusual      3. best      5. artificial

2. huge      4. sad      6. agreed

- F.** 1. cat goose gander computer cow  
 2. grandfather husband cousin wood pen  
 3. boy girl teenager sister wife  
 4. book princess duchess lord ruler  
 5. poetess milk actress doctor emperor
- G.** 1. ant's 2. dog's 3. mermaid's 4. bee's 5. demon's
- H.** 3 "I want the nightingale to come and sing for me."  
2 "I know where the nightingale can be found."  
5 "How ordinary it looks."  
1 "My song sounds best in the open air."  
4 "Let me come whenever I want to sing for you."
- I-J.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 7. DEAR DAUGHTER

### P. 38-41

- A.** 1. "Simple cries' such as those of fear and warning helped to develop language because they were probably the first words used by man.
2. Songs helped to develop language because in the days of the early civilizations when there was not much writing and few books people had to remember more, and songs and rhymes were easier to remember. The early songs were usually about bravery in battle of dead heroes.
3. What the writer means by 'probably there were only nouns and no verbs' is that early language was probably very simple, and started with people simply pointing at things and giving them names. Thus, verbs or more complex words would have only come later.
4. No, this statement is incorrect. The writer says that probably there was not one language for all the different people at any time, though there must have been few languages to start with.
5. Writing probably began with pictures, which were gradually made simpler and simpler and finally evolved into an alphabet.
6. (Accept any relevant response.)
7. The name given to numerals used in early Europe was Roman numerals.
8. The name given to numerals we use today are called Arabic numerals. They really came from India.



May I have some water? NOUN

3. The guard blew his whistle. NOUN

Do not whistle. You are disturbing me. VERB

4. All babies cry. VERB

A loud cry was heard. NOUN

F. 1. celebration

3. promotion

5. admiration

2. donation

4. dictation

6. discussion

G. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 9. THE MAGIC POT

### P. 48-50

A. 1. Seth was a poor woodcutter who lived in a little village.

2. Seth's legs trembled with fear because he was afraid of the gods.

3. Seth went with the gods because they seemed kind and they offered him work and promised that he would be well rewarded and would never go hungry again.

4. As a reward for his hard work, Seth got the magic pot from his masters.

5. Seth took the pot home to his wife and children. He used it to produce clothes and jewels. Then he used it to produce food for a feast for one hundred guests.

6. During the feast Seth's neighbours kept asking him how he had found money to buy such good food. Seth was unable to keep the secret and finally brought out the pot and began to boast about it. As he danced around with the pot, it slipped from his hands and broke. After it vanished, Seth was left regretting his foolishness.

7. (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestion)

From this lesson we learn that it is foolish to be boastful and proud. Had Seth not wanted to show off about his good fortune to all his neighbours, he and his family could have enjoyed the fruits of the magic pot for many years.

B. 1. dream 2. food 3. neighbours 4. hundred 5. vanished

C. 1. c

2. d

3. a

4. b

D. 1. disappear

4. unable

7. unfair

10. unkind

2. discomfort 5. disagree 8. unsafe

3. disbelieve 6. discourage 9. unused

E. (Accept any relevant response.)

- F.** 1. wrote      4. will visit      7. bought      10. painted  
 2. taught      5. fell      8. waits  
 3. will go      6. loves      9. will begin
- G.** 1. The first train **ran** between Bombay and Thane in 1853.  
 2. The stadium **will be** ready in 2014.  
 3. There **are** twenty-eight states in India.  
 4. The school library **is** closed for renovation.  
 5. Please **wash** your hands before eating.  
 6. Tomorrow my brother and I **will cook** dinner for the family.  
 7. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay **climbed** the Mount Everest.  
 8. Make hay while the sun **shines**.  
 9. Plants **bend** towards light.  
 10. Jawaharlal Nehru **was** the Prime Minister of India.
- H.** 1. Gods      3. Seth      5. Seth  
 2. Gods      4. Guest
- I-J.** (Accept any relevant response.)

**10. LANCE ARMSTRONG: SYMBOL OF HOPE**  
**P. 53-56**

- A.** 1. Lance Armstrong is a native of Texas in the U.S.A.  
 2. Lance Armstrong won the Iron Kids Triathlon at age 13.  
 3. Lance Armstrong had a contract with the French-based racing team Cofidis before he found out he had cancer.  
 4. (Accept any relevant response.)  
 5. (Accept any relevant response.)
- B.** According to Lance Armstrong, cancer was the best thing that ever happened to him. This is because his new perspective brought him beyond cycling. Within months, he set up the Lance Armstrong Foundation to help others with their fight against cancer.
- C.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- D.** 1. mumbled      3. recovering      5. pulsing  
 2. rumbled      4. surprised
- E.** 1. c      2. d      3. e      4. b      5. f      6. a
- F.** 1. The old man **scratched his head** thoughtfully as he considered the question.  
 2. Ramu's **face lit up** when his mother told him they were going to the zoo that day.  
 3. Mrs Morris was **beaming with delight** after her daughter won the elocution contest.

4. Rita is lost in a dream world nowadays. Every time I walk into the room I find her staring into space with a **strange smile** on her lips.
5. The cat looked at the puppy with a **puzzled expression** that made us all laugh.
6. When Angela saw the child running towards the road she gave **an anxious yell** which alerted his mother in time to stop him.

- G.** 1. an    3. an    5. a    7. an    9. an    11. a  
 2. an    4. an    6. an    8. a    10. an    12. a

- H.** 1. an    4. The, the    7. The  
 2. the    5. A, a    8. an, the  
 3. An, the    6. An, a    9. a, the

- I.** 5. I try to stay humble, and I practise hard.  
 4. We have to have a passion for the sport we choose. We have to be good at it, focus and train hard.  
 3. I always try to remember that I have a responsibility to live up to the honour bestowed on me.  
 2. I was born in Plano, Texas, on 18 September 1971.  
 1. My friends call me The Boss.

**J-K.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 11. MAKE ROOM FOR ELEPHANTS

### P. 58-59

- A.** 1. The world is a crowded place.  
 2. Elephants take up space because they are huge in size.  
 3. The child is willing to share his room and board with the elephant.  
 4. The child's father would not mind to keeping the mother of the baby elephant in his garage because he is kind to elephants.  
 5. (Accept any relevant response.)  
 (Suggestion) Probably, the child's mother would be angry to keep the father of the baby elephant because there would be no space.  
 6. This is a humorous poem. Yes, I enjoyed it. Elephants are the 'gentle giants' of the animal kingdom.
- B.** 1. wonderful    4. thicken    7. sharpener    10. rhyming  
 2. painter    5. colourful    8. brighten    11. actually  
 3. likable    6. enjoyable    9. largest

- C.** 1. hangar 2. cub 3. niece 4. squeak 5. tree
- D.** (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestions)  
average, stage, baggage, cabbage, care, glare, mare
- E.** 1. The Old Fort is a famous landmark of Delhi.  
2. Geeta invited all the children of her class to her birthday party.  
3. The children spent all day playing in the garden.  
4. Please could you lend me a pen?  
5. My father is a journalist. He works for a newspaper.  
6. The first thing I will do tomorrow is write a letter to my grandmother.
- F.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 12. THE MAGIC SHOP

### P. 62-64

- A.** 1. Gip and his father saw magic balls, magic hens, wonderful cones and packs of cards at the shop window.  
2. Gip would have liked to buy the magical Disappearing Egg and the Magic Bottle if he was rich.  
3. Tricks that the shopkeeper performed for Gip and his father were to draw a glass ball from his head and make it reappear in Gip's pocket; to produce a disappearing Egg from Gip's pocket, and to drop a drum over Gip and then have Gip vanish from under it. (accept any two)  
4. Edward was not able to enter the shop because according to the shopkeeper he was the wrong sort of boy and the shop was always locked for children like that.  
5. Gip disappeared when the shopkeeper performed a trick by dropping a drum over him and then having him vanish from under it. The father shouted to the shopkeeper to remove the drum and when he realised Gip had disappeared he tried to catch the shopkeeper and jumped after him, only to find himself outside the shop.  
6. All this while Gip had said very little, but his eyes twinkled as he got busy with the man.

Or

They stood whispering to each other and looking at me.

(Accept any relevant response.)

- B.** 1. The shopkeeper is referring to Gip.  
2. The shopkeeper meant that Gip was a good boy and deserved to enter the shop.

3. (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestion)  
Yes, the shopkeeper was right. We can see this because of how he spoke to his father, not begging or demanding anything from the shop. We also know this because his father said that he was indeed a good boy.

C. (Accept any relevant response.)

D. magic, vanish, vacant, tricks, whispering

E. 1. musician                      3. tailor                      5. mechanic

2. actor                              4. architect                      6. journalist

F. 1. It      2. They      3. She      4. He, us      5. She, It      6. He

G. 1. She      2. he      3. they      4. We      5. them      6. us

H. 1. magic                              3. right                              5. alarmed

2. doctor                              4. emails                              6. read

I-J. (Accept any relevant response.)

### 13. CHOOSING SHOES

P. 66-67

A. The poet describes all the different kinds of **shoes** that she would like to buy. She talks of new shoes, red and **blue** shoes, shoes with buckles and **bows**, shoes that have pointy-toes and low-heeled shoes with **straps**. She longs for bright shoes, white shoes, and smart shoes for **dancing** through the night. She wouldn't mind shoes that are a little too **tight**, just as long as they are pretty. However, she knows that instead she will get shoes that are sensible. Flat, **sturdy** shoes that are good for **walking**, shoes that can be wiped clean on a **mat**. 'They', the **adults** who buy shoes for children, will pick out such shoes rather than the **fancy** ones she longs for.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

C. 1. rows      2. hour      3. their      4. hear      5. buy      6. two

D. 1. France      2. dog                      3. room      4. leaving      5. cake

E. 1. mine      2. his                      3. theirs      4. hers      5. ours

F. The old **lady** sat on a bench. **She** had brought some bread to feed the **drakes**. As **she** threw breadcrumbs into the water, all the birds flocked towards **her**. A little **boy** walked by with **his mother**. The **boy** was fascinated by the birds. Very soon **he** and **his mother** had befriended the old **lady**, and soon all three were throwing bread to the birds!

G. (Accept any relevant response.)

## **14. MISS ROTTENMEIER HAS A HARD DAY**

### **P. 70-72**

- A.**
1. Heidi wanted to see the blue sky and feel the fresh spring air against her face but was unable to do so because of the thick curtains drawn across the windows.
  2. Clara greeted Heidi with a friendly smile.
  3. Heidi was asked to go to the library to await the tutor.
  4. Miss Rottenmeier heard a violent crash followed by shouts.
  5. She saw the table overturned in the middle of the floor with a stream of ink trickling across the room, and Heidi was nowhere to be found.
  6. Clara told Miss Rottenmeier that though it had been Heidi who overturned the table, she hadn't meant to do it and should not be punished. She had been in a hurry to look at the street and accidentally caught the tablecloth and pulled everything down.
  7. In the afternoon, Heidi went to climb up a tall tower because she wanted to see her beloved pine trees.
  8. Miss Rottenmeier was angry with Heidi because she thought Heidi was being rude and mewling at her when she was trying to scold Heidi for going out without permission. Heidi wanted to explain that it wasn't her who was mewling. Instead of replying in words she pulled out the kittens from her pockets.
- B.** The 'ruins' that the tutor was gazing at helplessly was the mess created in the library when Heidi had managed to overturn the table and everything on it. The table stood overturned in the middle of the room and a stream of ink trickled slowly across the floor.
- C.** 1. false    2. true    3. false    4. false    5. false
- D.** Miss Rottenmeier's hard day began with the mess that Heidi created in the library. After that, Heidi went out without permission in the afternoon, which Miss Rottenmeier thought was very naughty. When she was scolding Heidi for this the kittens in Heidi's pockets kept mewling and Miss Rottenmeier thought Heidi was being rude. Finally, when Heidi produced the kittens from her pockets by way of explanation, Miss Rottenmeier had to leave the room because she was frightened of cats.
- E.** 1. rude    2. smile    3. nod    4. goodness

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

- G. 1. coal            3. picture            5. peacock            7. brick  
2. daisy            4. bone            6. silk            8. lamb

H. 1. Varun bought many books at the World Book Fair.

2. Preeti is wearing a yellow sweater.  
3. Do you have enough money to pay for the ticket?  
4. Carrots and potatoes are root vegetables.  
5. A torn rug lay in the middle of the room.  
6. You will find some plates in that cupboard.  
7. The girl in the last row is my sister.

I. 1. rickety 2. playful 3. spellbound 4. fierce 5. excited

J. 1. donkey 2. nest 3. mountain 4. ant

K-L. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 15. THE WIND

P. 74-75

A. 1. The 'I' in the poem is the poet.

2. The child compares the sound made by the wind to a song sung very loudly.  
3. The poet feels the wind is hiding because though he can hear its call and feel it pushing and observe all the things that the wind does, he is unable to see it.  
4. Strong and cold are the two words used to describe the wind in the third stanza.  
5. The poet asks the wind if it is young or old. He asks the wind if it is a beast of the field and the tree, and finally he asks if it is a stronger child than him.  
6. (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestion)

The poet does not seem to be afraid of the wind, as none of the images he draws in the poem – of the kites being tossed in the sky, the birds being blown around, the rustling of the grass – are frightening images.

B. high-sky, pass-grass, long-song, did-hid, call-all, cold-old, tree-me

C. (Accept any relevant response.)

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

E. 1. my    2. your    3. their    4. its    5. Our    6. Her

- F. 1. possessive pronoun            4. possessive adjective  
2. possessive adjective            5. possessive adjective  
3. possessive pronoun            6. possessive pronoun

G. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 16. RAPUNZEL

### P. 78-80

- A.**
1. Rampion or rapunzel is a fresh green herb.
  2. The enchantress was angry because a man came to steal rampion/rapunzel from her garden.
  3. When Rapunzel turned twelve, the enchantress locked her up in a tower that had neither a staircase nor a door.
  4. The enchantress got up to the little window by climbing up Rapunzel's long golden hair.
  5. When Rapunzel lived in the tower, the only people she saw were the enchantress and the prince.
  6. The prince could see again when Rapunzel's tears fell into his eyes.
- B.**
4. When Rapunzel was twelve, the enchantress locked her up in a tower without staircase/door.
  2. Her husband climbed over the high wall to steal the herb for his beloved wife.
  3. The enchantress took their baby girl from them and named her Rapunzel.
  7. They became friends and fell in love.
  8. The enchantress found out and cut off Rapunzel's hair.
  9. The prince fell from the tower and became blind.
  1. A pregnant woman longed to eat the rampion or rapunzel in the garden owned by the enchantress.
  5. The enchantress got up to the little window in the tower by climbing up Rapunzel's long hair.
  6. One day, a prince passed by the tower and heard Rapunzel sing. He wanted to meet her.
  10. The prince found Rapunzel in a desert. Her tears fell into his eyes and he could see again.
  11. The prince and Rapunzel were married in the castle.
- C.**
1. Danny is **full of doubt** about whether he can pass the exam.
  2. Andy promised his mother that he would **never again** run across the road.
  3. The old couple went to the king with their **tale of woe**.
  4. They stood before him, heads bowed **in silent despair**.  
The king was moved by their sad story.
- D.** 1. e    2. f    3. d    4. c    5. b    6. a

- E.** 1. suddenly                      3. thickly                      5. quickly  
 2. wearily                      4. softly                      6. beautifully
- F.** 1. true    2. false    3. false    4. true    5. true    6. false
- G-H.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 17. BUCK RETURNS TO THE WILD

### P. 83-86

- A.** 1. Buck worked as a sledge-dog in Alaska.  
 2. With the death of his loving master, John Thornton, Buck's last tie with Man was broken.  
 3. Buck defended himself from the pack of wolves by fighting back and by jumping on the hind legs from side to side, snapping and crying loudly. He jumped everywhere whirling fast in defence.  
 4. A thin, long and grey wolf advanced up to Buck in a friendly manner.  
 5. Buck's eyes lit up as he recognised his wild brother with whom he had run side by side for hours.  
 6. The old wolf put his face forward and Buck touched noses with him. Then the old wolf pointed his nose at the moon and gave a long howl. Buck could no longer stay quiet so he too sat down and howled at the moon.  
 7. When the wolves want to be friendly they touch each other's noses.
- B.** 1. false    2. true    3. false    4. true    5. false    6. false
- C.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- D.** yelp, crying, whined, howl, snapping, crying (Accept any four)
- E.** 1. d                      2. a                      3. b                      4. c
- F.** 1. lamb                3. chick                5. calf                7. kitten  
 2. foal                    4. kid                    6. cub                    8. fawn
- G.** 1. neatly    2. cleverly    3. tenderly    4. loudly    5. quickly
- H.** 1. everywhere    2. inside    3. in    4. ahead    5. over
- I.** 1. Palash will come (today).  
 2. We got up (late) and missed the bus.  
 3. Joe (rarely) writes to his grandmother.  
 4. My father takes the bus to work (daily).  
 5. Please tidy up your room (immediately).
- J.** 1. a                      2. b                      3. b                      4. b

**K-L.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 18. THOMAS ALVA EDISON

### P. 88-89

- A.**
1. Tommy was Thomas Alva Edison.
  2. He was a very unusual boy who was not interested in childish toys.
  3. He was sent home from school because his teacher thought he couldn't learn.
  4. Edison invented the phonograph, electric light, a super storage battery and movies, among other things.
  5. People thought Edison was an unusual boy. His teacher thought he couldn't learn anything and sent him home from school. Some people laughed at him.
  6. Edison's mother knew that he was very clever, despite what people said about him.
  7. Our lives would be very dull without Mr Edison because his inventions paved the way for the invention of television and radio which entertain us to this day.

**B.** (Accept any relevant response.)

- C.** 1. ticket 2. hard 3. oval 4. mare 5. apple 6. sugar

THE HIDDEN NAME IS Thomas

- D.** 1. babyish 3. burnish 5. selfish 7. clownish  
2. foolish 4. thirtyish 6. boyish 8. banish

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

### F. THE FIRST TOOTH

Through the house what (busy) joy,

Just because the (infant) boy

Has a (tiny) tooth to show!

I have got a double row,

All as (white) and all as (small);

Yet no one cares for mine at all.

He can say but half a word,

Yet that (single) sound's preferred

To all the words that I can say

In the (longest) summer day.

Charles and Mary Lamb

**G.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 19. MADAME AIR WANTS A CHANGE

### P. 95-97

- A.**
1. Madame Air was fed up because she felt that she had been the same ever since she was born and wanted a change.
  2. Sir Ocean told Madame Air that change for the sake of change was not good and advised her to go home and rest for a while.
  3. Mr Sun meant that the world depended on the sun and wind, and if they were to suddenly change so would all the other things in nature.
  4. Madame Air was angry with Lord Volcano because he refused to change her.
  5. Lord Volcano's ancestors spewed out dust and gases which created the wind over millions of years. This is how Lord Volcano's ancestors created Madame Air.
  6. In the city Madame Air saw a busy crossing crowded with people, vehicles that were belching out terrible, smelly gases and a huge factory chimney spewing out black smoke. She also saw tall buildings that made her feel trapped in their midst.
  7. Madame Air was relieved when she reached home because she was happy to get away from the pollution in the city.
- B.**
1. Mr Land said these words to Madame Air.
  2. The listener is similar to the speaker, Mr Sun and Sir Ocean because none of them can or should change too suddenly.
  3. According to the speaker the listener is free to take a trip around the world whenever she wants.
- C.** "They must be stopped! They have got to be stopped!"
1. Madame Air said this.
  2. Man has got to be stopped.
  3. According to Madame Air, by polluting the earth with their machines and factories, Man would soon kill Madame Air, themselves and everyone else on earth, and so man must be stopped.
  4. (Accept any relevant response.)
- D.** (Accept any relevant response.)

<b>E.</b>		<b>tion</b>	<b>ing</b>	<b>ed</b>
1.	create	creation	creating	created
2.	speak	×	speaking	×
3.	vibrate	vibration	vibrating	vibrated
4.	complete	completion	completing	completed
5.	perfect	perfection	perfecting	perfected
6.	laugh	×	laughing	laughed

- F.** 1. Mahesh called early this morning. **T**  
 2. I waited there for an hour. **P**  
 3. Gaurav was playing merrily in the garden. **M**  
 4. I can hardly believe my ears! **M**  
 5. Aslam arrived yesterday. **T**  
 6. The children ran outside to play. **P**

**G. HOW DO THE LITTLE CROCODILE**

How doth the (little) crocodile  
 Improve his (shining) tail,  
 And pour the waters of the Nile  
 On every (golden) scale!  
 How cheerfully he seems to grin  
 How neatly spreads his claws,  
 And welcomes (little) fishes in,  
 With (gently) smiling jaws!

- H.** 1. Gate No. 2    2. 1145    3. AI 009    4. Mumbai  
**I-J.** (Accept any relevant response.)

**20. MAHATMA, THE GREAT SOUL**

**P. 100-103**

- A.** 1. Bapu's full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.  
 2. Bapu's father Karamchand Gandhi was an honest and strict disciplinarian. His mother Putlibai was religious, loving and hard-working. They taught him the values of truth, honesty and hard work at a young age.  
 3. As a child, Bapu was afraid of the dark, ghosts and spirits and snakes and scorpions. He learned to overcome his fears from his maid, who advised him to say the name of God every time he was afraid.

4. When the inspector of schools Mr Giles came to the school he read out five English words and asked the boys in the class to write them down. Mohandas could only spell four correctly, and though it earned him a scolding, he refused to cheat. This incident showed his honest and upright nature.
  5. When the policeman came to arrest him, Bapu called his family and friends and sat down to recite his prayers. After that he quietly accompanied the policeman.
  6. The trial of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi took place in March 1922 at the Ahmedabad court.
  7. Bapu was imprisoned in Sabarmati Jail. He was released early because he fell ill and required surgery.
  8. Once he was released from prison, Bapu immediately returned to his work in the freedom movement.
- B.**
1. 'He' is Bapu. He did not mix much with other children because he was extremely shy.
  2. The encouragement from his teachers made Bapu gradually change his attitude to his studies.
- C.**
1. These words were spoken by the Judge who tried the case of Bapu at the Ahmedabad court. He called Bapu a man of principles because he felt that Bapu was a true patriot who believed in non-violence and preached peaceful methods to achieve his goals.
  2. Bapu's response to the speaker was to thank him for his courtesy and the lenient term of imprisonment.
- D.** 1. warrant    2. recite    3. patriot    4. lenient    5. prophet
- E.**
1. cried bitterly
  2. felt unwell
  3. became rich suddenly after great poverty
  4. rained heavily
  5. not have enough
- F.** 1. at    2. behind    3. on    4. with    5. by    6. under
- G.** Joe wanted to buy his sister a present **for** her birthday. He had a hundred dollars **in** his money box. The next day, as he was returning from school he passed **by** a pet shop. He went closer and pressed his nose **against** the window. His eyes fell **on** a basket in the middle of the floor. Three little kittens were tumbling gaily **in** the basket. Joe went inside immediately. "How much are these kittens for?" he asked, bending down to sit **beside** the little creatures. One kitten, a frisky black one, promptly jumped **into** his lap. "They are a hundred dollars each," said the pet-shop owner. Joe

tickled the kitten **behind** its ears. The kitten purred. "I'll take this one," said Joe. His sister would be thrilled. He could not wait to give the kitten **to** her!

- H.** There are many **amusing** stories about Mahatma Gandhi. These stories tell us about his **life** and his **nature**. Gandhi believed in **honesty** above all things. Once a lady brought her **son** to Gandhi and said he ate too much **gur**. She wanted Gandhi to tell him to stop. **Gandhi** asked her to bring the **child** back the following week. The next week she brought the child and Gandhi said, "Stop **eating gur**, child". A month later the lady came back and said, "My child has done what you asked, but why could you not have **spoken** to him the first time I came?" Gandhi replied, "A **week** ago I was still eating **gur**. I had to stop **myself** before I could ask him to do so."

**I-J.** (Accept any relevant response.)

## 21. LAUGHING SONG

### P.105-106

- A.**
1. The poet describes the stream as a dimpling stream that runs by laughing. He describes the air as laughing at the merry wit of the poet and his companions.
  2. The grasshopper laughs at the merry scene where the children Mary, Susan and Emily are laughing and playing in the woods. The woods, stream, meadows and air seem to be laughing along with the children, creating a merry scene.
  3. The three girls are laughing and singing and playing in the woods.
  4. The table is kept in the shade. Cherries and nuts are spread on the table.
  5. The poet says come live and be merry. He wants us to join with him and sing the sweet chorus of 'Ha, Ha, He'.

**B.** (Accept any relevant response.)

**C.** woods, green, shade, meadows, stream, wit, chorus, scene

- D.**
- |         |             |             |
|---------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. bird | 3. work     | 5. Look     |
| 2. eggs | 4. deserves | 6. Laughter |

**E.** 1. into    2. with    3. of    4. off    5. after    6. near

- F.**
1. Will you have tea or coffee?
  2. My sister and I are very happy today.
  3. This mango is sweet but that one is sour.
  4. Asma or Rashid will attend the function tonight.

5. I chopped the vegetables while Father stirred the curry in the pot.
  6. I carried a jacket because I thought it would get cold later.
- G. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 22. LITTLE BENJAMIN

### P. 110-113

- A. 1. Mother Golden sent Adam out of the room to let in the kitten that she thought she could hear crying.
2. Ruth and Mary wanted to keep the baby.
  3. Mother Golden found a note in the baby's clothes.
  4. Father Golden first suggested sending the baby to an orphanage. The family's response was to beg him to let them keep the baby themselves.
  5. The baby was rosy and dimpled, with silky, yellow hair and a beaming, toothless smile.
  6. Mother Golden wanted to give the baby a Biblical name because all her children had Bible names, and she felt that as the baby was joining their family he should not be deprived of this privilege.
  7. At first, the children shouted out suggestions for names for the baby, but then Mother Golden asked Lemuel to bring the Bible. She decided that they would select a name from the page at which it opened. Being the youngest, Joseph was asked to open the book. The names Joseph read out were Benjamin, Zebulun and Nephtali. Mother Golden decided that Zebulun and Nephtali were difficult names and so chose Benjamin. In this way, the Golden family selected a name for the baby.
- B. 1. Adam 2. Mary 3. Father Golden 4. Adam 5. Joseph
- C. 1. buzz 2. croak 3. hiss 4. growl 5. squeak
- D. 1. you're 2. It's 3. your 4. It's 5. you're 6. Its
- E. 1. Rena sings very well **so** she has been chosen to represent her school in a singing competition.
2. I waited for Jack **but** he did not come.
  3. Karim was happy **because** his team won the football match.
  4. I finished my homework **before** I started reading a novel.
  5. Amir read a book **while** he waited for the bus at the bus stop.
  6. **Although** Meera was very tired she finished her work before leaving the office.

- F. 1. If 2. but 3. while 4. and 5. Though 6. because  
G-I. (Accept any relevant response.)

## 23. MY MOTHER

### P. 115-116

- A. 1. The poet slept in a cradle bed when she was a baby.  
2. When the poet was a child, her mother would sit and watch her sleep in her cradle, dressed her dolls in colourful clothes and taught her how to play.  
3. By 'minded all I had to say' the poet means that her mother would listen and respond to everything the child said.  
4. When the child fell, her mother would run to help her and tell her stories to distract her or kiss the place it hurt to make her feel better.  
5. The poet can never stop being affectionate and kind to her mother because her mother was always so very kind to her.
- B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true 6. false
- C. mob moth month mother morning mountain
- D. 1. quiet, quite 3. their, there 5. lose, loose  
2. two, too 4. already, all ready

### E. THE MONKEY AND THE CROCODILE

Once upon a time, a **clever/wise** monkey called **Golu** lived in **an** apple tree. The tree stood beside a gently flowing **river/stream** in which lived many crocodiles. One day, **Golu** met a hungry crocodile in search **of** food. The **friendly/kind** monkey offered him a few apples. Soon the two **became** very good friends. But the crocodile's wife was jealous. She **wanted** to eat the monkey's heart. So **she** asked the **crocodile** to invite the monkey to **her** house. The crocodile did so. He told the monkey to ride **on** his back. When they reached the middle of the river, the crocodile **sadly/regretfully** told the monkey that he had to kill him as his wife wanted to eat his **heart**. The clever monkey told him that he would **gladly/promptly** give up his heart for the crocodile's wife, but he had left it in the apple tree. He asked **the** crocodile to hurry up **and** turn back so that the monkey could get his heart **from** the apple tree. The **relieved/foolish** crocodile **quickly/swiftly** swam back. The monkey scampered **up** the tree to safety. He **told** the crocodile to tell his wicked **wife** that she had married **the** biggest fool in the world.

- F. (Accept any relevant response.)