

ANSWERS - COURSEBOOK 5

1. DR DOLITTLE

P. 8-11

- A.**
1. The cat's meat-man suggested that Dr Dolittle should give up being a people's doctor and be an animal doctor.
 2. Polynesia told Dr Dolittle that parrots can talk in people's language as well as bird language.
 3. Polynesia told Dr Dolittle that different animals spoke in different ways. She taught him bird-words. She told him that animals don't always speak with their mouths, they also talk with ears, feet and tails. She said that dogs nearly always ask questions with their noses.
 4. The plow-horse was glad to meet Dr Dolittle because he could speak horse-language.
 5. It was easy for Dr Dolittle to cure his animal patients because he could understand their language and they were able to tell him where the pain was and what they felt.
 6. The animals that Dr Dolittle treated told their brothers and friends about him. The birds flew to other countries and told the animals in foreign lands about him. Thus, they helped him to become famous.
 7. Dr Dolittle had to make special doors for different kinds of animals that came to see him. Even the mice had a tiny tunnel into the cellar made for them where they could wait.
- B.**
1.
 - a. Polynesia
 - b. He is the dog Jip.
 - c. According to Polynesia Jip was twitching his nose to ask a question, 'Can't you see that it has stopped raining?'
 2.
 - a. The plow-horse said these words about the doctor who had been treating him before he met Dr Dolittle.
 - b. The speaker was going blind in one eye.
 - c. The speaker wanted spectacles as he had trouble seeing.
- C.** The plow-horse believed that it takes a clever man to be an animal doctor because the doctor should be able to understand them, and most people think they can doctor animals any way they like just because the animals don't complain.

- D.** 1. f 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. d 6. a
- E.** 1. woodcutter 3. carpenter 5. tailor
2. gardener 4. artist 6. doctor
- F.** 1. statement 3. imperative 5. exclamatory 7. question
2. statement 4. question 6. imperative 8. exclamatory
- G.** 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. d
- H.** 1. You will come to the theatre, **won't you?**
2. Mira is feeling better, **isn't she?**
3. Shafique will return the book, **won't he?**
4. Wilma won't forget, **will she?**
5. Monica spoke to her father, **didn't she?**
6. This dress isn't too expensive, **is it?**
7. John will arrive tomorrow, **won't he?**
8. It is very hot today, **isn't it?**
- I.** 1. drifted 2. crashed 3. jumped 4. gathered 5. haunted
- J.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- K.** (Accept any relevant response.)

2. GOD SAVE THE BEETLE

P. 13-14

- A.** 1. The poet thinks that the beetle does not have a sense of direction.
2. The beetle keeps coming in through the open window and falling into the goldfish bowl.
3. The poet has rescued the beetle twice from drowning in the goldfish bowl.
4. The poet is concerned about the beetle and does not want it to die.
5. The beetle swims round and round in the goldfish bowl.
6. The poet asks God to help the beetle, because soon he has to go to bed and will be unable to do so himself.
Moreover, the beetle makes the goldfish nervous.
- B.** 1. beetle 2. beetle 3. poet 4. God
- C.** 1. meow 3. cheep-cheep 5. moo
2. knock 4. pitter-patter 6. whirr
- D.** blundering, falling, drowning, returned, coming, zooming, diving, swimming, go
- E.** 1. benches 4. potatoes 7. oxen 10. lice
2. babies 5. sheep 8. echoes 11. videos
3. cities 6. wives 9. teeth 12. countries

- F. 1. architect 3. chemist 5. poet
 2. principal 4. fishmonger's
- G. (Accept any relevant response.)

3. THE LEGENDARY AESOP

P. 17-20

- A. 1. Fables are the most well known of the stories with morals.
 2. Aesop was born in 620 B.C.
 3. Aesop was by birth a slave.
 4. Aesop elevated himself from the level of a slave to a position of prominence.
 5. After he became a freed man, Aesop was invited to live in Sardis.
 6. Aesop's most important contributions to Croesus was helping the monarch to solve some difficult problems, which brought him to the different republics of Greece. By the narration of some of his wise fables, he managed to help resolve disputes too.
 7. Aesop was executed as a public criminal after he angered the citizens of Delphi by refusing to distribute the gold sent by Croesus.
 8. The Delphians had to perform an act of public reparation, because they were plagued by a series of catastrophes after they executed wise Aesop in a cruel way.
 9. The term "The Blood of Aesop" came to symbolise that wrongdoing would be punished.
 10. The Greeks honoured Aesop after his death by raising a statue by the famous Greek sculptor Lysippus in his memory.
- B. (Accept any relevant response.)
- C. 2. nail 4. steady 6. white 8. foremost
 3. ends 5. match 7. parcel
- D. 1. ripe 2. gold 3. hug 4. top 5. famous 6. joint
- E. 1. Ben was in the habit of going **for a walk** every day.
 2. Lydia was surprised to see **an old man** planting a mango sapling.
 3. Birds carry water **in their beaks**.
 4. The baby pangolin rides **on its mother's** back.

5. I sent the invitation **to his house**.
6. The boy **in the green sweater** is my brother.
7. We are taking a picnic lunch **to the beach**.
8. Mrs Arnold who teaches me English is **my favourite teacher**.

- F. 1. Aesop was famous for his wit and wisdom.
2. Jason and Rachel are going to the club.
3. The school library is closed for renovation.
4. Mary told Leela the whole story.
5. I walk in this park at least four times a week.
6. Rachel hopes to do well in her exams this year.
7. Vijay spent the whole weekend reading novels.
8. Mary and her friends are going to Medan for the day.

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

- H. 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6. 
- UNCLE TOM HARI PIA MRS BAHRI HARUN MARY & ANITA

I-J. (Accept any relevant response.)

4. ROBERTO'S MAGICAL CLOCKS

P. 23-26

- A. 1. Inside the package that came for Marlana was a tiny cuckoo clock in the shape of a cottage.
2. After Marlana took the clock out she wound it up and set it on the floor. With every tick and tock the cottage grew larger until it filled the room.
3. When Marlana peered in through the window she saw her grandfather asleep inside a clock-filled room.
4. Marlana was not scared when the clock grew bigger because once it stopped growing she peered inside, rather than running away or making a frightened noise.
5. The cottage belonged to Marlana's grandfather Roberto. It was a magical place with smiling sunflower and grandfather clocks with whiskers and wrinkles, clocks

that swept and clocks that sneezed. There were clocks that were huge and clocks that fit on the head of a pin. When Marlena stepped into the cottage, she found herself in the kitchen where some clocks were cooking breakfast.

6. Grandfather Roberto said this. He had planned 'an extra-special' day because it was the day that Roberto was going to teach Marlena to tell the time.
 7. 'They' refers to the clocks. They tell time as well as they cook.
 8. Marlena learned to tell the time from Roberto. He used the help of his chimpanzee Presto. Roberto told her that one second was as long as it took to say 'chimpanzee', and sixty seconds made one minute.
- B.**
1. Grandpa Roberto made clocks that could **sing and fly**.
 2. Marlena's package came through **special delivery**.
 3. Grandpa Roberto woke up at **seven o'clock**.
 4. Grandpa Roberto's **chimpanzee** was called Presto.
 5. Marlena felt a minute was **longer** than she thought it would be.
 6. Presto watched his **favourite television show** for one hour.
 7. Grandpa told Marlena that she was a **fast learner**.
- C.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- D.**
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 2. nose | 4. teeth | 6. mouth | 8. tongue |
| 3. neck | 5. eye | 7. foot | |
- E.**
- | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| ACROSS | | DOWN |
| 1. happy | | 2. pretty |
| 3. after | | 4. rough |
| 5. lazy | | 5. large |
| 6. rude | | 7. dry |
| 8. young | | |
- F.**
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. confusion | 2. hurry | 3. exact | 4. fair |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------|
- G.**
- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. troop | 2. school | 3. litter | 4. pack | 5. herd | 6. pride |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
- H.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a galaxy of stars | 5. a murder of crows |
| 2. a chain of mountains | 6. a herd of buffaloes |
| 3. a deck of cards | 7. a grove of trees |
| 4. a sheaf of papers | 8. a regiment of soldiers |
- I.**
- | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. beauty | 3. stupidity | 5. generosity |
| 2. courage | 4. freedom | |

J.



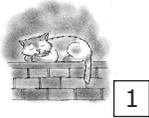
5



4



6



1



3



2

- K. 1. May I 2. Please could I 3. Could you 4. May I
L. (Accept any relevant response.)

5. OUR STRANGE LINGO

P. 28-29

- A. 1. The 'English tongue' refers to the English language.
2. The 'maker of the verse' is the poet.
3. According to the poet, the problem with the English language is that words which have similar spellings do not always rhyme, making it a difficult language to speak. For example, break does not rhyme with freak, horse does not rhyme with worse, and paid does not rhyme with said. (Accept any three examples from the poem.)
- B. (Accept any relevant response.) (Suggestions)
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. flung, stung | 3. blue, do | 5. round, bound |
| 2. crime, time | 4. should, hood | 6. bun, stun |
- C. 1. wolf 2. heart 3. kitchen 4. dozen 5. early
- D. 1. C 5. C 9. N 13. N 17. N
2. M 6. C 10. M 14. F 18. F
3. F 7. C 11. M 15. F 19. N
4. C 8. M 12. N 16. F 20. M
- E. 1. a girl's smile 4. the children's laughter
2. a wolf's howl 5. the workers' uniforms
3. a lady's purse 6. the lioness' teeth
- F. (Accept any relevant response.)

6. RAVEN AND BUZZARD

P. 32-35

- A. 1. The people lived on the shore of a big lake called Big-Water-Lying-on-Top.
2. White Hactcin told the people it was important to use the water from the rivers in the right way, so that they will have long lives.

3. In the beginning, the people grew from birth to maturity in four days.
4. The people wanted to slow down the growth process, because the number of people was increasing too fast.
5. Raven stopped people from coming back from the dead when he threw a metate into the water and it did not float up again. He said that if it did not float up, then people will not return after death.
6. The Jicarilla Indians hate Buzzard and Raven because they did not want people to return from the dead and Raven successfully put a stop to it.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

- C.**
1. There was **a faraway look** in Salma's eyes.
 2. Sham is stubborn. Though we try to **reason with him** he does not understand.
 3. After his childish behaviour, John began to **feel like a fool** in front of his friends.
 4. The doctor will see the patients **one at a time**.
 5. Guru Nanak was certainly not **an ordinary mortal**.

D. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestions) know, ledge, now, owl, own, lodge, weed, need, glow, edge

- E.**
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. inconvenience | 4. unusual | 7. dishonest |
| 2. impossible | 5. unsteady | 8. unworthy |
| 3. incorrect | 6. disability | |
- F.**
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. uncountable | 3. uncountable | 5. countable |
| 2. countable | 4. uncountable | |
- G.**
- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 1. many | 2. much | 3. any/many | 4. any | 5. many |
|---------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
- H.**
- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. had | 2. has | 3. is | 4. are | 5. are | 6. will |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
- I.**
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. was | 3. is | 5. has | 7. has |
| 2. was | 4. had | 6. are | |
- J.**
- | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. vanilla | 3. sugar | 5. blender |
| 2. banana | 4. milk | 6. two |

K-L. (Accept any relevant response.)

7. A SOUND OF THUNDER

P. 39-42

- A.**
1. Eckels read a sign advertising the Time Safari on the wall.
 2. Eckels wanted a guarantee that he would come back alive. However, he did not get it as the man behind the desk told him that they did not guarantee anything.

3. He still wanted to go on the safari because he wanted to kill a dinosaur.
 4. Travis said that the path was laid by Time Safari for the hunters uses. It floated six inches above the earth and didn't touch a blade of grass, flower or tree. It was an anti-gravity metal. Its purpose was to keep the hunters away from touching the world of the past. Travis asked the hunters to stay on the Path and not shoot any animal because they might unknowingly kill an important animal, bird, insect or even flower, thus destroying an important link in a growing species and thereby altering the future of the planet.
 5. All the hunters wore sterilised clothing and oxygen helmets so that they would not introduce their bacteria into the ancient atmosphere.
 6. The hunters knew which animals they could shoot because they were marked with red paint.
 7. Travis said that if one mouse was destroyed, billions of life forms would be thrown into chaos and destruction.
 8. (Accept any relevant response.)
(Suggestions) The dinosaur that Eckels saw was a Tyrannosaurus Rex. It stood some thirty feet taller than the treetops. It looked hungry and its teeth were as sharp as a row of daggers. Its footsteps as it came closer sounded like thunder. It was so huge that it appeared as if it could reach up and grab the moon.
- B.** The jungle of sixty million years ago was high and broad. Pterodactyls and giant bats were soaring in the sky. An anti-gravity path that hovered above the ground was laid out for the hunters to step on without disturbing the environment.
- C.**
1.
 - a. The speaker was Eckels. By 'this is it' he meant that this was the ultimate challenge.
 - b. Though he had hunted a variety of animals in the past, he was shaking like a kid in fear because he had never seen anything so frightening.
 2.
 - a. Eckels said these words because he realised that it would be impossible to kill the dinosaur.
 - b. The speaker felt both fear and awe at the size of the dinosaur. He realised it could not be killed.
- D.** (Accept any relevant response.)

E. 1. check 2. birth 3. heel 4. dew 5. queue 6. waste
F. (Accept any relevant response.)

G. 1. The visitors wore (their oxygen helmets.)

2. Do you know (the way to the theatre?)

3. Have you finished (your maths project?)

4. Pauline ate (her lunch) in the garden.

5. A stray cat appeared (at the kitchen door) one morning.

H. 1. The machine roared. INTRANSITIVE

2. Himesh sang well. INTRANSITIVE

3. Mr Sharma heard a slight cough behind him. TRANSITIVE

4. Jatin ate. INTRANSITIVE

5. My pup loves hot baths. TRANSITIVE

6. My sister and I cleared the table. TRANSITIVE

7. The six-year-old recited the poem. TRANSITIVE

8. Let us listen to some music. TRANSITIVE

I. 1. giant dragonflies 3. dinosaurs 5. humans

2. insects 4. birds and mammals

J-K. (Accept any relevant response.)

8. THE OWL

P. 44-45

A. 1. The poet is describing dawn in this poem.

2. Five clues that suggest the time of day are – the light has come, there is dew upon the ground, the cats run home from their night time wanderings, the milkmaids are going to milk the cows, the cock is crowing.

3. By 'merry milkmaids click the latch' the poet means that the milkmaids unlatch the sheds and enter to start their morning work of milking the animals.

4. By 'warming his five wits' the poet is referring to the owl keeping itself warm by sitting in the belfry. The 'five wits' of the owl refer to its five senses.

B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

C. 1. door 3. ladder 5. boat

2. lawn 4. question 6. butter

D. 1. cunning 3. free 5. timid

2. slippery 4. light 6. quick

- E. 1. Lightning struck the tree. T
 2. The phone rang. I
 3. These flowers have wilted. I
 4. Sita opened the door. T
 5. Susan laughed. I
 6. Lila spoke to Gary. T

F. **Flint**

An emerald(is)as green as grass,

A ruby red as blood;

A sapphire(shines)as blue as heaven;

A flint(lies)in the mud.

A diamond(is)a brilliant stone,

To catch the world's desire;

An opal(holds)a fiery spark;

But a flint(holds)fire.

- G. (Accept any relevant response.)

9. BHASMASURA 1 AN ANCIENT FAIRY TALE

P. 48-52

- A. 1. The word 'bhasma' means ash, and 'asura' means a demon. Thus Bhasmasura means 'the demon of ash'.
 2. Bhasmasura studied hard and was very well-behaved in his teens. His behaviour was such that it must have been hard to tell that he belonged to the asura family.
 3. Bhasmasura's ambition in life was to become the most powerful person in the whole world.
 4. In order to fulfil his ambition Bhasmasura hid himself away in the forest and prayed to the god of strength for many years. He often went without food or sleep, standing and praying in all kinds of weather, without stopping or being distracted for a moment, until the god appeared before him.
 5. The god of strength asked Bhasmasura in what way he wanted to be powerful – whether he wanted money or weapons.
 6. Bhasmasura replied that all he wanted was that nothing could destroy him and if he touched the top of anyone's head that person would turn to dust and ash.

- B. 1. a.** These words were said by Bhasmasura to the god of strength.
- b.** The reason behind his strange request was that he wanted to be the most powerful person in the world.
- c.** The listener offered him enough money to buy up the world or weapons so strong that no one could defeat him in battle.
- 2. a.** The god of strength said these words to Bhasmasura.
- b.** Bhasmasura replied that he was quite, quite sure.
- c.** (Accept any relevant response.)
(Suggestions) The god of strength knew what was going to happen to Bhasmasura as a result of this power. The god of strength did not think it was the best way to become the most powerful person in the world.

C. 1. e 2. f 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a

D. 1. dye 4. maid 7. weight 10. fir
2. write 5. yolk 8. nun 11. grate
3. aloud 6. tale 9. hoarse 12. whether

E. 1. reasonable 3. magical 5. mechanical
2. flexible 4. fashionable 6. digestible

F. 1. am 3. was 5. sings 7. are 9. is
2. has 4. like, likes 6. know 8. was 10. is

G. 1. has 3. are 5. has 7. is 9. has
2. was 4. were 6. are 8. live 10. are, prefers

- H. 1.** Simon and Mike will play computer games in the evening. SIMPLE FUTURE
- 2.** I planted seven saplings in school today. SIMPLE PAST
- 3.** Geeta shares her toys with her sister. SIMPLE PRESENT
- 4.** My cousins watched the cricket match yesterday. SIMPLE PAST
- 5.** Sumit plays for the school hockey team. SIMPLE PRESENT

- I.** Tara **was** late for school. She **grabbed** her schoolbag and **ran** out of the door. She **called** out a hasty goodbye to her mother. Tara **ran** along the pavement. She **entered** a park through a small gate. She **cut** across the park. She **ran** as fast as she **could**. The short cut **saved** her a lot of time. Seconds before the school bell **rang**, Tara **reached** the school gates!

J.	NOUNS	VERBS
	breath	breathe
	comparison	compare
	refusal	refuse
	visitor	visit
	life	live
	construction	construct
	singer	sing

K. 1. curtains 2. pen 3. computer 4. oak

L-M. (Accept any relevant response.)

10. BHASMASURA 2 AN ANCIENT FAIRY TALE

P. 56-59

- A.**
1. Bhasmasura's 'fearsome gift' was the power given to him by the god of strength. It was called fearsome because with this gift he could reduce anyone to ash by putting his hand on their head.
 2. Bhasmasura was overjoyed when his wish was granted. He leapt nine feet in the air and then ran through the forest shouting and yelling with joy.
 3. The tiger charged at Bhasmasura because it was angry at having been disturbed from its rest by the noise that Bhasmasura was making.
 4. The human race is behaving today like Bhasmasura behaved thousands of years ago by destroying the planet and thereby destroying itself too.
 5. One day, in a fit of temper Bhasmasura turned his dance master to ash. Dance was what he loved most of all and when he realised that he had killed his dance master it drove him completely mad. He went wild, running into the streets and killing everyone in sight.
 6. The young woman destroyed Bhasmasura by using his own power against him. She encouraged him to dance with her and copy her moves, leading him in dance until he was completely distracted from his killing spree, and then she put her hands on her head. This caused

Bhasmasura to copy her and thus he reduced himself to a pile of ash.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

C. 4 Bhasmasura reduced his dance master to ash.

5 The young woman asked Bhasmasura to dance with her.

2 The tiger charged at Bhasmasura in anger.

3 Bhasmasura did not have any friends because he killed everybody.

1 The god of strength vanished after granting Bhasmasura his wish.

D. (Accept any relevant response.)

E. 1. FIERCE answer (animal) (weather) train

2. INTELLIGENT time (question) (giant) forest

3. CROWDED (class) juice gift (streets)

4. POWERFUL (ruler) dancer dust (storm)

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

G.

	ing	er	ed	s
DANCE	dancing	dancer	danced	dances
SMILE	smiling	×	smiled	smiles
TRAVEL	travelling	traveller	travelled	travels
EXCEL	excelling	×	excelled	excels
GROUP	grouping	×	grouped	groups
SHINE	shining	×	×	shines

H. 1. The children are watering the plants. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

2. Suresh was helping the old lady across the street. PAST CONTINUOUS

3. Sam sharpened the pencil. SIMPLE PAST

4. Grandmother will be sleeping in her room. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

5. Tigers hunt in the daytime. SIMPLE PRESENT

I. 1. Melissa was dancing to the music.

2. The reporter was interviewing all the participants of the contest.

3. Jack and Lila were sitting in the café.

4. My mother was writing a cookery book of traditional Malay recipes.
5. A pair of doves was nesting in that tree.
- J. 1. Sharon will be doing her homework after dinner.
2. Harun will be visiting my house tomorrow.
3. Nathan will be seeing the dentist on Tuesday.
4. My family will be going to Japan for the summer holidays.
5. We will be visiting the orphanage on Sunday.
- K. 1. aren't 3. weren't 5. hasn't 7. they're 9. mustn't
2. we're 4. I'm 6. shouldn't 8. can't 10. it's
- L. 1. kangaroo 3. ten 5. herbivores
2. tail 4. Joey 6. night
- M–N. (Accept any relevant response.)

11. I AM A GHOST WHO'S LOST HIS BOO

P. 61-62

- A. 1. The ghost had lost his boo. It made him feel angry and sulky. It nearly made him moan.
2. The ghost's boo was very loud and fierce.
3. Before the ghost lost his boo he used to be very proud of his boo which made him strut around proudly and behave quite boastful.
4. The ghost finds it weird not to have a boo because there is very little left for him to do without it, as he is unable to scare people without his boo.
5. A ghost is only scary because of its boo, according to the ghost. Thus though he can haunt a hundred rooms, he is no longer frightening and therefore he feels he is not a real ghost without it.
- B. 1. a 2. a 3. a
- C. GHOST WITH HIS BOO – proud, scary, loud, fierce, happy
GHOST WITHOUT HIS BOO – moping, unhappy, lost, depressed
- D. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. a

E.

MY SHADOW

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.
The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow –

Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow.
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball,
And he sometimes goes so little that there's none of him at
all.

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

12. IN SERENGETI

P. 65-67

- A. 1. On the first night Joy Adamson slept in the tent and her two helper boys slept in the lorry.
2. The writer shifted camp to the top of the ridge the next day as at that height even if it rained heavily they would not be bogged down, and also the views were excellent.
3. The firearms were taken away as it was against the rules for visitors to carry firearms to the park.
4. The warden's suggestion for protecting oneself from curious lions was to shoo them off.
5. The writer spotted lions, zebra, impala, hyenas, antelopes, wildebeests, buffaloes and foxes in the park.
6. Foxes track their prey by listening to the vibrations in the ground made by animals. They do this by pressing their huge, round ears to the ground and listening.
7. The poachers came out in the dry season because at that time of the year all the animals came to the few waterholes and rivers that had not dried up for water, and the poachers would find it easy to trap them.
8. The poachers planned to use weapons like poisoned arrows, metal traps and spears.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestion) The impala are a beautiful kind of antelope. They have curved horns, slender bodies and a rich, red colouring. They move in large herds and are beautiful to watch as they leap and bound rhythmically together.

C. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestion)

brave – not afraid of facing lions

compassionate – horrified and upset by idea of poaching
adventurous – has gone all the way to Africa to observe wild animals

D. 1. c

2. a

3. d

4. b

E-F. (Accept any relevant response.)

- G.** 1. who 2. whom 3. which 4. which 5. that 6. whose
H. 1. myself 3. himself 5. itself 7. themselves
 2. yourself 4. themselves 6. herself 8. ourselves
I. 1. won't 2. shouldn't 3. aren't 4. I'll 5. She's

J-K. (Accept any relevant response.)

13. THE MONTHS

P.69-70

- A.** 1. January is described as desolate by the poet to show the cold, harsh and miserable weather of the month. The word 'bleak' that is used to describe December conjures a similar image of miserable and unhappy weather.
 2. The poet is referring to the change in weather that one sees in April when spring begins to set in after the cold winter.
 3. The longest day of the year occurs in June.
 4. Corn grows in August.
 5. The poet suggests that nights are very long and the weather is very cold and bleak in December.
- B.** 1. In July the earth is parched or scorched by the heat of summer, and at this time storms begin to herald the arrival of the rains.
 2. In October rough winds of the autumn arrive and take the leaves off the trees.
- C.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- D.** 1. friend 2. home 3. heart 4. Beauty 5. late 6. crying
- E.** 1. Jack will not change his mind. He is **as stubborn as a mule.**
 2. The children behaved well in class. They were **as good as gold.**
 3. I have recovered from my illness. Now I am **as fit as a fiddle.**
 4. You should have seen Arjun race today! He **ran like a deer.**
 5. I need a snack. I am **as hungry as a bear.**
 6. We didn't swim today. The water in the pool was **as cold as ice.**
 7. I slept **like a log** last night.
 8. Martha eats very little. She eats **like a bird.**
- F.** 1. is 3. is 5. go 7. are
 2. has 4. dance 6. has 8. take

G. (Accept any relevant response.)

14. A LITTLE WORLD OF MUD

P. 75-77

- A. 1. a.** The small black blob was a frog.
- b.** It stared at the writer and his grandfather, and once it was sure that they were not herons it called out to its friends until several frogs appeared and they all began to make a sound together.
- 2. a.** The noise came from a jar full of frogs that the writer had brought home and left on his windowsill.
- b.** When the household was awakened the writer's grandparents, aunts and servants gathered on the veranda. They were all furious with the writer. After they all went back to bed the writer had to stay awake and keep shaking the bottle to quieten the frogs each time they started up their noise.
- B. 1.** He would come out of the pond covered in moss and slime from the pond.
- 2.** No one but the frogs and buffaloes knew that they were meeting.
- 3. a.** Grandfather said these words to the writer.
- b.** 'Their' are the birds and animals on our planet. Their rights are being threatened by humans who kill them indiscriminately.
- c.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- C.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- Suggestion: Mention these points: the tadpoles that eat each other to keep the population down – grow into frogs – herons that prey on the frogs – buffaloes that come to it daily – waterlilies – according to grandfather the life in the pond is so arranged by nature that each inhabitant benefits from the well-being of the others.
- D-E.** (Accept any relevant response.)
- F. 1. a, the 2. an 3. The, a, the, a 4. an, a 5. x, the**
- G.** One day **a** little bird flew into **a** new city. Spotting **a** beautiful house with **an** enormous old tree in front of it, **the** bird flew down to perch on **a** branch of this tree. As she rested, she heard **a** voice beside her. "Hello," said **the** voice. The bird looked around and saw that **a** fluffy little

rabbit standing under **the** tree was addressing her. "Hello," she replied. "Can you tell me where I am?" **The** rabbit laughed. "Why, you are in **the** happiest place in this city, of course!" **The** bird looked around her and realised that **the** rabbit was speaking **the** truth. All around her were many types of birds and little animals. Many varieties of birds were splashing in **a** birdbath that stood in **the** middle of **the** lawn. "This is the happiest place I have seen in **a** long time," said **the** bird. "I think I will stay here for **a** while!"

- H. 1. dear 2. sent 3. pear 4. stationary 5. bored
I-J. (Accept any relevant response.)

15. SOMETHING LEFT UNDONE

P. 79-80

- A. 1. The burden of things left undone waits for the poet on the stairs, at the threshold and near the gates.
2. The poet compares the unfinished tasks to a mendicant because just as a mendicant lies in wait for people and then begs for charity, similarly the burden of unfinished tasks seems to lie in wait for the poet, tugging at his conscience and begging him to complete them.
3. No matter how hard we work, there is always more that we need to do. These **unfinished tasks** often get postponed to the next day. If we don't complete them, they turn into a heavy **burden**. They seem to lie in wait for us at every turn, at our bedside, on the **stairs**, at the entrance for our home, or near the gates. The burden sometimes feels threatening or **frightening**, at other times troubling like the pleas of a **beggar**. Eventually the burden starts to feel bigger than our **strength** can bear. It becomes like a bad dream that we cannot **escape** from. Like the **dwarfs** in the ancient Northern legends, we start to feel like we are carrying the weight of the whole **sky** on our shoulders.
- B. The message of the poem is that unfinished tasks weigh on your mind and conscience and become a huge burden. In time, even tasks that we might have completed easily become as big and burdensome as the weight of the sky.

Therefore it is best to face up to the tasks we need to do and complete them quickly before they start to trouble us.

C. (Accept any relevant response.)

D. 1. clear 2. sweet 3. strong 4. bold 5. cool 6. hot

E.

VERB	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
forget	forgot	forgotten
choose	chose	chosen
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
speak	spoke	spoken
shake	shook	shaken
take	took	taken
eat	ate	eaten

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

16. THE RESCUE

P. 84-87

- A. 1. When Jonti switched on his torch the boys saw the inside of the cowshed. There were two massive bulls sitting on the left side and in the right-hand corner, tied to a bamboo pole, was a baby elephant. When Jonti shined the torchlight on its face the boys saw that the elephant calf was crying.
2. The boys deliberately frayed the edges of the ropes in order to give the impression that the baby had succeeded in escaping without any outside help.
3. The boys escaped from the shed by using the elephant calf to distract the guard. Babul hit the calf on the back and with a startled cry it shot off and rammed straight into the guard. In the ensuing confusion the boys were able to escape.
4. The new strategy that Nalia thought of in order to catch the elephant calf was that he and his men would rush the elephant calf from all sides, cutting off its escape routes.
5. Dhanai helped the baby elephant to escape by whistling to it in the manner taught to him by his father, an

experienced elephant-man. The effect of the whistle was to make the baby elephant ram straight through the bamboo gate and race to where the boys were waiting.

- B. 1. a.** Jonti wanted to set the baby free in order to create a distraction during which he and the other boys could escape.
- b.** They set the baby free by hacking the ropes that bound it by knives they had brought with them.
- 2. a.** Koonki refers to a trained elephant.
- b.** Nalia wanted to get the koonki because the men were unable to catch the calf, and they needed the help of the koonki to rope the calf.
- C. 5** Under Nalia's instructions, the men separated and jumped at the animal from different directions.
- 3** Together they hacked at the ropes to give the cut ends a frayed look.
- 7** The boys slowed down to find the mother elephant.
- 4** The elephant calf led the man on a merry chase.
- 1** A stream of tears poured down the baby's face.
- 2** The boys tip-toed up to the elephant calf and gently stroked its back.
- 6** The effect of the whistle on the baby elephant was electric.

D. 1. False **2.** False **3.** True **4.** False **5.** True

E. 1. d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestions): offered no resistance – did not fight or resist; a fearful howl – a terrible, frightening sound; hit on a different strategy – thought of a new way/plan to solve the problem; a joyous squeal – a happy sound

- G.** Rufy Tufty was a curious little rabbit. "What is the world like?" he asked everyone he met. "It's a big, flat place," said his mother. "No, it's square," said his father. One day Rufy Tufty set out to see for himself. In a little while he found himself inside a large garden. As he looked around he saw a large, round pumpkin. "The world!" he squeaked. Rufy Tufty patted the round pumpkin with one paw. "The world is hard," he thought. He scrambled to the top of the pumpkin and looked all around. Just then Mr Brown came home and saw Rufy Tufty. His loud voice sent the little

frightened bunny scampering back to the woods. "The world is round," he told his mother, "and I have been all over it!"

- H.**
- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. There are <u>twenty</u> boys in my class. | NUMBER |
| 2. Please make me <u>some</u> coffee. | QUANTITY |
| 3. The <u>green</u> brigade worked all day. | QUALITY |
| 4. Both the girls are <u>brave</u> . | QUALITY |
| 5. There is <u>less</u> pollution now. | QUANTITY |
| 6. The <u>amusing</u> play was enjoyed by all. | QUALITY |
- I.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. wider | 4. most comfortable | 7. sweeter |
| 2. better | 5. older | 8. more talented |
| 3. harder | 6. fastest | 9. most beautiful |

J-L. (Accept any relevant response.)

17. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

P. 90-93

- A.**
1. Rabindranath Tagore disliked going to school because he found his lessons dull and preferred to spend his time dreaming and observing nature.
 2. Rabindranath's parents worried about his future because he lived in a world of fantasy and did not take an interest in his studies. He made them proud when he began to write poetry at the age of eight.
 3. Tagore was born into a large family in Calcutta. His father Maharshi Debendranath travelled a lot. Rabindranath had a constant companion in Iswar, who looked after him, told him stories from the Ramayana and enjoyed discovering the mysteries of nature with him. We know that Tagore's family was well-off, educated and cultured, because they took pride in his poetry writing, were able to send him to England for higher studies and he was given land by his father following his marriage.
 4. Shortly after his marriage Rabindranath's father offered him the chance to take charge of the family's land at Kushthia.
 5. Rabindranath shared the idea of opening an informal school at Shantiniketan, on some land that they owned there.
 6. Rabindranath loved and sympathised with the poor. He helped the poor by being kind to his illiterate workers,

and opening a school at Shantiniketan to help eradicate the superstitious beliefs held by the peasants.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestion)

Include these points: dreamy; not interested in studies; interested in nature; started to write poetry at a young age; enjoyed the simple lives and songs of the farmers and boatmen; kind to his workers; wanted to help the poor; idealistic; opened a school; patriotic; took part in freedom movement by writing speeches and songs; wanted peace and harmony for the nation

C. Rabindranath Tagore is famous for having written *Jana Gana Mana* the national anthem of India, *Amar Sonar Bangla*, which was later adopted as the national anthem of Bangladesh, and won the Nobel Prize for literature for his book of poems called *Gitanjali*.

D. (Accept any relevant response.)

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

F. 1. listen 2. tell 3. hear 4. listen 5. listen, hear

G. 1. P 2. A 3. A 4. P 5. A 6. P

H. 1. My (A) 3. theirs (P) 5. his, mine. (A) (P)
2. mine (P) 4. their (A)

I. 1. The farmer was bitten by a venomous snake.

2. The thief was caught by the policeman.

3. The dishes were washed by me.

4. The soldiers were cheered by the commander.

5. The cake was cut by Rahul.

6. An apple was eaten by Mary.

7. Many experiments were conducted by the scientists.

8. The examination was passed by all the students.

J. 1. The Chief Guest gave prizes.

2. The mother read the book to her children.

3. Vince made this poster.

4. All of us must protect the planet.

5. Jenny mailed the letter.

6. The teacher took the children to the zoo.

K. 1. Atul's mother 3. Atul 5. Rohit's aunt

2. Rohit 4. Arjun

L-M. (Accept any relevant response.)

by someone in the party of Doctor Livesey, Gray and Ben Gunn.

6. The treasure was hidden in a cave. Ben Gunn was the 'hero of it' because it was he who had found the treasure and by making many trips had single-handedly carried it up to the cave on a hill in order to hide it.
7. Jim and his companions found the treasure, comprising of heaps of coins and bars of gold, in Ben Gunn's cave.

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

C. 4 The doctor explained that Ben Gunn was the hero of the story because he had dug up the treasure and hidden it in the cave.

3 Doctor Livesey, Gray and Ben Gunn joined the party with smoking muskets.

1 The party of buccaneers jumped into the pit to dig for the treasure.

5 Jim, Long John, Doctor Livesey and the Squire entered the cave and found the treasure there.

2 When the buccaneers did not find the treasure, they turned against Long John and Jim.

D. 1. asked 3. exclaimed 5. requested
2. commanded 4. told 6. begged

E. 1. do 3. make 5. make 7. do
2. make 4. do 6. do 8. make

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

(Suggestion) gold, coins, adventure, mystery, map, pirates, island, wealth, fantasy, storybook

G. 2. heavily 5. gently 8. gladly
3. luckily 6. nobly 9. truthfully
4. hurriedly 7. humbly 10. thankfully

H. 1. to 3. in 5. under 7. among
2. up 4. at 6. beside 8. between

I. 1. for 3. for 5. for
2. since 4. since 6. since

J. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. x 4. x 5. ✓

K-L. (Accept any relevant response.)

20. HUNGBU AND NOLBU

P.107-111

A. 1. Hungbu and Nolbu are brothers. Hungbu, the younger brother, was well liked for his politeness and honesty,

whereas Nolbu, the elder brother, was known for his bad character and terrible temper.

2. After their parents died, the greedy Nolbu claimed all of their father's money and threw Hungbu and his family out.
3. When Hungbu asked his sister-in-law for some rice, she took her rice-covered wooden ladle and slapped his cheek with it.
4. Hungbu saw a swallow, which had built its nest under the roof of Hungbu's house, being attacked by a snake. Luckily, it managed to escape being eaten, but fell to the ground and broke its leg.
5. I think Hungbu helped to mend the little swallow's leg because he was kind and wanted to save the bird.
6. The swallow brought Hungbu a seed the next spring.
7. Hungbu and his family found treasures when they opened the giant gourds.
8. Nolbu was angry when he heard that his younger brother had become rich, because he resented that his younger brother, whom he thought to be weak and stupid, could become richer than him.
9. To get a plant that bore gourds bearing treasure, just like his brother's, Nolbu caught a swallow, then cruelly and deliberately broke its leg. After that, he mended the leg and let the bird go.
10. The moral of the story is good is rewarded and evil is punished. The story also shows the value and the power of moral values, and emphasises kindness, patience, love for family and forgiveness.

B. (Accept any relevant response.)

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

D. 1. accept, except 3. stationary, stationery 5. who's, Whose
2. right, write 4. dessert, desert

E. 1. of 3. for 5. on 7. into
2. over 4. with 6. across 8. on

F. (Accept any relevant response.)

- G.** 1. Hungbu
2. Nolbu
3. Nolbu's wife/Hungbu's sister-in-law
4. Nolbu
5. Hungbu

H-I. (Accept any relevant response.)

21. THE MOON

P. 113-114

- A.** 1. In the first stanza the poet compares the moon to a lovely woman who is fair, bright and beautiful. He says she was born a queen which suggests that she has the nobility and dignity of a queen.
2. The moon looks mild and gentle even in her regal state. She is humble in her appearance and shares her dignity with her attendants. She does not prefer that her lustrous eye should dim the light of her attendants. Her attendants are the stars with whom she shares the sky.
3. The moon showers her blessings on the ground by shining her light on the living creatures on the earth.
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
- C.** The poet is describing the manner in which moonlight lights up a room if curtains are left undrawn at night. He does so by comparing the moon to a lady who peeps into the room and wishes us goodnight.
- D.** 1. e 2. d 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. a
- E.** mild, folded, lustrous, gentle, silent, countless, regal, humble, fair
- F.** 1. spoke 3. are 5. came 7. told 9. watches
2. jumped 4. drew 6. drove 8. playing 10. was
- G.** (Accept any relevant response.)

22. A TRAVELLER'S TALE

P. 117-119

- A.** 1. Marco Polo was a thirteenth century explorer. He is famous for having written a book called *The Travels of Marco Polo* which gave Europeans some of the earliest information about China.
2. Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy. His mother died when he was very young and he was raised by his aunt and uncle. They trained him to be a merchant. He inherited a love for adventure from his father and uncle.
3. At the age of twenty-one, Marco Polo travelled to the East with his father and Uncle. They were going to China at the invitation of its ruler Kublai Khan. They began their journey from Venice by sea and then travelled across the deserts and mountains of Asia on

camel back. It took them over three years to reach their destination.

4. Kublai Khan was the Mongol ruler of China at the time when Marco Polo visited China. His greatest fear was that his Chinese subjects would rebel against him, as he was a foreigner.
 5. Marco Polo's hosts in China entertained him in their homes with great feasts served in beautiful dishes. Dancers, acrobats and entertainers were hired to perform for them.
 6. Marco Polo and his father were taken for imposters when they returned to Venice because they had been away for seventeen years and everyone thought that the real Polos had died somewhere abroad, as no one had heard from them for so long. Also they were dressed in rags and people did not recognise them at first. It was only when they removed their rags and showed off their piles of jewels and gold that people believed them.
 7. Marco Polo mentions three ways in which the Chinese were more advanced than the Europeans. The Chinese had already discovered coal and used it as a fuel, which was unknown in Europe at the time. The Chinese used paper money, while the Europeans still traded in heavy coins made of copper, gold or lead. Finally, the Chinese had a device called the printing press which allowed them to print and distribute books more easily than in Europe, where monks and scribes still wrote books by hand and therefore only the *Bible* and a few books of poetry were in circulation.
 8. A few years after his return to Venice, Marco Polo was captured and jailed while serving as a soldier in the war against Genoa. The amazing coincidence by which the book came to be written was that at that time he found himself sharing a cell with none other than the novelist Rustiglielo. They became dear friends, and Polo dictated his stories to Rustiglielo. In time the book was copied and translated into many languages and he became famous.
- B.** In Jawa, Polo saw animals that were black with hides like buffaloes and hooves as big as elephants. They had spiky

tongues and heads that looked like a wild boar's. The only thing they had in common with the legendary unicorn was the single horn on their muzzle, though even that was black instead of white. The reason that Polo thought these creatures – which were actually rhinoceroses, were unicorns was because at the time he had left Europe he was not very well-read and so he had not heard of the rhinoceros. However, like many people he had heard legends of the exotic east and therefore was expecting to see unicorns. Thus when he saw an animal that resembled the unicorn even in only one respect, he assumed that it was the unicorn.

C. Marco Polo described black magic stones that were dug out of the earth and used as fuel in China. He was describing coal, which was as yet unheard of in Europe and therefore people did not believe him. Another thing that Polo described to his countrymen was the Chinese use paper money. As printing was still unheard of in Europe and only coins were used as money, this too seemed a fantastic tale to his countrymen.

D. (Accept any relevant response.)

E. 1. saw 3. look 5. watched 7. watching
2. watched 4. see 6. Look 8. see, Watch

F. 1. until 2. so 3. unless 4. because 5. although

G. 1. The caravan is moving slowly **but** steadily.
2. My mother chopped the vegetables **while** I stirred the soup.
3. Peter **and** Paul are going to play tennis.
4. **Although** Nathan does not work hard, he is very clever.
5. I will go for a jog **unless** it rains.
6. We can go to a Chinese restaurant **or** an Indian restaurant.

H-I. (Accept any relevant response.)

23. THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SQUIRREL

P. 121-122

A. 1. The mountain called the squirrel a little prig.
2. **a.** The squirrel said these lines to the mountain.
b. The squirrel is trying to say that although the mountain is very big, the value of a thing cannot be judged by its size alone. He gives the example of

a year and a sphere (the earth), both of which are made up of all sorts of things and weather.

B. 1. b

2. a

C. a

D. 1. where

2. bear

3. petty

4. put

E. 1. miles

3. table

5. brush

2. meat, mate

4. devil

6. sister

F. There was once **an** ant called Bhola. One day Bhola went to the bank **of** a river to drink some water. Caught in the **swirling/whirling/rippling/deep** water, **he** nearly drowned. A dove **sitting/perched** on a tree overhanging **the** water plucked a leaf and let it fall **into** the river. The ant climbed on to the **leaf** and floated **gently/safely** to the bank. The **dove's** quick thinking had saved Bhola's **life**.

A little while later, a bird-catcher came. **He** stood under the tree **and** started to lay a trap for the dove, which sat on the branches. Bhola saw what he **was** planning to do. The ant bit the bird-catcher **on** the foot. In pain, the bird-catcher threw down the trap. **Hearing** the noise the dove flew **off/away**. The lesson **that** we learn from this short tale is – one good turn deserves another.

G. (Accept any relevant response.)