

English Grammar

Class - 6

Chapter 1.

- A. 1. Our scientists are testing the Agni missile.
 2. My teacher announced the dates for exams.
 3. I went to see a movie.
 4. Shakespeare was a great writer.
 5. There was destruction due to forest fires.
 6. The dog followed his master.
 7. The little girl is playing with her doll.
 8. What a smell this perfume has!
 9. Are you going for the school trip?
 10. It is too dangerous to climb this slope.
- B. 1. (√), 2. (×), 3. (×), 4. (√), 5. (×), 6. (×), 7. (√),
 8. (×), 9. (√), 10. (√)
- C. 1. (×), 2. (√), 3. (√), 4. (√), 5. (√), 6. (√), 7. (√),
 8. (×), 9. (√), 10. (√)
- D. 1. The sea had very clear water.
 2. Her hair was silky smooth.
 3. The bad-man in the movie had scary looks.
 4. The match was won because of skilled bowling by the bowlers.
 5. The children should treat elders in the house with respect.
 6. There was a bright star near the moon.
 7. Her eyes were bright like stars.
 8. Raju was given a thick book to read.
 9. Rajni had a mark on her face since birth.
 10. The woman walked sadly on the road.
- E. 1. to become a doctor, 2. learn swimming, 3. be careful, 4. taught us non-violence, 5. wonders of the world, 6. dig a new well, 7. visited the eye camp in the village, 8. very easy for all students, 9. finish our homework quickly, 10. revolves round the Earth
- F. The Golden gate bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden gate, the opening of the San Francisco Bay into the Pacific Ocean. The structure links the city of San Francisco, on the northern tip of the San Francisco peninsula, to Marin County. It is one of the most internationally recognized symbols of San Francisco, California, and the United States. It has been declared one of the modern wonders

of the world by The American Society of Civil Engineers. Before the bridge was built, the only practical short route between San Francisco and what is now Marin County was by boat across a section of San Francisco Bay. The trip from the San Francisco ferry building took 27 minutes. Many experts said that a bridge couldn't be built across the 6,700 ft strait. It had strong, swirling tides and currents, with water 372 ft deep at the center of the channel, and frequent strong winds. Experts said that ferocious winds and blinding fogs would prevent construction and operation. Joseph Strauss took up and completed this project.

Types of Sentences

- A. 1. (Ex), 2. (Im), 3. (Ex), 4. (In), 5. (In), 6. (As),
 7. (As), 8. (Im), 9. (As), 10. (In)

rainbow	Assertive Sentence	There are seven colours in a rainbow.
	Interrogative Sentence	How many colours can you see in the rainbow?
	Imperative Sentence	Admire the beauty of a rainbow.
	Exclamatory Sentence	How beautiful are the colours of the rainbow!
sweet	Assertive Sentence	The cake is sweet.
	Interrogative Sentence	Is this dish sweet in taste?
	Imperative Sentence	Too much sweet is not good for your teeth.
	Exclamatory Sentence	What a sweet ice cream!
evening	Assertive Sentence	I will wear this dress in the evening.
	Interrogative Sentence	Will you be at home this evening?
	Imperative Sentence	Please collect your tickets in the evening.
	Exclamatory Sentence	Oh! what a boring evening is this!

Subject and predicate

- A. 1. Sun, 2. highest peak, 3. performance,
 4. Global warming, 5. One

- B. 1. -f, 2. -e, 3. -d, 4. -a, 5. -c, 6. -b,
 C. 1. House flies, 2. The designer, 3. Rajesh,
 4. Nightingale, 5. car
 D. 1. is the highest peak in the world, 2. chirp in the
 mornings, 3. have very large tusks, 4. will reopen
 after summer vacation, 5. was ready for sail.

Chapter 2.

- A. 2. (col), (com), 3. (p), 4. (p), 5. (a), 6. (com),
 7. (a), 8. (com), 9. (col) (col), 10. (a)
- B.
- | | Proper Noun | Common Noun | Abstract Noun | Collective Noun |
|-----|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Suchita Nanda | Game | Selfishness | Bunch |
| 2. | Jehlum River | River | Gravity | Fleet |
| 3. | Mount Abu | Boat | Heroism | Army |
| 4. | Jesus Christ | Girl | Charity | Band |
| 5. | Sachin Tendulkar | Soldier | Manhood | School |
| 6. | Dr. Amit Sood | Teacher | Misbehavior | Bench |
| 7. | Captain Rishi | Mountain | Beauty | Bouquet |
| 8. | Mumbai | Village | Heat | Pack |
| 9. | Atlantic Ocean | Doctor | Strength | Batch |
| 10. | Bay of Bengal | Man | Fear | Set |
- C. 1. mob, 2. pack, 3. herd, 4. bundle, 5. team,
 6. audience, 7. bouquet, 8. queue, 9. bench,
 10. galaxy
- D. 1. Anger, 2. softness, 3. Happiness, 4. Honesty,
 5. bravery
- E. **Across**— 1. TAJMAHAL, 4. CARRIAGE,
 8. STUDENT
Downwards— 2. TEACHER, 5. ANGER,
 6. BRAIN, 7. ARTIST, 9. BEAST, 10. HEAT
- F. 1. politician, 2. dietician, 3. Magician,
 4. Historian, 5. Indian
- G. 1. Radha— beauty, tenderness, innocence,
 love,
 2. Girish— smartness, leadership, wisdom,
 depth, toughness.
 3. Sekhar— arrogance, rowdiness, anger,
 rudeness, cleverness.
 4. Ramaswami— fear, silence, education,
 poverty, sweetness.
 5. Bharat.....simplicity, honesty, equality,
 brotherhood, intelligence.

- H. politeness, greatness, Rudeness, Equality,
 Kingdom, Growth, Kindness, Cloudiness,
 dietician, friendliness, friendship.

Chapter 3.

- A. 1. Doors, 2. Houses, 3. Watches, 4. Brushes,
 5. Mosquitoes, 6. Shampoos, 7. Lives, 8. Proofs,
 9. Countries, 10. Trays, 11. Mice, 12. Watchmen,
 13. Doctors-on-duty, 14. Men-servants,
 15. Mouthfuls, 16. 1970s, 17. MPs, 18. Drums
- B. Singular— Mathematics, News, view, Lobby,
 Sheep, Knife, Dwarf, Herd, Poultry, Album,
 Handful, Man-servant, Close-up, Valley, Gulf,
 Loaf, Folder, Spring, Pencil, Tourist.
 Plural— Cries, Teachers, Shampoos, Sheep,
 Spectacles, Spacecrafts, Funds, Ova, Feet,
 Cries, Copies.
- C. 1. sheep, 2. scarves, 3. guts, 4. mob, 5. furniture,
 6. specimens, 7. premises, 8. platefuls, 9. agenda,
 10. 70s
- D. 1. scissors, 2. amendment, 3. was, 4. recall, 5.
 is, 6. baggage, 7. spectacles, 8. shorts, 9. hair,
 10. information
- E. **Down**— 1. MEASLES, 3. HOOVES,
 4. STIMULUS, 6. MINISTRY, 7. CALF,
 10. POULTRY
Across— 2. ARCHIVES, 5. MATHEMATICS,
 8. SAFE, 9. TEETH
- F. 1. The fear of failing in exams was making
 Ramesh sad.
 2. Ramu threatened his neighbour.
 3. Please learn proper use of money.
 4. The screws were made of copper.
 5. Do not try to copy the actor.
 6. Keep your copy of the agreement.
 7. Close the window because there is a lot of
noise outside.
 8. The beauty of the beach was breathtaking.
 9. The calmness of the sea is soothing.
 10. Freedom of thought should find expression
 in your work.

	Uncountable Noun	Countable Noun
1.	fear, Ramesh	exams
2.	Ramu	neighbour
3.	money	
4.	copper	screws

5.		actor
6.		copy, agreement
7.	noise	window
8.	beauty	beach
9.	calmness, sea	
10.	Freedom, thought, expression, work	

Chapter 4.

- A. Masculine Gender— Minister, Colt, Horse, Cock, Priest, Uncle, Master, Man-servant, Dog, Step-father
 Feminine Gender— Lady, Daughter, Nun, Duchess, Peahen, Waitress, Queen, Sister
 Common Gender— Baby, Cattle, Commander-in-chief, Companion, Player, Friend
 Neuter Gender— Sky, River, Leaf, Army, Palace, Hut
- B. Masculine— King, Lord, Son-in-law, Dog, Man-servant, Master, Step-brother, Cock
- C. Feminine— Lioness, Daughter-in-law, Peahen, Cow, Washer-woman, Bitch, Empress, Landlady, Grandmother, Mama, Duchess, Nun
- D. Down— 1. Governess, 2. Prince, 3. Wife, 4. Horse, 5. Companion
 Across— 6. Godmother, 7. Earl, 8. Nephew, 9. Cow, 10. Elephant, 11. Master, 12. Son
- E. 1. The queen asked her men to bring her horse.
 2. The waiter wanted his employer to raise his salary.
 3. The student gave the lord his report.
 4. The bride left for her reception.
 5. My father-in-law looked at his watch.

Chapter 5.

- A. Billy's coat— Coat belonging to Billy, Cat's fur— Fur of the cat, Teacher's books— Books belonging to the teacher, Robin's shoes— Shoes belonging to Robin, Mother's clothes— Clothes belonging to mother, Child's toys— Toys belonging to child, Leader's choice— Choice of the leader, Fisherman's net— Net belonging to fisherman, Policeman's whistle— Whistle belonging to policeman, Spider's web— Web of the spider

- B. Direct Object— license, dog, wound, gift, cat
 Indirect Object— driver, biscuit, medicine, free, mercy
- C. 1. Washerwoman's hut, 2. sparrow's nest, 3. elder's blessings, 4. men's perfume, 5. Keats' poems, 6. the finance minister's suggestions, 7. the cat's tail, 8. my mother's earrings, 9. Bill's bed, 10. fisherman's boat
- D. 1. the children's toys, 2. the ladies' dresses, 3. the cows' feet, 4. the policemen's shirts, 5. the foxes' furs, 6. the boatmen's nets, 7. the men-servants' salaries, 8. the emperors' orders, 9. the geese's claws, 10. the mosquitoes' wings

Chapter 6.

- A. 1. crisp –qualitative adjective, 2. stained – participial adjective, 3. gold –noun as adjective, 4. alavish –quality, 5. leftover, poor –quality/ quality, 6. some –quantitative, 7. impressive – proper, 8. harsh –quality, 9. new, memorable – participial, 10. master –noun as adjective
- B. 1. some, pretty, 2. Whose, 3. got, 4. horny, red, 5. innocent, my
- C. Adjective— Enjoyable, Famous, Terribly, Beautiful, Airy, Fearful, Filthy, Musical, Careful, Hairy, Dreamy, Creamy, Dusty, Crusty, Natural
- D. 1. charming, 2. charming, 3. My, 4. your, 5. fruitful
- E. **His**–School / gift / Books / Answer / Father, **Flowing**–Ganges, **Hardworking**–Scientist / Doctor / Professor / Father, **Which**–Scientist / School / Doctor / Visitor / Professor / Ocean / Gift / Door / Nail / Books / Answer, **Sincere**–Scientist / Doctor / Visitor / Professor / Answer, **Some**–Scientist / School / Doctor / Visitor / Professor / Ocean / Gift / Door / Nail / Books, **This**–Scientist / School / Doctor / Visitor / Professor / Ocean / Gift / Door / Nail / Answer, **Deep**–Ocean, **Thirty**–Books, **Certain**–Scientist / School / Doctor / Visitor / Professor / Ocean / Gift / Door / Nail / Books / Answer, **University**–Professor, **Expensive**–Gift / Door / Books, **Glass**–Door, **Rusty**–Nail

Chapter 7.

- A. Broad– Broader, Broadest; Courageous– More courageous, Most courageous; Easy– easier,

easiest; Bad– worse, worst; Good– better, best; Sad– sadder, saddest; Comfortable– More comfortable, Most comfortable; Bitter– More bitter, Most bitter; Beautiful– More beautiful, Most beautiful; Attractive– More attractive, Most attractive

- B. 1. cleverer, 2. taller, 3. highest, 4. brighter, 5. best
- C. 1. Sita is taller than her sister.
2. Ramesh is the best athlete from his school.
3. It is difficult to learn swimming.
4. Sumit and Rohan climbed the peak. Rohan reached the top earlier.
5. Rishi climbed faster than Sujata.
- D. 1. elder, 2. old, 3. than, 4. of, 5. to, 6. to, 7. than, 8. taller, 9. of, 10. smarter
- E. 1. This actress is a better dancer than the other actresses.
2. She is fairer than the other girl.
3. Her brother is brave.
4. He is the most faithful dog.
5. Ambani is the wealthiest man.

Chapter 8.

- A. 1. a, 2. a, 3. an, a, 4. a, 5. a, 6. a, 7. A, a, an, a, 8. a, 9. a, a, an, 10. A, an
- B. 1. the, an, 2. The, a, 3. A, the, 4. The, the, 5. The, an, 6. The, an, a, an, 7. An, a, 8. an, 9. a, 10. The, a
- C. 1. An ant was picking up a grain.
2. A fox met a tiger and an owl.
3. She wore the loveliest dress in that party.
4. This is the place to live in.
5. Sita was the only child of her parents.
6. The Gujjarsis a nomadic tribe.
7. The chairperson called a meeting.
8. Mr. Sen played the guitar.
9. The Sun was shining brightly in the sky.
10. An engineer and an architect discussed plans with a builder.
- D. 1. The prince crossed the bridge and stopped by an apple tree.
2. This is a good job.
3. The salesman was selling frames at rupees 200 a piece.
4. What a pity!
5. A thief was on run.
- E. A small girl named Ruby lived in a small village.

An old lady took care of her. One day the old woman fell ill. Ruby called the village quack. He told the girl that if she wanted to save the old woman she will have to get a special fruit from the forest. Ruby walked a long way to reach the forest nearby. She saw an owl sitting on a branch of an oak tree. A squirrel was climbing up the tree. A deer was grazing nearby. A school of ducks was swimming in a small pond close to the tree. Ruby went near the bank of the pond and searched for the fruit. She found many of them on a heap of grass. He picked up a dozen pieces of fruit and put them in a basket. On her way back she met an elephant, a giraffe, an ox, a peacock, a tortoise and a monkey.

Chapter 9.

- A. Teacher : Listen to me carefully.
Student : May I go out for two minutes?
Teacher : Why do you want to go?
Student : Madam, my mother has come. She has brought lunch for me, I will take the box and come back in two minutes.
Teacher : Wait! there are other parents who have come to deliver lunch boxes and some books for their children. The peon is delivering them. You will get yours.
(The peon comes with some lunch boxes and books)
- Peon : Some parents came. They gave me the lunch boxes and books. This one is for Ritu.
Ritu : Yes, this lunch box is mine. It is blue in colour.
Bali : He did not get my lunch.
Peon : Teacher, his mother said that both Bali and his sister left their lunch at home. They can share lunch as their mother has packed theirs in the same box. I have already given the box to his sister. She asked me to give this message to them.
- B. 1. Which, 2. Who, 3. whom, 4. Whose, 5. What, 6. When, 7. When, 8. Which, 9. Who, 10. Where
- C. 1. yourself, 2. herself, 3. myself, 4. ourselves, 5. yourselves, 6. himself, 7. themselves, 8. itself, 9. myself, 10. itself

D.	Emphasizing Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
	2. himself	1. yourselves
	4. yourselves	3. themselves
	6. I myself	5. yourself
	7. himself	8. himself
	9. herself	10. myself

- E. 1. These colours are mine.
2. This school is ours.
3. That picture is hers.
4. The choice is yours.
5. This new idea is mine.
- F. 1. I met a woman who could predict future with cards.
2. The train was moving at a high speed when its brakes failed.
3. I saw the damaged house that was being painted.
4. The man saved the child who was caught in fire.
5. The students were made to practice the fire drill which could help them.
- G. Across— 1. himself, 2. ours, 3. yourself, 4. herself, 5. them, 6. us, 7. They, 15. mine
Down— 8. itself, 9. ourselves, 10. yours, 11. themselves, 12. hers, 13. who, 14. Its
- H. 1. whose, 2. that, 3. your, 4. him, 5. Somebody, 6. myself, 7. himself, 8. mine, 9. They, 10. herself

Chapter 10.

- A. 1. I, 2. mine, 3. me, 4. We, 5. us, 6. us, We, 7. are, 8. I, me, 9. We, ours, 10. I, us
- B. 1. It, his; 2. his, his; 3. She, it, hers; 4. It, her, she; 5. He, his, him; 6. She, her; 7. his, He, her; 8. It; 9. hers; 10. It
- C. 1. They gave me their bag.
2. They picked up their books and kept them on the shelf.
3. You should give your best performance at the function.
4. Sort out these toys. You can take yours and let us keep ours.
5. Put out the light, it is hurting our eyes.
- D. 1. She rode her horse swiftly.
2. He picked up his shoes and packed his bags.

3. The washer-man washed his clothes and took his salary.
4. The mare was being trained for the race by its rider.
5. The queen asked the soldier to present himself in her court.

- E. 1. Whose, 2. whom did, 3. me, I, 4. We, us, 5. themselves, they

Chapter 11.

- A. 1. should have gone, 2. Pass on, 3. return, 4. should have paid, 5. won, 6. may be waiting, 7. ran, 8. fell, got, 9. listened, played, 10. told
- B. Transitive Verb— Raj and Anita went up the hill to play. Raj takes care of her. He buys her many toys. She loves her brother. She was climbing up the hill. He helped her. He cleaned her wound and applied a bandage to it. They returned home in the evening. Anita told her mother that she had injured herself.

Intransitive Verb— Anita slipped and fell. She started crying. Raj came. Anita smiled.

Incomplete Verb— Anita is Raj's younger sister. Anita is very happy. She said there was nothing to worry as her brother had put a bandage on the wound. She was fine now.

- C. Transitive— 1. He had to run to school. 2. Drink the juice. 3. Please come to the party. 4. Will you stop the bus? 5. He listened to the song.

Intransitive— 1. Let us run. 2. Have a drink. 3. Do come. 4. He had to stop. 5. Can you listen?

- D. 1. the principal. [S] 2. an honest person. [O] 3. very kind. [S] 4. a sweetheart. [O] 5. sweets. [S] 6. practicing hard. [S] 7. of cheating. [O] 8. understanding and intelligent. [S] 9. injury. [O] 10. clothes. [S]

Chapter 12.

- A. 1. Present Tense, 2. Past Tense, 3. Present Tense, 4. Future Tense, 5. Future Tense.

	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
1.	There is no full moon in the sky tonight.	Will there be a full moon in the sky tonight?
2.	The performance of the other team was not good.	Was the performance of the other team good?

3.	This time we did not expect the monsoon to come in time.	Did we expect the monsoon to come in time this time?
4.	It is not difficult to match the skills of the master.	Is it difficult to match the skills of the master?
5.	The goods will not be sold at a cheaper price in the exhibition.	Will the goods be sold at a cheaper price in the exhibition?

- C. 1. doing, 2. is crying, feeling, 3. affecting, 4. is holding, 5. is finishing, deliver
- D. 1. He flew to Mumbai last week.
2. The woman was running after the child.
3. He was trying his best.
4. I hoped you reached the school in time.
5. The small girl was playing with her doll.
- E. 1. He will be practicing for the contest.
2. Pollution will be increasing in the air, water and soil.
3. Delhi will be very hot this summer.
4. She will not touch the dirty dishes.
5. The doctor will give medicine to the patient.

Chapter 13.

- A. 1. play, 2. goes, 3. treats, 4. water, 5. watches, 6. drinks, eats, 7. hide, 8. gives, 9. begin, 10. love
- B. 1. swing, 2. falls, 3. takes, goes, 4. shows, 5. snows
- C. 1. I write a letter to my father every week.
2. We bring cakes and sandwiches for guests.
3. The artist often makes new drawings and cartoons.
4. They give me new clothes every season.
5. She practices swimming every day.
- D. 1. I do not go to the market every Sunday.
2. Her father does not usually bring milk in the morning.
3. They do not enjoy the picnic once in a month.
4. She does not take off her shoes once she reaches home.
5. You don't keep these books.
- E. 1. Does your dog always follow you to school?
2. Does your mother go for shopping?
3. Do you play badminton?
4. Is Neera's notebook in your bag?
5. Why does Sheela come to school so late?

Chapter 14.

A.	Root form of verb	Simple Past Tense	Past participle
	Heat	heated	heated
	Throw	threw	thrown
	Fight	fought	fought
	Bite	bit	bitten
	Grow	grew	grown
	Move	moved	moved
	Try	tried	tried
	Sit	sat	sat
	Resolve	resolved	resolved
	Hide	hid	hidden

- B. 1. plucked, 2. received, 3. painted, 4. read, left, 5. marked
- C. 1. I did not play with my younger brother.
2. The thieves did not plot to escape from the jail.
3. The wise man did not speak words of wisdom.
4. The helicopter did not soar high up in the air.
5. My shoe did not get stuck in the mud.
- D. 1. Did the woman hear some noise last night?
2. Did Anu decide to return her sister's book?
3. Was the policeman on his duty?
4. Did she throw the paper away?
5. Did mother bake a cake for us?
- E. My friends' proposed to go on a picnic to Zoo the proposal was accepted. My friend Mohit as the monitor of the class took the responsibility of the picnic. As per our programme, we assembled in the school campus early in the morning. The bus reached the Zoo at about nine o'clock in the morning. It was Sunday. We all finished our breakfast. We enjoyed a lot. Everybody admitted that it was a delightful picnic. We returned home by evening.

Chapter 15.

- A. **Negative Form**
- This road will not lead you to her house.
 - She will not put up an exhibition next week.
 - Lack of proper irrigation will not affect the crops.

4. The police will not catch the thief.
5. This officer will not retire next month.

Interrogative Form

1. Will this road lead you to her house?
 2. Will she put up an exhibition next week?
 3. Will lack of proper irrigation affect the crops?
 4. Will the police catch the thief?
 5. Will this officer retire next month?
- B. 1. will, 2. is going to, 3. Will, 4. is going to, 5. will
- C. 1. I would like to read the newspaper.
2. I will go to Mount Abu in summer vacations.
3. My grandfather will come next week.
4. My brother will go with me.
5. I will prefer to choose Amrita.

Chapter 16.

A. Present Continuous

1. I am driving the car at slow speed.
2. The minister is visiting the flood relief camp.
3. The baby is sleeping in the crib.

Past Continuous

1. I was driving the car yesterday.
2. The minister was visiting the flood relief camp when he was hurt.
3. The baby was sleeping in the crib at night.

Negative form

1. I am not driving the car at slow speed.
 2. The minister is not visiting the flood relief camp.
 3. The baby is not sleeping in the crib.
 4. I was not driving the car at slow speed.
 5. The minister was not visiting the flood relief camp when he was hurt.
 6. The baby was not sleeping in the crib at night.
- B. 1. He was fighting with other boys in school.
2. Fisherman will be catching fish in his boat.
3. Chemist is selling medicines at reasonable prices.
4. The player is playing to win the match.
5. Mother is cooking dinner in the kitchen.

Question form

1. Was he fighting with other boys in school?
2. Will the fisherman be catching fish in his boat?

3. Will the chemist be selling medicines at reasonable price?
4. Will the player be playing to win the match?
5. Will mother be cooking dinner?

- C. 1. are selling, 2. is going, 3. is sowing, 4. is attending, 5. are recording
- D. 1. was telling; 2. Were, waiting; 3. was, participating; 4. was crossing; 5. was flashing
- E. 1. shall be passing; 2. will be distributing; 3. will, be taking; 4. Will, be going; 5. will be buying
- F. writing, reading, lying, tying, putting, shutting, bribing, fighting, thinking.
- G. 1. The bell was ringing for the school to begin at 7.30 am.
2. At 8.00 am the children were gathering in the prayer hall.
3. We were attending our mathematics class at 9.00 am.
4. Mrs. Joshi was teaching English at 10.00 am.
5. The sports class was beginning at 11.30 am.
6. Its 1.00 pm and the lunch break bell is ringing.
7. Our last class will be beginning at 2.00 pm.
8. The school bell will be ringing at 3.00 pm to announce the end of a day in school.
- H. 1. [×], 2. [×], 3. [×], 4. [×], 5. [×], 6. [×], 7. [×], 8. [×], 9. [√], 10. [×]

Chapter 17.

- A. 1. have taken, 2. have seen, 3. has given, 4. Have, reached, 5. Has, bought
- B. 1. They have not taken their exams.
2. I have not seen the movie.
3. He has not given the ticket to the traveller.
4. Have they not reached the station?
5. Has she not bought the book?
- C. Dear Sonu,

I have just reached the village today. I had gone to sell our crop in the town market. Your mother has told me that you are not coming home in the coming vacations. You have begun preparations for your exams. Do not worry about anything because I am here to take care. Your grandfather has sent blessings and has wished you well for your exams. Our cow has given birth to a calf. Electricity has reached our village. I have bought equipment to install a new tube well. I

am sure conditions will improve in our village. Take care of yourself.

With love
Papa

D. A magician has come to our colony to entertain all residents. He has shown some very interesting tricks. He has taken a rabbit and put it under his hat. Then he waved his magic wand. The rabbit has disappeared. Magician has asked us to look under his table. The rabbit is in the basket. The photographer has been taking pictures. The children have enjoyed the magic show. The people have offered some gifts and money to the magician. He has accepted them. He has given his contact address to our uncle. He has left for the next show.

E. Once there was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father had given him a bag of nails. He had asked the boy that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the fence.

The first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks as he had learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily, gradually decreased. He had discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence. Finally the day came when the boy had controlled his temper completely. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper.

The days passed and the young boy was finally told his father that all the nails had gone. The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said that he had done well, but asked him to look at the holes in the fence. The nails had left holes in the wall. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one."

You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound is still there.

The boy had learnt a lesson to control his temper.

F. 1. will have finished; 2. will have reached; 3. will have escaped; 4. will, have competed; 5. will, have posted

- G. 1. Will she have finished her homework by tomorrow?
2. Will the sailor have reached the ship before the ship leaves?
3. Will the thief have escaped before the police arrive?
4. Will they not have competed?
5. Will he not have posted the documents?

Chapter 18.

- A. 1. takes, 2. visit, 3. pay, 4. sends, 5. offer
B. 1. Her younger brother is taken care of by Sheela.
2. Is your aunt regularly visited by you?
3. My rent for my room is paid by me.
4. The reports are sent to the doctor by the staff.
5. Anu is offered sweets by me.
C. 1. booked, 2. swam, 3. paid, 4. thanked, 5. plant
D. 1. will be sold, 2. will be paid, 3. will be broken, 4. will be served, 5. will be torn
E. 1. Ritu will sell the tickets.
2. The employer will pay me.
3. The waiter will break the tray.
4. My mother will serve the food.
5. The boy will tear the register.
F. 1. is being posted, 2. is being flown, 3. are being shown, 4. are being helped, 5. Is, being played
G. 1. was being packed, 2. was being paid, 3. were being lifted, 4. were being planted, 5. was being coated
H. 1. I was packing the luggage when my mother stopped me.
2. Father was paying my school fee.
3. The worker was lifting stones.
4. The gardener was planting fruit trees.
5. The painter was coating the pipe.
I. 1. have been answered, 2. has been cut, 3. has been closed, 4. has been declared, 5. has been thrown
J. 1. had been seen, 2. had been shown by, 3. had been announced, 4. had been attended, 5. had been stitched

Chapter 19.

- A. 1. learn, 2. bakes, 3. is, 4. are, 5. pick, 6. plays, 7. make, 8. teaches, 9. tell, 10. is, 11. are, 12. is,

13. are, 14. is, 15. are, 16. were, 17. have, 18. am, 19. are, 20. am, 21. are, 22. is, 23. is, 24. was, 25. wants, 26. has, 27. were, 28. was, 29. is, 30. was, 31. try, 32. have, 33. were, 34. are

B. Someone was knocking at the door. My family and I were sitting and watching television. Mother opened the door. Harish, Reshma, Ravi and Sheela were standing at the door. I was happy to see them. Each of them was wearing sports shoes. My family and I were taken by surprise. I introduced them to my family. Harish speaks very softly. He shook hands with my brother. Both Reshma and Sheela were keen to go out and play. Ravi likes my dog. My mother offered them snacks. Neither the boys nor the girls were interested in eating. Everyone was eager to run out and play. We picked up several games from my house. Each of us was carrying something or the other.

Chapter 20.

- A. 1. The new driver was very slow.
2. She walked gracefully in a traditional dress.
3. The actor repeated his lines twice to memorize them.
4. The principal often takes a round of classes.
5. The woman cried bitterly as she remembered her son.

B. Dear Amit,
Hope this letter finds you in good health and spirits. I visited my grandmother last week. She lives in a small village. The bus reached the village by afternoon. My grandmother is very gentle and loving. She prays daily. She makes food for me lovingly. She cares for me so much I hope you meet her someday.

Your friend,
Geeta

- C. 1. (d), 2. (g), 3. (a), 4. (j), 5. (i), 6. (b), 7. (c), 8. (e), 9. (f), 10. (h)
D. 2. Adverb, 3. Adjective, 4. Adverb, 5. Adverb, 6. Adverb, 7. Adjective, 8. Adjective, 9. Adverb, 10. Adverb

Adjective	Adverb
Sad	Sadly
Immediate	Immediately

Happy	Happily
Complete	Completely
Efficient	Efficiently

1. He waited sadly for the train.
2. The boss asked the man to leave immediately.
3. The child went to play happily.
4. Anu ignored the suggestions completely.
5. The secretary worked efficiently.

Chapter 21.

- A. 1. to, 2. victims of, 3. applied for, 4. proud of, 5. blinded by, 6. grateful to, 7. accused of, 8. across, 9. behind, 10. between
B. 1. agreed to, 2. to, 3. at, 4. about, 5. before, 6. off, 7. on, 8. within, 9. insisted, 10. in front of
C. We had been looking forward to the annual school picnic right from the first day in class X. Our annual school picnic used to be held on the 31st of December every year and it was always a special affair. We would be leaving school, many of us, and this would be the last of the many such picnics that had become unforgettable experiences in our life.

Ten years of school taught me that school students are of two types : the good and the naughty. The latter number far outweighs the former and the best thing is that naughty students pride themselves on their naughtiness and even tell tales of the same with unmistakable glee. As may be evident by now, I certainly belonged to the “naughty” group, and was well renowned with class-mates and teachers for all my antics.

The attraction of going on a school picnic was greatly peppered by the opportunities it provided for unrestrained mischief. But this year was different. The charm of the picnic lay elsewhere this time : it was nostalgia washed with memories stretching back to childhood.

- D. My dear papa,
I hope you are feeling better than before. In the previous letter I received from mother, I was told that you had high fever. She told me that regardless of the doctor’s instructions you continue to exert yourself physically. I request you to listen to your doctor. We are very

concerned with your health. You were sick and on top of it you travelled so far for work.

Please do not worry about me and bhaiyya. He is my younger brother and I will take care of him. Both of us are comfortable in the hostel. We finish our homework on time. We are also keeping up with our studies in accordance with the schedule fixed by our teachers. Please take care of yourself.

Your daughter,
Anu

- E. 1. from, 2. beside, 3. off, 4. past, 5. between, 6. since, 7. to, 8. in, 9. within, 10. across
- F. 1. about, 2. against, 3. because of, 4. beyond, 5. except, 6. minus, 7. to, 8. along with, 9. since, 10. worth
- G. 1. The red striped fish was removed from water tank in place of the silver fish.
2. She took lunch for her mother as well as her friend.
3. The application had to be filed along with two photographs.
4. He was feeling weak because of typhoid.
5. My sister is very fond of cats.

Chapter 22.

- A. 1. or, 2. both, and, 3. Either, 4. therefore, 5. otherwise, 6. as well as, 7. not only, but also, 8. when, 9. before, 10. unless
- B. 1. as, 2. because, 3. unless, 4. and, 5. while, 6. so, 7. yet, 8. until, 9. As much as, 10. whereas
- C. 1. Keep your books and inkpots away.
2. I wanted to call you but my phone was out of order.
3. You may take up science or commerce.
4. Please keep your clothes inside otherwise they will get spoilt.
5. He bought two history books still he needs more books.

Chapter 23.

- A. Prabhu : Hello! I'm here to gossip with all of you.
Debu : Oh! I was not expecting to see you here today.
Raman : What made you think that?
Debu : Hey! This is interesting, I must tell you. The teacher called him yesterday

and asked Prabhu to stay away from us as we are a bad influence on him.

Raman : By God! I don't believe it.

Debu : Hush! Don't shout. If that teacher sees us with him he will again pull him up.

Raman : What! You did not even tell him that we don't misguide you.

Prabhu : Don't worry, I already cleared the misunderstanding and my father knows about it.

Debu : Wow! You are wearing a nice shirt.

Raman : What have you boys decided about the picnic? Are we going?

Prabhu : Of course we are definitely going.

Raman and Debu: Hurrah! That is going to be fun.

Prabhu : I got some sweets for both of you, just taste them.

Raman : Aah! These are delicious.

Chapter 24.

- A. 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
2. Narmada, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Jehlum and Chenab are rivers of India.
3. "Oh, what have you done?" asked Mrs. Shrivastava.
4. The circular was issued by the Institute of Natural Sciences. It read, "Save Mother Earth."
5. Mr. Suri said, "I collected pictures of Talkatora Gardens, Trivandrum beach and Terrace Gardens."
6. Now, Mrs. Kapoor has completed her LLB degree; she, too, has been promoted.
7. Ravi, the poet, composed his poems; which were printed in The Evening.
8. Yes, it's true that my birthday falls on 16th January'1981.
9. You have not been to the class, have you?
10. We went to the picnic; we sang; we danced; we had fun.
11. Hurrah! This is a great collection – I have ribbons and threads; needles and pins; pictures and paper; brushes and paint.
12. I said to my mother-in-law, "Please come, I won't disturb you."
13. They weren't planning the trip; it just came up.

14. I told the shopkeeper to give me : hair oil and comb; biscuits and chips; fruity and juice; dal and salt and a bag.
15. Alas! She couldn't attend school picnic on Saturday.

B. Dear Mrs. Dutta,

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I, Rima Kapoor, am a student of class VI of your school. I have been informed that you will be our guide on the school trip. Mr. Gosh, the Physical Education teacher, too, will be joining you. The list of places to be visited includes - Ram Mandir, Shiva Mandir, The Mosque and the Golden Temple; yet, I would like you to conform with you. Please note the students who will be with you this trip are : Meena, Siddharth, Rashmi, Dalip, Shalini, Gautam and Robin. In case, you need to make any changes or pass on any instructions; please let me know.

Yours sincerely,
Rima Kapoor

Chapter 25.

- A.
1. Hari says that he doesn't like dull colours.
 2. The teacher will say that she wanted those students to stand up who had not done their homework.
 3. They informed that they would go for a picnic.
 4. You told me that my friend needs a new book.
 5. I asked Rita if she would join me for lunch.
 6. Ramesh agreed that Ravi was working hard for his exams.
 7. Policeman informed me that he was running after the thief.
 8. I told my friend that I had seen that play before.
 9. She informed her brother that the teacher had asked them to revise that lesson.
 10. You told me that you had kept a gift for me.
 11. The sweeper asked his wife to look at that road.
 12. Teacher informed the students that they would go to Jaipur the following week.
 13. We told the teacher that we had been there before.
 14. The shopkeeper that he wanted his money then.

15. Rita informed me that she had been to Agra three years before.
16. Shyam told Hari that they should go and watch Ram Lila that night.
17. The student told the teacher that she had fever the day before.
18. The baker told the customer that he would bake a fresh cake the next day.
19. I told my friend that I had to go for a wedding the previous night.
20. I asked mother if she would make rice that night.
21. The policeman asked the watchman where was he the previous day.
22. I asked Robin who had collected the samples.
23. Mother asked me where I was going.
24. Teacher instructed the students to go to the classroom.
25. Father asked Ravi if he was going to play.
26. Ravi told his sister that she must sing more clearly if she wanted to win.
27. She told Harry that he had to bring her bag.

- B.
1. The banker said, "I had kept the gold coins in the vault."
 2. Captain said to the players, "Be prepared because the match will be tough."
 3. Father said to son, "I may go out of town for work."
 4. The customer asked the goldsmith, "Can you make this ring smaller?"
 5. Mother said to me, "You can go and play after you finish the work."
 6. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
 7. The doctor said to the patient, "Brush your teeth twice daily."
 8. I said, "Mother Teresa is respected by all."
 9. I said, "I need my book."
 10. You said to me, "I will attend the meeting tomorrow."

- C.
- The new girl greeted the girls and introduced herself as Priya. She told them that she was new to their school. I told her that my name was Renu. I also told her that these girls were Swati, Gunjan and Rosy. Priya inquired if we would help her in catching up with the study course.

Swati assured her and inquired what kind of help she expected from them.

Priya requested us to tell her the syllabus which had already been covered.

Rosy told her not to worry. She would tell her.

Priya asked if she could borrow her notes.

I replied that I had not brought my notebook that day.

Gunjan told her that she would check and offered to lend her own notes.

Priya was thankful to all of them. She told them that they had been very helpful.

- D.
1. Raju whispered to me that he would tell me a secret.
 2. Raju informed me that Ramesh stole a book from the store when they went for shopping the day before.
 3. Raju encouraged me that I would win the match if I practiced hard.
 4. Raju requested me to ask mother to take him to the market.
 5. Raju warned me that if I touched his book, he would tell father.

E. **Corrected Indirect Speech**

The doctor asked the patient if he had taken the medicine.

I told the teacher that I had fever the previous day so I did not come to school that day.

The teacher asked me to check my answers.

Boss ordered the workers that all of them had to sign the register that day.

Shopkeeper told me that I should get the money and pay my bills.

Chapter 26.

- A. I went to visit my aunt last week. She lives close to a beach in Mumbai. The weather in Mumbai is very unpredictable. It's difficult to say whether it will be a sunny day or it will rain. The residents advise you to carry your umbrella when you go out. One day we decided to go for a city tour. We locked our apartment and left its keys with a neighbor. Besides my umbrella I was also carrying my cousin's bags. Their weight was too much so I gave some of things to my cousin. I suggested we buy a pet and take the puppy home. I was told that pets are not allowed in a bus.

- B. Rita, have you seen Rohit's father beat him?

No I did not see, but I know that he had stolen some cash from his father's pocket.

Besides stealing he also billed the customers wrongly when he worked in the café.

Oh! I also heard a lot of noise at night.

The police came and took him straight away. They did not wait for the witness.

I see! One should learn a lesson to live in peace.

- C. Across— 1. Heard, 2. Pray, 3. Peace, 4. Weight, 5. Ate, 6. Witch, 7. Bear, 8. Principal, 9. Too, 10. Bye, 11. Desert, 12. Stationary, 13. Lend, 14. Fare, 15. Rain

Down— 1. There, 2. No, 3. Accept, 4. Sensor, 5. Maid, 6. Too, 7. Meat, 8. Ore, 9. Four, 10. Peak, 11. Than, 12. Break, 13. Bury, 14. Maid, 15. Know

Chapter 27.

- A. Obedient— faithful, Fast— quick, Ill— sick, Afraid— scared, Woman— lady, Fearless— bold, Cease— stop, Pain— ache.

- B. 1. abandon, 2. rich, 3. barren, 4. blend, 5. joy, 6. reduced, 7. estimate, 8. garbage, 9. sick, 10. observe

- C. Top—Bottom, Victory—Defeat, Visible—Invisible, vacant—Occupied, True—False, Rich—Poor, Sorrow—Joy, Night—Day, Noisy—Quiet, Justice—Injustice

- D. Partial— impartial, relevant— irrelevant, safe— unsafe, perfect— imperfect, patient— impatient, connect— disconnect, continue— disconnect.

- E. Across— 1. Odd, 2. Sunny, 3. Virtue, 4. Rude, 5. Stand, 6. Dark, 7. Light, 8. Decrease, 9. Friend, 10. Give.

Down— 1. Laugh, 2. Brave, 3. Dislike, 4. Bad, 5. Pure, 6. Thick, 7. Remember, 8. Sense, 9. Last, 10. Joy.

Chapter 28.

Passage 1.

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (c)
- B. 1. "Fate was not kind to Sudama" means that Sudama was not a gifted by luck with comforts and luxuries. In fact he did not even have decent life, food and clothing. He

was a very poor man. He was facing a very hard life where he could not afford good clothes or even sufficient food for his wife and himself. Many times they reached near starvation.

2. Sudama's wife sent him to Krishna because she thought that they were childhood friends and Krishna was the lord of Dwarka. If Krishna was his true friend; he would do something to help them in this poverty.
3. Sudama did not want to ask Krishna for help but he agreed to go to Krishna because he wanted to meet his childhood friend after so many years.
4. When Krishna saw Sudama hesitating to give him the bundle of poha, Krishna said that even the most expensive gift given to him without true love and devotion meant nothing to him when compared to the smallest gift given to him with true love and affection.
5. Sudama was treated by Krishna in a very warm and friendly manner when he went to his palace. Krishna rushed forward and embraced Sudama. He welcomed Sudama and washed his feet with his own hands.

- C. 1. Gurukula, 2. dire, 3. Prospect, 4. splendour, 5. transformed
- D. 1. Krishna and Sudama, 2. Sudama, 3. happy at the idea of meeting his friend, 4. a lovely mansion, 5. smallest gift given to me with true love and affection
- E. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

Passage 2.

- A. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Differences in elephants in tropical forests and those from grasslands is as follows :

African Elephants of tropical forests	African elephants of grasslands
Smaller in size	Larger in size
Tusks are straighter and thinner	Tusks are more curved and thicker
Ears are more rounded	Ears are more flat
Shape of the skull is different	Shape of the skull is of common type

2. Specific features about elephants are as follows :
 - (a) All elephants have trunks.
 - (b) The bottom teeth are inside the elephant's mouth and are used to chew food.
 - (c) Elephants have very big legs and round feet.
 - (d) They have short tails.
 - (e) Elephants live in large groups called herds.
 - (f) The herd is led by the oldest and often largest female in the herd.
 - (g) When a calf is born, it is raised and protected by the whole herd.
 - (h) Males leave the family unit between the ages of 12-15 and may lead solitary lives or live temporarily with other males.
 3. Elephants use their trunks to pick up food, suck up water and give themselves dust baths.
 4. Elephants show sensitive and emotional nature. They show signs of grief, joy, anger and play. They form deep family bonds and live in family groups of related females called a herd. Elephants are extremely intelligent animals and have very good memory.
 5. Elephants eat large amounts of leaves, grass, fruit and bark. They drink lots of water each day.
- C. 1. grief, joy, anger; 2. intelligent; 3. Males; 4. bigger, larger; 5. keep themselves cool
- D. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False
- E. 1. Arid land, 2. Solitary, 3. Permanent, 4. Foolish, 5. Joy

Passage 3.

- A. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (c)
- B. 1. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was a very popular national leader. He was loved by all. He was respected by people of all castes and creeds. He was patriotic and loved his country and people.
2. Nehru had seen a life of luxury before he joined the struggle for freedom. He lived like a prince as he was born to a very rich father – Moti Lal Nehru.

3. Nehru left his law practice as well as his comfortable luxurious life for the love of his country. India was under British rule at that time and Indians were treated very badly by them. Nehru decided to take part in struggle for freedom, so he gave up his life of luxury.
 4. JawaharLal Nehru was a lawyer by profession before he joined struggle for freedom.
 5. Nehru was a great statesman. He was a very patriotic person, a very good writer and speaker. He wrote many famous books. He was a great friend of the poor. He was the servant of the people in real sense. He loved justice, truth and peace. He loved children and was very fond of roses.
- C. 1. Patriotic, 2. Luxury, 3. Cheerfully, 4. Hardships, 5. Statesman
- D. 1. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, 2. 14th November, 3. Pt. Moti Lai Nehru, 4. 27th May, 1964, 5. Chacha Nehru
- E. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

Passage 4.

- A. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- B. 1. A water body gets polluted when toxic substances enter water bodies like wells, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, oceans. These harmful substances get dissolved, lie suspended in water or get deposited on the bed. They pollute the water.
2. When the water body gets polluted the quality of the water deteriorates. The polluted water is consumed by animals, fish and plants in water therefore pollution affects aquatic ecosystems. It affects health of all forms of life in water. The water from water sources is also consumed in households. It carries disease-causing microbes. These can affect human health directly. People using water from polluted water sources can fall sick and suffer from many diseases.
3. Water pollution has many sources. The most polluting of them are the city sewage and industrial waste discharged into the rivers. Other sources of agricultural run-off

or the water from the fields that drains into rivers, waste water generated from industry, agriculture and household use and garbage dumped into water bodies.

4. The present day cleaning agents are more harmful than soaps used earlier. In the past, people mostly used soaps made from animal and vegetable fat for all types of washing. But most of today's cleaning products are synthetic detergents and come from the petrochemical industry. Most detergents and washing powders contain phosphates, which are used to soften the water among other things. These and other chemicals contained in washing powders affect the health of all forms of life in the water.
 5. Agricultural run-off is the water from the fields that drains into rivers. It becomes a pollutant as fertilizers and pesticides from fields get dissolved in it.
- C. 1. Toxic, 2. Deteriorates, 3. Aquatic ecosystems, 4. Contaminated, 5. Domestic.
- D. 1. toxic; 2. city sewage, industrial waste; 3. 10%; 4. animal, vegetable fat; 5. petrochemical
- E. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

Passage 5.

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (d)
- B. 1. Mostly the dancers sing themselves and instruments are played by artists. Sometimes artists sing while instrument could be played by the dancer. It varies with each form of folk dance. Each form of folk dance has a specific costume and rhythm. Most of the costumes, worn for folk dances, are colorful with extensive jewels and designs.
2. Gaur dance is a popular folk dance of Madhya Pradesh. Gaur dance is popular in the Sing Marias or Tallaguda Marias of South Bastar. Men wear head-dresses with stringed 'cowries' and plumes of peacock feathers while dancing. Women join them in the dance wearing ornaments like brass fillets and bead necklaces. Women have tattoos on their bodies. In this dance wilder touch is given by beating of drums, tossing the horns and feathers of head-gears by men.

3. In India almost all happy occasions are accompanied with performances of folk and tribal dances. The birth of a child, weddings, festivals and arrival of seasons are some occasions when folk dances are performed. They are performed on almost every occasion.
 4. The folk dancers do not need extensive training for folk dances because the steps in these dances are simple and easy to perform. The steps and movement in these dances is limited.
 5. Some dances are performed separately by men and women while in some performances men and women dance together. Mostly the dancers sing themselves. There are artists who play instruments. Each form of folk dance has a specific costume and rhythm. Most of the costumes, worn for folk dances, are colorful with extensive jewels and designs.
- C. 1. Diversities, 2. Spheres, 3. Unique, 4. Virtually, 5. Accompanied
- D. 1. Diversities; 2. simple, express joy; 3. steps, movement; 4. themselves, instruments; 5. specific costume
- F. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

Poem 6.

- A. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d), 5. (d)
- B. 1. **Stanza 1.**

In this stanza the poet talks about a teacher who had taught him in the past. He says his teacher had been like a friend and told him right from wrong. He thanked his teacher for giving him endless knowledge. He is

thankful to his teacher for being a guide to him. He gives credit to his teacher and says that he is successful now because at that time his teacher had shown him the right path.

Stanza 2.

In this stanza the poet describes what a teacher should be like. He says a teacher should be a person who can depend on, who can find your faults, who gives time to you so that a student's mind can grow. A teacher is a responsible person who does not think of you back-talk. The poet says his teacher was just like this ideal teacher who helped him learn the truth. He thanks his teacher for doing all this for him.

Stanza 3.

In this stanza the poet says teacher is someone who is around you every day to help. The teacher will criticize and pull you down when you do something bad so that you remain on a good path. The poet thanks his teacher for being there for him. He says he has become so successful only because of his teacher.

2. The poet has praised his teacher in this poem because he wants to thank his teacher for showing him the right path in life and for correcting him when he was wrong. The poet thinks if his teacher had not been there he would never have been successful in life. He gives the credit of his success to his teacher.
- C. 1. of knowledge; 2. Teacher; 3. the student's mind, scold the student; 4. all retorts, reports; 5. a student who is grown up