

**Interact in
English
Class - 8**

8. What a great movie!
9. Beware of dogs.
10. He loves the poor.
11. She never disobeys her elders.
12. He is not as fast as her.
13. This will give him much pleasure.
14. He is the richest of all here.
15. He is so simple that he cannot be dishonest.
16. He does not know the truth.
17. If you don't help him, he will not succeed.
18. Besides an umbrella he needs a raincoat.
19. The whole work will have been done by her.
20. They are re-examining the case.

The road not taken

□ Language fun

- A. 1.-(d), 2.-(a), 3.-(b), 4.-(c)
- B. 1.-(d), 2.-(c), 3.-(b), 4.-(a)
- C. 1. The poet is talking about the difference that is there in his life for taking up challenging tasks.
2. The poet is talking about a difficult task.
3. We learn that we must always be ready to take up a challenging task if we want to make great progress.
- D. 1. diverged, 2. wood

□ Listening skills

- ❖ – We wear cotton clothes in summer.
- He wore a sad look.
- Polyesters don't wear out fast.

Class 8

1. The 'Golden Boy' Abhinav Bindra

□ Comprehension

- ❖ 1. Abhinav Bindra is called the 'golden boy' to highlight the greatness of his achievement, i.e. winning a gold medal in the Olympics.
- 2. The gold medals won by the hockey team related to a team event while Abhinav's gold medal relates to an individual event.
- 3. It is considered a redemption for India as no one can now say that Indians are not good enough to win an Olympic gold.

□ Vocabulary

- ❖ 1. spirits, 2. stage

□ Language fun

- A. 1. simile, 2. metaphor, 3. simile, 4. metaphor, 5. personification, 6. personification, 7. simile, 8. personification, 9. personification
- B. 1. laughter; 2. injurious; 3. bravely; 4. performance, impression; 5. strength, wisdom; 6. comparison; 7. behaviour, failure; 8. death, loss; 9. patience, wisely; 10. knowledge; 11. presence, recovery; 12. speeding; 13. exhibition; 14. injured; 15. rising

Grammar in rhyme

□ Language fun

- A. 1. ill, 2. surprise
- B. 1. determiners– a, an, the, her, his, your, my
2. nouns– school, garden, home, king
3. pronouns– I, you, we, anyone
4. adjectives– great, small, pretty, brown
5. verbs– read, count, laugh, sing, jump, run
6. adverbs– slowly, quickly, ill, well
7. conjunctions– and, or
8. prepositions– on, in
9. interjections– Oh Hurrah, Ah How wise
- C. 1. adjective, 2. noun, 3. verb, 4. verb, 5. noun, 6. adjective, 7. verb, 8. noun, 9. noun, 10. verb, 11. noun, 12. adjective, 13. verb, 14. noun, 15. adjective, 16. verb, 17. noun, 18. verb, 19. adjective, 20. noun, 21. verb, 22. adjective, 23. verb, 24. adjective, 25. adjective, 26. verb, 27. adjective, 28. verb, 29. adjective, 30. verb
- D. 1. adjective, 2. adverb, 3. adverb, 4. adjective, 5. adjective, 6. adverb, 7. adverb, 8. adjective, 9. adjective, 10. adverb, 11. adverb, 12. adjective, 13. adjective, 14. adverb, 15. adverb, 16. adjective

2. An angel of my own

□ Comprehension

- ❖ 1. Though Alyssa looked as good and sweet as a little angel, she did not act like an angel. She did not kiss her grandma when her mummy asked her so. She jumped about across the floor in a manner that her baby brother Mathew woke up and began to cry. She also made face at him and the baby cried even harder. Then she showed her tongue rudely when her mummy was angry with her.

2. A beautiful visitor visited Alyssa in her dream in the middle of the night. The visitor advised her how to make grandma happy. The visitor also advised her to make her baby brother Mathew laugh and not cry.
3. Next afternoon, when Alyssa's grandma came to lunch, Alyssa ran up to her and gave her a big kiss. She drew grandma a special picture. He did not make any sound when her little brother was sleeping.
4. The parents gave her a beautiful silver necklace. There was an angel charm hanging from it.

□ **Vocabulary**

- ❖ 1. a spiritual being always acting good
- 2. a supernatural creature of folktales with a small, delicate human figure
- 3. a small imaginary being of human form that has magical powers
- 4. a mythical sea creature with the head and trunk of a woman and the tail of a fish

□ **Language fun**

- A.
1. After the angel had visited her, Alyssa became as good as an angel.
 2. Alyssa's brother was as playful as a kitten.
 3. Alyssa's grandma was as good as a fairy.
 4. Alyssa's parents brought her a necklace which looked as good as gold.
- B.
1. **show annoyance** : When confronted by Mom, she made faces.
 2. **understand** : He could not make out what I said.
 3. **steal** : The thief made away with all the valuables.
 5. **tolerate** : I cannot put up with this insult.
 6. **retaliate** : After being attacked, our forces struck back and hit the enemy hard.
 7. **resemble** : He takes after his brother and is often taken for his brother.
 8. **to be in** : She has run into difficulties.
 9. **fail** : He was sad as his plans fell through.
 10. **quarrel** : He fell out with his friend. They are not on talking terms now.
- C.
1. I brought her a good book to read.
 2. Will you get me a glass of water?

3. He bought his son a good bike.
- D.
1. He failed as he hardly worked hard.
 2. I have told him the whole thing clearly.
 3. The child was crying terribly on being injured.
 4. The driver negotiated the sharp turn dangerously.
 5. She carries out her work smartly to set a good example.
 6. They have solved the issue peacefully.
 7. It is bad to talk to your elders rudely.
 8. He picked up the fallen nestling tenderly and put it back into the nest.
 9. He has not been keeping good health lately. Earlier, he looked quite healthy.
 10. His reputation has gone up highly after winning this match.

If...

- A.
1. Keep your, 2. Trust, 3. waiting, 4. lies, 5. Don't give way, 6. talk too, 7. dreams your, 8. the common
- B.
- 1.-(b), 2.-(c), 3.-(d), 4.-(e), 5.-(a)
- C.
1. You must go now.
 2. I may leave today.
 3. He may win.
 4. He will take up a job.
 5. You may leave.
 6. I cannot come today.
 7. She could win the match.
- D.
- 1.-(a), 2.-(a), 3.-(a), 4.-(b), 5.-(b), 6.-(b)
- E.
1. I will go on a picnic.
 2. will buy a bike
 3. if it rains
 4. if the doctor reaches in time
 5. the patient would have been saved
- F.
1. unless, 2. Should, 3. provided that, 4. but for, 5. Had, 6. Were
- **Listening skills**
- ❖ 1. if you do not walk
 - 2. if he does not work
 - 3. if you do
 - 4. if you want to keep good
 - 5. if he does not play

3. World Environment Day – 5 June

□ Comprehension

- A. 1. An increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is called global warming.
2. The country should plan its development so that benefits of development reach out to our poor. We should achieve our growth in line with our ecological priorities.

□ Vocabulary

- ❖ 1. **unsustained** : Though we try to resort to measures for reducing pollution, our efforts remain unsustainable.
2. **unhazardous** : We must resort to unhazardous ways to deal with non-biodegradable waste.

□ Language fun

- A. 1. reflexive, 2. reflexive, 3. emphasizing, 4. reflexive, 5. reflexive, 6. emphasizing, 7. emphasizing, 8. emphasizing, 9. reflexive, 10. emphasizing
B. 1. She manages the house by herself.
2. The girl did all the work by herself.
C. 1. fresh green vegetables
2. red hot sun
D. 1. It is a two hour's work.
2. It is an hour's job.
3. This is whole team's win.
4. This is the nation's pride.
5. Do you like Shakespeare's plays?
6. He is on a month's leave.
7. Have you listened to the Prime Minister's speech?
8. This is not a one man's job.

□ Composition

- A. Do it yourself.
B. Do it yourself.
C. Do it yourself.
D. The club is launching a 'Tree Plantation Drive' from January 1 to January 7 (9 a.m. to 10 a.m.). Those interested to take part in the drive should inform their class teacher. The drive consists of planting a hundred trees all along the boundary of the school.

4. Don't kill animals

□ Comprehension

- A. 1. The animals for a circus are trained in tortuous and painful ways. They have to perform at the whims of their masters. Sometimes they are not in a good temper or good physique to perform.
2. The elephant was not in a good temper or physique to perform while the ring master was hell-bent that it must perform. So it became violent and ran away from the circus.
3. The elephant was killed as it had turned violent and attacked the guard.
4. They were surprised to see a leopard in a village home.
5. The high drama came to an end when forest officials caught the leopard.
6. They released it into the jungle.

- B. **Elephant**– cruel treatment, herbivorous animal, city incident, animal loses life, animal shot to be killed, tragic end

Leopard– happy end, animal shot to be rendered immobile, well-executed plan, carnivorous animal, village incident, animal gets a new life

□ Vocabulary

- A. 1.–(c), 2.–(d), 3.–(b), 4.–(e), 5.–(a)
B. 1. There are some factories on the outskirts of the city.
2. The patient was given a tranquilliser to relieve him from pain.
3. The injured man fell unconscious.
4. The prisoner was released on bail.
C. 1. gathered, 2. released

□ Composition

A–E. Do it yourself.

- F. A tree-plantation drive was launched in our school from 5 to 10 March. On the onset of the programme, the Principal called upon the students to plant as many trees as possible to save the city from the perils of pollution and improve the environment. The students enthusiastically took part in the drive. Many students reached well before school hours and some others stayed back after school hours and planted saplings all

along the boundary of the school. In all some 250 saplings were planted.

□ Listening skills

- ❖ 1. A lock hung on the closed door.
Lock the door.
- 2. The howl of the leopard could be heard.
The leopard howled at the people from a distance.
- 3. There was a bundle of sticks on his head.
The sticks were bundled and kept aside.
- 4. The house was on fire.
The police fired upon the demonstrators.

Macavity : the mystery cat

□ Language fun

- A. 1.–(f), 2.–(g), 3.–(a), 4.–(d), 5.–(b), 6.–(c), 7.–(e)
- B. – She could not play the match as she had pulled her neck muscles.
– He could not succeed as he did not work hard.
- C. He is a fiend in feline shape. Macavity is the Napoleon of crime.
- D. He sways his head like a snake.
- E. 1. A lion is the king of the jungle.
2. A camel is the ship of desert.
3. All the world is stage.

5. Little women

□ Comprehension

- ❖ 1. Jo is talking sadly as there is not enough money in the house to buy Christmas presents.
- 2. Meg says that she has to teach tiresome children all day when she is longing to enjoy herself at home.

Jo says that she has to shut up for hours with a nervous, fussy, old lady, who keeps her trotting, is never satisfied, and worries her.

Beth says that she has to do the worst work in the world-washing dishes and keeping things tidy. It makes her cross and her hands get so still. She cannot practise at all.

Amy says that she has to go to school with disrespectful girls who tease those who

don't know their lessons, laugh at their dress, and label their father if they aren't rich and insult them when their nose isn't nice.

- 3. Margaret, the elder was sixteen, pretty, being plump and fair with large eyes, soft brown-hair.

Jo was fifteen, very tall, thin and brown with long limbs. She had a conical nose and sharp, grey eyes. She had long thick hair.

Elizabeth 13, was a rosy, smooth-haired, bright-eyed.

Amy, the youngest had blue eyes and yellow hair curling on her shoulders and was pale and slender.

- 4. Father called Elizabeth Little Tranquillity as she seemed to live in a happy world of her own venturing out only a little.
- 5. Amy was advised to faint gracefully as she looked so stiff.

□ Vocabulary

- ❖ 1.–(c), 2.–(a), 3.–(b)

□ Language fun

- A. 1. The, 2. the, 3. the, 4. the, 5. a, 6. the, 7. a, 8. the, 9. A, 10. the, 11. the, 12. the, 13. a, 14. the, 15. the, 16. the, 17. the, 18. the, 19. the, 20. the, 21. the
- B. 1. A lie has been told by him.
2. He is being taken to be a saint by the people.
3. Large crowds are being drawn by him wherever he goes.
4. The whole operation has been planned by them meticulously.
5. The city is visited by her every year.
6. Nectar is collected by the bees to make honey.
7. The car is driven by him cautiously.
- C. 1. Everything was taken for granted by him.
2. The wolf had been seen by the young boy before he was seen by the wolf. -
3. Her mind was flashed into by some cheesy thoughts.
4. She had been sent a word by them about the incident.
5. Something was being looked for by her.

6. The rooftops were being pattered by the raindrops.
7. The task was decided to be taken up by them in right earnest.

- D.
1. He will not be worried a bit by it.
 2. Persons of every repute will have been invited by her to the party.
 3. Short stories will be continued to be written by him.
 4. All pretensions will have been given up by them.
 5. Will he have been met by her by now?
 6. Will all concerned be informed by them?
 7. The building will have been repaired by the workers before the onset of the monsoon.

- E.
1. what, 2. that, 3. that, 4. that, 5. that, 6. that,
 7. what, 8. who, 9. that, 10. what, 11. what, 12. who

□ Composition

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. The 'Dramatics' plans to stage the play 'Julius and Caesar' on the school stage on 14th August. All those interested in participating in the staging of the play should join the rehearsing programme according to the following schedule.
- 5 Aug. to 13 Aug.
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Room No. 45 (second floor)

□ Listening skills

- A.
1. Why has he not come?
 2. How has it happened?
 3. It had rained here last night.
 4. His mother is coming today.
 5. His father has left.
 6. Where had you been the whole day?
 7. He told me that he would help me.
 8. Did he not visit you?
 9. Are you not coming?
 10. Am I not playing well?
 11. He will not be listening to you.
 12. She would not be too happy.
 13. They would agree to your demand.
 14. I shall not say this.
 15. How is he now?
- B. Do it yourself.

6. Onam, Pongal and Bihu

□ Comprehension

- ❖ 1. Mahabali was no doubt an Asura King. But he was so great that even the gods were worried that their supremacy was in danger. He was also known for his generosity and agreed to provide as much land to Vishnu as his three steps could cover. But when Mahabali saw that the third step of Vishnu would destroy the whole earth, he offered his head for the third step to save his kingdom. It was this sacrifice that made him very dear to his people. It was due to this sacrifice that he was allowed to return to his land once a year. People of Kerala decorate their houses to welcome him on the day of Onam.
2. People decorate their houses and wear new clothes. Sweet meats and vegetarian dishes are cooked and served on banana leaves. Pookalam, a flower mat is made outside each house to welcome King Mahabali. There are fireworks, parades, Kathakali dance, boat race, and playing of drums and cymbals.
3. Pongal, a festival of Tamil Nadu marks the withdrawal of Southeast monsoon and the reaping of harvest. The houses are cleaned, painted and gaily decorated for this festival. Kolams (ground patterns) made out of rice flour are made in front yard of each house. People wear new clothes. The cattle are decorated with beads, bells, flowers. Their horns are painted and capped with shining metals. The festivities last four days.

□ Vocabulary

- ❖ 1. dwarf, 2. heaven

□ Language fun

- A. The people dedicate the third day to the worship of cattle. They smear the horns of the cattle with turmeric and kumkum. They hung bells and flowers around their necks and parade them in the streets. They give the Pongal that they have offered to the local deities to the cattle to eat.
- B. 1. dual, 2. stationary, 3. herd, 4. root, 5. quiet, 6. whether, 7. flour, 8. sail, 9. knot

- C. 1. **bathe**– She bathed the child in lukewarm water.
 2. **advise**– The doctor advised him a week’s rest.
 3. **practise**– The lawyer has been practising for a decade.
 4. **believe**– Do you believe in superstitions?
 5. **breathe**– He went to the terrace to breathe fresh air.
 6. **accompany**– Will you accompany me to the market?
- D. 1. a fleet of cars, 2. a range of hills, 3. a band of singers
- E. – He comes here daily. (adv.)
 He is a daily visitor. (adj.)
 – It is a monthly magazine. (adj.)
 The magazine is published monthly. (adv.)
 – She talked in a friendly manner. (adj.)
 The strangers came to live together friendly. (adv.)
- F. 1. It is a very dreadful scene.
 2. If I had a car!
 3. I was invited by her to her house.
 4. They are re-examining the case.
 5. She will succeed.
 6. Her desire is to become a doctor.
 7. She showed improvement.
 8. This wall is made of stone.
 9. Can anyone achieve this?
 10. No one can do such a big task.
 11. He did not reject the proposal.
 12. I forgot the event.
 13. She is the tallest woman.
 14. That apple is sweeter than this.
 15. He is so good that he cannot fail.
 16. He was too angry to come.

7. The PC revolution

□ Spadework

- ❖ 1.–(c), 2.–(d), 3.–(a), 4.–(f), 5.–(g), 6.–(b), 7.–(e)

□ Comprehension

- A. 1. The first PC had a monochrome screen, a modest floppy disk drive and only 64000 bytes of memory.
 2. Earlier we were dependent on the telephone. But with computer we can communicate through the Internet, by email or chatroom.

3. The Internet helps news and information travel faster and more freely than ever before.
 4. The PC will continue to become more powerful, less expensive and even more essential. It will be the most important tool people will use to work, and stay in touch with.
- B. 1. (a) ‘It’ refers to computer.
 (b) It was quite difficult to set up and maintain. Most of the programs it ran were slow and hard to use.
 2. Millions of PC’s are being used around the world. It is inexpensive, powerful, reliable and simple to use. Its software is easy to use. It is now used to manage finances, do the family shopping and keep track of household schedules.
 3. (a) Past twenty years have been impressive as the computer revolutionised the lives of the people.
 (b) The next twenty years will be astounding as computer will take over more and more jobs.

□ Vocabulary

- A. 1. far- reaching, 2. simple, 3. mobile, 4. flexible
 B. 2. colour, 3. neighbour, 4. favour

□ Language fun

- A. up-to-date person half-yearly magazine
 half-cooked food well-prepared plan
- B. 1. to become an architect
 2. Walking for hours
 3. to come again
 4. eating mangoes
- C. 1. made of red stone 2. with a long trunk
 3. of great virtue 4. with a kind heart
- D. 1. with slow speed 2. in a nice manner
 3. into the lake 4. outside his house
- E. 1. The importance of computer cannot be denied by anyone in our daily life.
 2. It was found too intimidating by many people.
 3. Computer is being used by us for many purposes.
 4. People have been empowered by the PCs to be more efficient.

5. Why had a lie been told by you?
6. You are advised to be watchful.
7. You are requested to let me do this.
8. You are called a fool by him.
9. Let him be informed immediately.
10. You are requested to get me some good book.
11. You are ordered to do it right now.
12. It is thought by her that he will come.
13. Let her be written a letter.
14. Is she known to you?
15. A lot of milk is contained in the jug.

F. An oven is positioned in the lower third of the oven and the oven is heated. A baking sheet is lined with parchment. Flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt are whisked together in a large bowl. Raisins are added tossing until they are coated with flour. The butter is cut in with a pastry blender or two table knives until the largest pieces of butter are about the size of peas. In a small bowl the cream and egg-yolk are stirred just to blend. All this is at once added to the flour mixture. It is stirred with a fork to begin combining the wet and dry ingredients. Then hands are used to gently knead the mixture together until all the dry ingredients are absorbed into the dough so that the dough can be gathered by you into a moist, shaggy ball. It is not to be overkneaded. This dough is sticky but is benefitted from minimal handling. The dough ball is set in the centre of the prepared baking sheet. It is patted gently into a round about 1 inch thick and 7 inches in diameter. The round is not to be made any flatter.

The round is lightly and gently cut into eight wedges with a sharp knife or a pastry scraper; the wedges are separated. The scones are brushed with egg-milk glaze and sprinkled with sugar. The scones are baked until they are deep golden and a toothpick inserted into the centre of a wedge comes out clean! The parchment is slid onto a rack and the scones are let to cool for 10 to 15 minutes before being served with clotted cream and jam.

8. Dr Kemp's visitor

□ Comprehension

A. 1. After the shots, he had been writing slackly, and with intervals of abstraction.

2. She opened the door but she found no one at the door. So she called it a runaway ring. Yes, the invisible visitor must have entered the house at this time.
 3. He observed a dark spot on the linoleum near the mat at the foot of the stairs.
 4. The voice asked Dr Kemp these words as the voice from an invisible man could have frightened Dr Kemp.
 5. The invisible man was Mr Griffin of University College.
 6. The invisible man wanted food and clothes.
 7. Dr Kemp said these words as an 'invisible man' to him was something more surprising than a ghost.
 8. The story was not told as the Invisible Man was not feeling well.
 9. The Invisible Man was not going to sleep as he feared he would be caught by fellowmen.
- B. 1. He did not believe in anything that he was unable to see.
2. The invisible man says these words as he thinks that by telling Dr Kemp that there is a fear of his being caught by fellowmen, Dr Kemp might get the idea of having him caught.

□ Vocabulary

- ❖ – He kept his nerve and brought the situation under control.
- The boys were chosen at random to play the match.
- The servant answered the door and let the visitor in.

□ Language fun

- A. 1. noun clause, 2. noun clause, 3. noun clause, 4. noun phrase, 5. noun phrase, 6. noun clause
- B.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. where he settled | Simla |
| 2. which had many beautiful pictures | book |
| 3. which is parked there | car |
| 4. who is playing | boy |
| 5. that I want | thing |
| 6. whom you want to see | girl |
| 7. whose son is in my class | man |
- C. 1. before you leave– finish
 2. after he had finished the work– went
 3. As soon as it stopped raining– went

4. where you are– stay
5. so that you may succeed– work

- D. (a) are– is, (b) station– stations, (c) in– of, (d) crowd– crowded, (e) decade– decades, (f) were– was, (g) on– in, (h) is– are, (i) love– loving, (j) concern– concerned, (k) are– is, (l) everyone–everyone’s

□ Listening skills

- ❖ Boil the beans in salted water for four minutes. Then take the beans out of water and toss them in butter. Serve them with carrots.

9. How Agra got the Taj

□ Comprehension

- A. 1. Because of the shock of his wife’s death, his hair turned grey; every Friday he went to the Kabr and lighted a lamp; he built a grand mausoleum in her memory.
2. There were problems in transporting marbles from the quarries in Makrana in Rajasthan to Burhanpur. Then, when the builders evaluated the site, they found that the black soil along the Tapti could not support the weight of a structure of the magnitude that they were planning.
3. It was the capital of the empire. So the emperor could visit the mausoleum more frequently. Its proximity to marble quarries and the presence of better soil along the Yamuna also went in its favour.
- B. 1. The mausoleum was not destined to be built at Burhanpur but at Agra.
2. Shah Jahan’s beloved wife died at Burhanpur. So he wanted a grand mausoleum in her memory at Burhanpur.
- C. A grand mausoleum was initially planned for Burhanpur. But there was the problem of transporting marbles from the quarries in Makrana in Rajasthan and the black soil along the Tapti could not support the weight of a big structure. The site at Agra was chosen because it was the capital of the Mughal empire and the emperor could visit the mausoleum more frequently. Secondly, its proximity to marble quarries and the presence of better soil along the Yamuna went in its favour.

□ Vocabulary

- A. 1. passed away, 2. manifold, 3. hunt
- B. 1.–(c), 2.–(a), 3.–(b)

□ Language fun

- A. 1. turned up, 2. turn on, 3. turned down, 4. turned into, 5. turned over, 6. Turn off, 7. turned against
- B. – He would go for a walk every morning.
– She would visit the university every Monday.
– Lions would come to the river for water during the summer.
– He would walk many miles when young.
– The birds would visit the place when it used to be green.
- C. – She helped the poor and the needy.
– I visited the city every Sunday.
– He did everything in time.
– You kept your word under all circumstances.
– The king offered alms to the poor.
- D. 1. He could not go since it was raining.
2. He failed since he did not work hard.
3. It has been raining since morning.
4. He has not been coming to school since monday.
- E. illustrious, humorous, courageous, envious, studious, virtuous, mischievous, righteous, wondrous, bigamous, beautiful, adventurous, gracious, generous, tortuous, rebellious, ruinous, furious
- #### □ Listening skills
- ❖ By this statement Bill Clinton wants to show how magnificent the Taj Mahal is.

10. Iliad

□ Comprehension

- A. 1. They were like human beings as they ate and drank and had their own families. They were also different from human beings as they were immortal, they could change their forms; they could also become invisible.
2. She threw a golden apple onto a table in the feast on which were written the words : For the fairest. This started a contest among the goddesses for the apple.

3. With the help of goddess Aphrodite he sailed to Greece where King Menelaus treated him well. As Menelaus had to leave for a nearby island, Paris and Helen fell in love. Paris succeeded in persuading Helen to leave her husband and sail to Troy.
4. After the birth of Achilles, his mother bathed him in the river Stryx, making his body invulnerable except for the heel by which his mother held him as the waters could not touch the heel. And when Paris shot a poisoned arrow at Achilles and it hit his heel, Achilles died from the wound.
5. They pretended to abandon the siege and set sail for home. But they sailed to a nearby island and hid in a harbour. Before leaving they built a huge wooden horse which was hollow. They stationed some of their best soldiers inside the horse and shut its door.
When the Trojans came to know that the Greeks had gone, they opened the gates of the city. They saw the huge wooden horse and carried it to the heart of their city. The Trojans were now celebrating their victory. There were great festivities during the day.
6. As the night approached and the city went quiet, the Greek soldiers came out of the wooden horse. They opened the gates of Troy. They set fire to the city. The fire was a signal to Greek army to return. So the Greek army that was stationed in the nearby harbour returned and entered Troy. They set the city of Troy on fire. Troy was defeated and destroyed. Menelaus took Helen back to Sparta.

B. 1.-(c), 2.-(e), 3.-(d), 4.-(b), 5.-(a)

□ Vocabulary

- A. 1. discord, 2. persuading
 B. 1. victory, 2. seize, 3. border, 4. stationed, 5. attack, 6. passer-by, 7. wrath, 8. assigned
 C. 1.-(b), 2.-(c), 3.-(a)

□ Language fun

- A. 1. The police registered a case against him after he had committed the crime.
 2. Our team had scored the required runs before it started raining.

3. She had reached the classroom before the teacher finished the lesson.
4. The birds had gone to their nests before it started raining.

- B. 1. The teacher said that trees give us clean and fresh air.
 2. They told me that they would be at my house the next day.
 3. He said that he wanted to see a horror movie.
 4. She said that she did not know how to swim.
 5. She told me that she wanted to see him.
 6. Mother told her daughter that she could not go to sleep before she did her work.
 7. Father told his son that he could act as he liked.
 8. She told them that the jug had enough milk for them both.
 9. She says that she is quite sure she can do that.
 10. He will say that this is his duty.

C. Do it yourself.

□ Listening skills

- ❖ The teacher asked me to dig a small pit and lower the seed into the pit. He asked me to cover the seed with the soil and water the seed. He advised me to keep watering the seed every day. He told me to take care after the tiny plant showed up. He said that the plant would take a couple of years to grow into a tree and then it would start bearing fruit. He also said that it was then that I reaped the fruits of my labours.

The key of the kingdom

□ Language fun

- ❖ flower, basket, bed, room, house, yard, lane, street, town, city, kingdom.

11. From Anne Frank's diary

□ Comprehension

- ❖ 1. The author of the book criticises the youth of today. However the author does not condemn the whole youth as incapable of any good. On the contrary the young people have it in their hands to make a bigger, more beautiful, and better world. However they occupy themselves with superficial things,

without giving a thought to real beauty.

2. She concealed from Daddy everything that disturbed her and she never shared her ideals with him.
3. Anne felt that older people had formed their opinions about everything and didn't waver before they acted. It was twice hard for the youth to hold their ground, and maintain their opinion.
4. She did not drop all her ideals because in spite of everything, she still believed that people were really good at heart.

□ **Vocabulary**

- ❖ nevertheless, moreover, apart from this, besides, also

□ **Language fun**

- ❖ Ireland– Irish, Finland– Finnish, Britain– British, Turkey– Turkish

□ **Composition**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Mom,

There was a phone call from Mrs Menon, your friend.

She wants you to phone her.

Radhika

12. The hound of Baskerville

□ **Comprehension**

- A. 1. Stapleton wanted to murder Sir Charles and Sir Henry so that he may get the large estate.
2. He treated the dog with infernal paint to make it look like a ferocious hound.
3. As the dog was seen by the peasants lurking about, the legend of the demon dog received a new confirmation.
4. Stapleton wanted his wife to act in the character of his sister. He wanted to use her as a decoy.
5. The dog, incited by Stapleton sprang over the gate and pursued Sir Charles who fled screaming down the Yew Alley. Sir Charles fell dead at the end of the narrow alley from heart disease and terror.

6. She wanted to warn Sir Henry of the danger. But she dared not write to warn the man as the letter might fall into Stapleton's hands and in that case her own life would be in danger. So she cut out the words which would form the message.
7. It was essential for Stapleton to have some article of Sir Henry's attire so that he could set the dog upon his track.
8. Holmes found the faint smell of scent on the warning letter and concluded that the letter had been written by a lady.
9. The narrator was puzzled how Stapleton could use a hound to frighten a young man like Sir Henry to death as he had done to the Old Sir Charles.

- B. 1. (a) 'Us' refers to Holmes and the narrator (Dr Watson).
(b) 'Very' conveys that the subject came up for discussion on the same day Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer were in London.
(c) 'Subject' refers to the case of Sir Charles' murder and the conspiracy to murder Sir Henry.
2. (a) 'Fellow' refers to Stapleton.
(b) The two lives are Sir Charles and Sir Henry.
(c) The words show that if Sir Charles and Sir Henry were dead, Stapleton would get the valuable estate.
3. (a) Sir Charles
(b) Holmes says these words as Sir Charles himself gave Stapleton to understand that his heart was weak and he could be killed by the terror of a hound.
4. (a) Stapleton had to kill two persons. One of them, Sir Charles had been killed and the other, Sir Henry was to be killed.
(b) The more difficult task was to kill Sir Henry.
5. (a) The young stranger was Sir Henry.
6. (a) 'It' refers to the new boot.
(b) 'Another' refers to the old boot.

□ **Vocabulary**

- A. 1.–(f), 2.–(e), 3.–(g), 4.–(a), 5.–(b), 6.–(d), 7.–(c)
B. 1. tour, 2. travel, 3. voyage, 4. journey, 5. trip, 6. excursion
C. 1.–(d), 2.–(f), 3.–(e), 4.–(c), 5.–(b), 6.–(a)

□ **Language fun**

- A. **fire** – He kept the stove on the fire.
– The master fired his maid as she was not working well.
plan – There is a plan to set up a health resort here.
– He plans to go to the hill.
hound – The hound was chasing the deer.
– The deer was hounded by the wolf.
hunt – A hunt has been launched by the police to catch the culprits.
– The police will hunt down the culprits.
leave – He is on two days' leave.
– Are you going to leave for Delhi?
head – He is the head of the school.
– He has been heading the school for ten years.
treat – The beautiful sight was a treat to the eye.
– He treated us well.
tweet – Do you hear the tweet of the bird?
– The bird tweets in the morning.
twitter – Do you hear the twitter of the bird?
– The bird twitters in the morning.
- B. 1. In his childhood, he used to fight over trifles.
2. The ferocity of the lion overaws all other animals.
3. The honesty of this man is an example to all.
4. Orange is a juicy fruit.
5. All of them lauded the bravery of the child.
- C. 1. She asked him what it was.
2. I asked her if she was going.
3. She asked me which way my school was.
4. I asked her if it was going to rain.
5. She asked him if he was not afraid of a lion.
6. The teacher asked the students if they didn't like to go on a picnic.
7. You asked me when I found it convenient to come.

8. I asked him if he could not come here.
9. The mother asked the child what it wanted to eat.
10. She asked me if I had gone to see him.
- D. 1. She exclaimed that the elephant was big.
2. She exclaimed that she looked very beautiful.
3. She exclaimed that it was a pleasant weather.
4. You exclaimed joyfully that you had won.
5. She exclaimed sadly that he was no more.
- E. 1. The teacher asked the student why he was late that day.
The student replied that he was sorry. He would never be late again.
2. Minni asked the shopkeeper if he had storybooks. He told her that he had some good comics.
Minni asked the shopkeeper if she could see one.
The shopkeeper told her that she could see them at the shelf.
- F. 1. self contained 2. well known
3. long awaited 4. ill conceived
5. chicken hearted 6. hen pecked
7. narrow minded

□ **Listening Skills**

- ❖ brutal, gloomy, savage, diabolical

□ **Project work**

- A. **Name** : S. K. Mitra
Educational Qualification: BA
Year : 2010
Division : Ist (75%)
Name of the University : University of Delhi
Extra-curricular activities :
Participated in the state-level football tournament

13. An island of trees

□ **Comprehension**

- ❖ 1. Koki's grandmother wants to emphasize that plants and trees love her grandfather with as much tenderness as he loves them.
2. According to an English man a papiha seems to be shouting that it is getting very

hot. This is because the weather in India is hotter than that in England.

3. She has a feeling that the trees whisper among themselves and invite her to come nearer. So she has a feeling that the trees know her.

□ Vocabulary

A. six-legged, right-handed, short-sighted, well-maintained, half-filled, hand-driven, fun-hearted, long-beaked, clean-shaven, snow-capped

B 2. six-legged insect 3. long-beaked
4. well-maintained 5. right-handed
6. half-hearted 7. clean-shaven
8. hand-driven 9. short-sighted
10. snow-capped

C. *Trees*– walking again, red plumes, creeping, green paradise,

Animals/Birds– artists, gossipy, munching, wander about the kitchen

□ Language fun

- A. 1. I feel like having a cup of coffee.
2. She felt like dancing.
3. They did not feel like playing.
- B. – In childhood I went to play football there.
– She walked down this road humming old songs.
- C. – She would visit my house on weekends.
– He would feel angry over trifles.
- D. – Would you pass me the book?
– Would you let me know it all?
- E. 1. as far as, 2. as long as, 3. as soon as, 4. as well as
- F. 1. Indian-history teacher
2. Indian history-teacher
3. un-American
4. well-read person
- G. 1. She has two pets– a cat and a dog.
2. The girl in her twenties– a real beauty she was.
3. Old and young, high and low– all were present.
- H. 1. Ritu said to Minu, 'Did you say "yes" or "no"?'
2. Minu said, 'I said "yes" to Mohit and "no" to Rohit.'

3. Ritu said, 'Don't you think Rohit will be annoyed at your "no"?'

4. Minu said, 'No, I don't think so. In fact Rohit never expected a "yes".'

□ Listening skills

❖ deforestation-3, damages-2, apportion-4, various-1

□ Speaking fun

❖ (a) men not to cut, (b) trees, (c) visit, (d) increase, (e) birds

□ Let's create

C. *Trees*– JACKFRUIT, TAMARIND, BANYAN, PEEPUL

Birds/animals– PHEASANT, BULBUL, SQUIRREL, CUCKOO, MYNA, DEER

Daffodils

□ Language fun

- A. 1. 'Crowd' refers to daffodils.
2. The poet refers to daffodils.
- B. 1.–(d), 2.–(c), 3.–(a), 4.–(b)
- C. 1. never ending, 2. at once, 3. company
- D. – as high as a hill – as sweet as honey
– as cold as ice – as white as snow
- E. continuous as the stars that shine
- F. – Daffodils tossing their heads in springly dance
– Trees fluttering and dancing in the breeze

□ Listening skills

- ❖ 1. **fast** The boy is fast. (adj.)
 She ran fast. (adv.)
2. **straight** The road is straight. (adj.)
 Lie straight. (adv.)
3. **high** The building is high. (adj.)
 The plane flew high. (adv.)
4. **hard** He believes in hard work. (adj.)
 He works hard. (adv.)
5. **monthly** This is a monthly magazine. (adj.)
 This magazine is published monthly. (adv.)
6. **early** He is an early riser. (adj.)
 He gets up early. (adv.)

5. I'll not go if it rains.
 6. He left as soon as it stopped raining.
- H.
1. digging (verb)
 2. digging (adjective)
 3. packing (gerund)
 4. firing (adjective)
 5. withering (adjective)
 6. launching (gerund)
 7. scrambling (verb)
 8. digging (gerund)
 9. bracing (verb)
 10. billowing (gerund)
 11. combing (adjective), bombing (gerund)
 12. advancing (adjective), fighting (gerund), defending (adjective)
- I.
1. stolen (adjective), recovered (verb), restored (verb)
 2. drowned (verb), fished (verb)
 3. overcome (verb), supposed (verb)
 4. driven (verb), polluted (verb)
 5. tired (adjective)
 6. treated (verb)

15. The Last Leaf

□ Comprehension

- A.
1. Sue and Johnsy had met at the table of an Eighth Street restaurant and found their tastes in art, chicory salad and bishop sleeves common. So they decided to live together.
 2. In May, pneumonia stalked about the colony.
 3. The doctor said that Johnsy had one chance in ten to live. And that chance was for her to want to live.
 4. Johnsy was counting backwards as the leaves fell from the ivy vine. She had a feeling that with each falling leaf her death was coming near and that she would die as the last leaf falls.
 5. Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor beneath Sue and Johnsy's studio. On the night the last leaf fell, Behrman painted a leaf on the wall so that Johnsy could not know that the last leaf too had fallen.
 6. It was Behrman's masterpiece that saved

Johnsy's life. Seeing the last leaf holding to life, Johnsy too developed a willingness to hold on to life.

In the cold winter he spent the night painting the last leaf on the wall. He developed pneumonia the same night and died a few days later.

- B.
1. The doctor here wants to emphasize that when a patient loses hope of survival, even the medicines lose half their curative power.
 2. When a patient feels that he is just going to die, he starts feeling most lonely.

□ Vocabulary

- A. psychology, psychiatry
 B. 1.-(c), 2.-(d), 3.-(a), 4.-(b)
 C. 1.-(b), 2.-(c), 3.-(a), 4.-(d)

□ Language fun

- A. 1. whose, 2. who, 3. whom, 4. which, 5. that, 6. who, 7. whom, 8. whose, 9. which, 10. whom, 11. who, 12. which
 B. 1. whom, 2. whom, 3. whom, 4. Who, 5. who, 6. whom
 C. 1. can, 2. might, 3. will, 4. would, 5. was, 6. may, 7. could, 8. might, 9. stopped, 10. overtook, 11. will, 12. walked, 13. was, 14. may, 15. came
 D. 1. had stopped, 2. stopped, 3. had finished, 4. left, 5. had ended
 E. 1. ocean, 2. wind, 3. waves, 4. Death

The great brown owl

□ Language fun

- ❖ crow- clever, fox- cunning, lion- brave, camel- the ship of the desert, pigeon- a symbol of peace, nightingale- a singing bird, wolf- cunning, lamb- gentle, kitten- playful, dog- faithful

16. The open window

□ Comprehension

- A.
1. Framton went to Mrs Sappleton's house to make acquaintances as he was new to the place.
 2. He got to meet Mrs Sappleton's niece, Vera first.
 3. Vera said that three years ago Mrs Sappleton's husband and her two young

brothers went off through the window for their day's shooting and they never came back. They were all engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog.

4. Framton was relieved to see the girl's aunt as the girl's mention of the tragedy had scared him.
5. Framton said that the doctors had ordered him complete rest, an absence of mental excitement, and avoidance of anything in the nature of violent physical exercise.
6. Framton ran away when he saw three figures walking towards the window. He feared that the advancing figures were ghosts.
7. Vera explained that she thought the man was scared of the dog, Spaniel. She said that the man had told her that he had a horror of dogs as he was once hunted by pariah dogs into a cemetery and had to spend the night there in a newly dug grave with the dogs snarling and grinning and foaming just above him.

- B.
1. 'Total strangers' were the persons his sister wanted him to visit to make acquaintances.
 2. He regretted that he had to visit strangers.
 3. The author wants to say that there seem to be some males living in the house.
 4. A country spot or countryside is a village.
 5. The arrival of the aunt was taken as a relief by Framton as he was scared.
 6. She wanted to scare Framton.
 7. Mr Framton is talking to Mrs Sappleton. 'They' refers to 'doctors'.
 8. The author means to say that Framton rushed out very fast.
 9. (a) 'Her' refers to Vera.
(b) Vera took no time in cooking up an explanation for Framton's departure. So the author gives this statement.

□ **Vocabulary**

- A. 1. **put up with**– I cannot put up with a person like him.

2. **out of place**– Bad incidents are out of place in this peaceful region here.
3. **more than ever**– He wants more than ever now to retreat to hills.
4. **as far as**– As far as I am concerned, I'm hardly interested.
5. **give way**– The roof gave way due to heavy rains.
6. **get on one's nerves**– The loud music gets on my nerves.
7. **dash off**– He dashed off as soon as he got the message.
8. **at short notice**– She can arrange everything at short notice.
9. **used to**– He is used to living in crowded places.

- B.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>divi</u> sion | 2. <u>treach</u> erous |
| 3. <u>endea</u> vour | 4. <u>retreat</u> |
| 5. <u>suffic</u> ient | 6. <u>delusi</u> on |
| 7. <u>cemet</u> ery | 8. <u>sympath</u> etic |
| 9. <u>pursue</u> | |

- C. (a) fear, (b) awe, (c) horror, (d) scare

- D. (1) formal, (2) informal, (3) informal, (4) formal, (5) informal

□ **Language fun**

- A. (a) walks, (b) an, (c) were, (d) was, (e) was, (f) see, (g) sprung, (h) was, (i) trees, (j) refreshing
- B. (a) were, (b) by, (c) the, (d) into, (e) be, (f) and, (g) are, (h) is, (i) the, (j) the, (k) of, (l) be, (m) will, (n) to, (o) to
- C.
1. There was a rail accident but no one was injured fortunately.
 2. She bought a toy of red and green colour for her son.
 3. The man who was accused of murder was sent to jail by the judge.
 4. We want a governess not below 35 years for our child.
 5. He shot himself with a gun after writing a suicide note.