



Teacher's Manual



Let's Learn ENGLISH

Author
Shikha Sharma
Arun Sharma

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Chapter-1 : The Little Black Boy

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. My soul is white meant that though the boy's mother gave birth to him in the southern forest of Africa. Therefore he is black but only his skin is black while his soul is white. (The whiteness here represented purity.)
2. The mother pointed to the east while speaking to the child.
3. The God gives away the heat of the Sun.
4. After the cloud will vanish, the children will hear his voice, saying : "come out from the grove, my love, care, and round my golden tent like lambs rejoice."
5. The term "silver hair" means having hair of silver colour.

Chapter-2 : I Have a Dream

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. (✓); 2. (✓); 3. (×); 4. (×); 5. (×)
- C.** 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D.** 1. Martin Luther King advised to Negroes that they must forever conduct their struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. They must not allow their creative protest to degenerate into physical violence.
2. It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and underestimate the determination of the Negro.
3. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights.
4. It is obvious today that America had defaulted on this promissory note in so far as her citizens of colour are concerned. Instead of honouring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad cheque which has come back marked 'insufficient funds.'

Chapter-3 : Everything for the Best

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. The kingdom was being administered by the king's advisor as



well as close friend Pratap Singh and his ministers. Carwan-loads brought daily wealth into his capital.

2. Pratap explained that everything is for the best. He was optimistic to the care and no hardships in life had any discouraging effect on him because he would always look at the positive side of the worst adversity.
3. When the king was on hunting expedition he started feeling thirsty and hungry while pursuing a deer in the forest. At length, he discovered a solitary wood apple. When he tried to cut the apple as luck would have it, the sword slipped from his hand and he cut off his finger.
4. The king got angry with his advisor because when he showed him his severed finger to his advisor, the advisor said his favourite statement that everything is for the best.
5. The tribesmen of the jungle who in the last day of their great annual festival were seeking a sacrificial victim for the tiger Goddess. They were delighted to find the king, seized him bound his hands and feet and carried him away.
6. The tribal chief send for the priest because he was pleased with the catching of the king as a victim. He decided that blue blood would be an excellent offering to the supreme deity.
7. The person who was chosen for the sacrifice should be perfect in all respects according to the rules of the tribe. But when the old priest noticed that one of the fingers on the king's left hand was missing, he told everyone that the prisoners body is not fit for sacrifice.
8. The advisor's misfortune proved to be his luck for if he had known of the king's peril he would have come to the king's aid and been overcome by the numerous tribesmen, thus serving as a substitute victim.
9. Do it yourself.

Chapter-4 : Forest Fires

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Burning matchstick and a campfire.



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2. he didn't care for the forest at all.
3. that the forest fire spreaded quietly and secretly.
4. that the passerby didn't care to put out the fire.
5. the passerby had no time to stare.
- C. 1. The forest fire spreaded when someone dropped a burning matchstick unnoticed by the way or when someone failed to built a campfire and failed to put it out.
2. (a) The person didn't care about the forest.
(b) The person hadn't stared it and,
(c) The person had not time to spare.

Chapter-5 : A Tiger in the House

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (d)
B. 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (T)
C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
D. 1. The tiger cub found by the grandfather in hunting expedition was about eighteen inches long hiding among the intricate roots of a banyan tree.
2. When Ruskin Bond came to live with grandfather he became one of the tiger's favourites with a crafty look in his glittering eyes and his body crouching he would creep closer.
3. The tiger's favourite place in the house was the drawing room and he would make himself comfortable on the long sofa, reclining there with great dignity and snarling at anybody who tried to get him off.
4. When Timothy was six months old he grew steadily less friendly when out for a walk with the narrator he would try to steal away to stalk a cat or someone's pet Pekinese.

Chapter-6 : The Cherry Tree

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c); 5. (d)
B. 1. Himalayan; 2. Rs. 10; 3. mustard; 4. Grandfather's; 5. two feet
C. 1. (T); 2. (T); 3. (T); 4. (F); 5. (F)
D. 1. When Rakesh offered some cherries to his grandfather, he picked one cherry from Rakesh's hand. Rakesh promptly ate



the other two and then placed the seed on the palm of his hand and studied it. Then his grandfather asked him to put it to some use and he planted the seed in the ground.

2. When cherry tree was about two feet high a goat entered the garden and ate all the leaves only the main stem and two thin branches remained. But it continued to grow when new leaves appeared on the tree, a woman cutting grass cut the cherry tree in two.
3. Yes, Rakesh look after the cherry plant by watering it regularly.
4. same as 2.
5. Do it yourself.

Chapter-7 : Joy of Palanquin Bearers

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c)
- B.** 1. flower, bird
2. she floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream
 3. she falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride.
 4. pearl
 5. By singing a song, the palanquin bearers want to escape from the weariness of the journey.

Chapter-8 : The Diamond Necklace

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Monsieur Loisel was willing to give up the money that he had been saving to buy a gun and give it to Madame Loisel so that she could buy a new dress.
2. madame Loisel was always unhappy with her life as she believed that she deserved to be very rich and live a luxurious life. All this however remained a dream.
 3. Monsieur and Madame Loisel have been sent to the prison because they lost the borrowed diamond necklace. They could have been accused of stealing it.
 4. Monsieur and Madame Loisel had to buy a new necklace when they could not find the necklace that they borrowed.

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5. Madame Loisel sold everything they had and borrowed the rest of the amount to buy a new necklace.
 6. They sold their house and moved into a smaller one. Monsieur Loisel worked two jobs and Madame Loisel had to do the house work all by herself.
 7. Madame Loisel found out that the diamond necklace which she had lost was in fact not a real one, but an imitation.
 8. Madame Loisel's life became more difficult as she grew up. Her greed and desire for a better life ultimately made them poor, and she lost all her beauty that she was proud of.

Chapter-9 : Life of Working Children

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Mumbai; 2. scared, hungry; 3. hungry, lost; 4. streets
- C.** 1. Do it yourself.
2. The parents are contacted by someone they know. This person promises the family a better life for their children and promises to send the children to school. But in reality, they sell the children to people who force them to work in factories.
 3. Working children are usually homeless children. They don't get enough food and basic amenities of life. They don't have access to education too.
 4. In factories they are forced to work under horrible conditions. They work for long hours sometimes for 16 hours a day. There are times when they are not given fresh food to eat. They are being punished for doing something wrong or is not working fast.
 5. The abandoned children live with very bad conditions. They sometimes go hungry. Sometimes they even have to look for food in the garbage.
 6. Do it yourself.

Chapter-10 : The Raven and The Fox

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)



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- B.** 1. (x) 2. (✓) 3. (x) 4. (x) 5. (x)
- C.** 1. Morsel
2. he could get that.
3. that he sings melodiously.
4. he opened his beak in his foolish pride.
5. he should not listen to flattery.
- D.** 1. The Raven's flaw of giving in to flattery made him open his mouth to sing.
2. The lesson is that we shouldn't fall for flattery and the price here was the cheese for the fox.
3. The fox preached moral principles to the Raven instead of just running away with the morsel because it was easy to fool the crow with him not so appealing beauty.

Chapter-11 : Gift of Talking to Birds

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a)
- B.** 1. speak to birds and understand their language.
2. A flock of birds which sat near his window
3. everyone thought that he had killed the sheep
4. the jailer's test by telling him what the bird said when they saw the rice on the roof.
5. inviting him to study with the princes, and making him a high ranking official when he grew up.
- C.** 1. The western border of the land is going to be attacked soon by the enemies carrying banners who are armed with bows and spears. This border is not protected by the soldiers, and there is no warder stationed there.
2. These lines are chirped by the birds that were flying over the jail. They see the rice spread over the roof. They tell other birds about it. Half of the rice is soaked in sweet water and the other half in salt water. The birds ask the other birds to stop and eat a little rice.
- D.** 1. If the jailer had gone to the magistrate with a simple explanation that Kong Hia Chiang could speak to the birds



and knew of the coming attack, the magistrate would not have believed him. And if Kong Hia Chiang was lying and then proven wrong, then the jailer would have been punished for wasting the magistrate's time.

4. The magistrate and the king not believed Kong Hia Chiang then they would not have sent soldiers to guard the western border. The enemies would have then defeated the king's army.

Chapter-12 : The Pocket Money

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. work; 2. scripture; 3. apologise; 4. Algebra, Geometry; 5. Christmas
- C.** 1. Mr. Smith was complaining about the public services that they don't do their work properly and at time.
2. Because he was a senior professional and he was well-behaved and punctual whereas Ernest and uncle Thomas work always in hot water.
3. Ernest reluctant to show his report to his father. His excuse was that he was waiting till after supper to show it to his father.
4. The boy came to Ernest's house to tell Ernest about the mixing up of their report cards and to get his report card back.
5. Yes, uncle believed what the boy had said about the mixing up of report cards because he knew that Ernest was pretty low in the Form and he was good at Art and Woodwork. He also knew that Ernest himself suspected that the report card wasn't actually his because of the high grade that was scored in all the subjects except Art and Woodwork.
6. When Uncle Tom had lighted his pipe with the burning card, Ernest warned him about his anger. Then Uncle Tom remarked that he always used to get into trouble and so it was all right.
7. Do it yourself.
8. Do it yourself.

Chapter-13 : The Village Blacksmith

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- B.** 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T); 5. (T); 6. (F)
- C.**
1. The poet describes the blacksmith as a large, strong man with crisp long, black hair and a tanned face. He has large and sinewy hands. The muscles of his brawny arms are compared to iron bands to emphasise the Blacksmith's physical strength.
 2. The blacksmith works from morning till night. His face is tanned and his brow is wet with honest sweat.
 3. The children like to pass by the smithy while on their way home from school and look in through his door.
 4. The children coming from school love to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar in the smithy.
 5. The poet uses the following words to show the strength of the blacksmith : Mighty, large and sinewy hands, muscles of his brawny arms and strong as iron bands etc.

Chapter-14 : Mountaineering

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B.** **1924** – Sandy Irvine and George Mallory lost their lives in an unsuccessful attempt to climb Mt. Everest.
- 1953** – Tenzing Norgay of Nepal and Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand conquered Mt. Everest.
- 1982** – Inglis and a fellow climber Phil Doole were trapped in an ice cave for fourteen days on Mt. Cook.
- 2010** – Inglis won a silver medal in cycling at the Sydney Paralympics in 2010.
- C.**
1. The precautions that Mark Inglis took during his climb to the summit was to carry a spare set of legs and equipment to make necessary repairs as he was a double amputee. He also made sure to take two strong sticks for support while he was climbing and boots with spikes.
 2. When one artificial leg had broken earlier during the climb, Inglis described it as 'a minor hiccup.'

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3. The inspiring message Mark Inglis gave by his astounding feat is that one faces with determination, perseverance and a step-by-step approach, it is possible to achieve incredible accomplishments and overcome limitations.
 4. Between losing his legs and standing on the summit of Mount Everest, Mark had carved out careers as a scientist, a world recognised winemaker, business innovator, trekking guide and a leading international motivator.

English-7

Chapter-1 : The Echoing Green

- A.**
1. becomes more beautiful.
 2. welcome the spring
 3. were reminiscing the olden days
 4. the thought of being old and fear of death
 5. no more sports are seen
- B.**
1. Skylark and thrush fly high in the air while the birds of bush like sparrows remain near the ground.
 2. Old John and his friends said : such were the joys when we were all girls and boys in our youth time were seen on the echoing green.
 3. The reference to the birds in the last stanza is symbolic to the nest. The nesting birds represent purity and peace.
 4. We can see similar scene of children playing and old people reminiscing their childhood days in parks, gardens and other playgrounds.

Chapter-2 : The Desire of Freedom

- A.**
1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- B.**
1. its cage wishes to be free
and only freedom is what it desires
outside is vast and cruel
from its cage, its desires
 2. would be little to eat
cage grain is served enough

open a hunter may be out with his net

desire to be free is ever tough

- C. 1. The world is full of seas, rivers and waterfalls.
2. In outside world there would be little to eat for the birds.
3. The desire of the bird in the cage is to be free.
4. When the cage will open, the bird will get fly away.
5. Do it yourself.

Chapter-3 : The Auspicious Elephant

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (d); 6. (a)
B. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (f); 4. (a); 5. (b); 6. (c)
C. 1. cruel; 2. elephants; 3. elephant; 4. irritated, people; 5. Varanasi
D. 1. (×); 2. (×); 3. (✓); 4. (✓); 5. (×)
E. 1. The white elephant in the possession of the king was her favourite because it had all the features of a great human being and it looked almost divine with a six inches wide halo around its forehead.
2. The mahout decorated the elephant with colourful patterns on its body. Some people were so impressed with the halo of the elephant that instead of garlanding the king, they began to throw their garlands on the elephant while others were so charmed with its beauty that they began to praise it loudly.
3. The king thought of a wicked plan that would make the elephant's death as an accident. He decide to take the elephant to the mountain Vepulla and then make it fall in the forceful waterfall.
4. The mahout told the king that the elephant knows to perform many kinds of tricks. Yes, he was right in a way in saying so because he was unaware of the wicked plan of the king and was just appreciating the elephant.
5. The king of Varanasi after getting the news of the arrival of the auspicious elephant rushed out to welcome the king. He realised that it was not an ordinary elephant. He addressed the elephant with respect.

Chapter-4 : The Old Gumbie Cat

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- B.** 1. (×); 2. (✓); 3. (✓); 4. (✓); 5. (×); 6. (✓)
- C.** 1. The word Gumbie cat means 'Idiot cat'.
2. The Gumbie cat begins her work at the end of the day. When the days hustle and bustle are over.
3. The Gumbie cat likes to sit on the window-sill or anything flat and smooth. She sits on the stairs on the steps, on the mat, beside the hearth, on the bed or on the poets hat.
4. The coat of the Gumbie cat is of the tabby kind having tiger stripes and leopard spots.
5. The writer of the poem Gumbie cat is T.S. Eliot.

Chapter-5 : A Fellow Traveller

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (d)
- B.** 1. train; 2. became aware; 3. entered; 4. vanity; 5. avoided; 6. warming, superiority; 7. paper
- C.** 1. (✓); 2. (×); 3. (×); 4. (✓); 5. (✓)
- D.** 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- E.** 1. According to the author, the pleasant sense of freedom about being alone in a railway compartment is that a person is fully free to do what he likes.
2. The author decided not to kill his fellow traveller because his fellow traveller was very cunning and saved himself carefully from the every attack of the author. He spared his fellow traveller because he had developed affection for his fellow traveller.
3. The author decided to practise the qualities of magnanimity and mercy. He could recover his prestige by showing his kindness and generosity to the fellow traveller.
4. A mosquito was the author's fellow traveller. The author developed a kind of distant relationship with the mosquito. It was based on mutual obligation.

Chapter-6 : Mice on a Train (A Play)

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b)

- B.** 1. (a) Bickhun says this to the elderly man.
 (b) The above lines tell us that the speaker is rude and inconsiderate.
 (c) He tells the boys that all the other coaches are full.
2. (a) Bickhun says this to the elderly man.
 (b) The boys have eaten the food.
 (c) He remains calm and says that if he had known about the rats he would have come better stocked.
3. (a) 'We' refers to the boys who are on their way to their school.
 (b) The elderly gentleman, who had joined the boys at Arkhola, is the listener.
 (c) This tells us that the elderly man has won over the boys' affection and they wish to be taught by him.
- C.** 1. The boys were in an agitated mood because they did not want a new Sanskrit teacher.
 2. An elderly man boarded the train. He was carrying a bedroll, a few bundles, a big trunk and two large earthen pots. The boys opposed his entry saying that there was no place in the coach. The man said he would sit in a corner and not bother them all.
 3. When the elderly man get off at Asansol to have a wash, the boys ate up all his food from the pots and claimed that rats had carried them away.
 4. They discovered that the elderly man was their new Sanskrit teacher. They wished to be taught by him and not Kalikumar Tarkalankar, but in reality, he was master Tarkalankar himself.

Chapter-7 : I Had Gone a – Begging

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (c)
- B.** 1. from door to door, at the end, evil days, with wealth smiled at held out, had to give, a little grown in the evening, at a distance, wept bitterly
- C.** 1. Do it yourself.

2. Do it yourself.

Chapter-8 : The Blue Umbrella

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c)
- B.** 1. (×); 2. (✓); 3. (×); 4. (✓)
- C.** 1. (ii); 2. (i); 3. (iv); 4. (vi); 5. (v); 6. (iii)
- D.** 1. Binya was a girl who belonged to the mountains, to the part of Himalayas known as Garhwal. She was a well-built girl or otherwise strappy for a girl. Her complexion was fair, she had rosy cheeks with dark eyes and black hair tied in a pigtail. She wore pretty glass bangles on her wrists and a necklace of glass beads.
2. Binya got the blue umbrella in exchange for her necklace.
3. Ram Bharosa, a tea shop owner near the bus stand is one among the villagers who is also attracted to the umbrella. Soon his wanting turns into greed and before anything else, he has set his mind to steal it from Binya when another kid volunteers to bring it to him for three rupees.
4. Bijju was Binya's brother while Rajoram manages to steal the umbrella, Binya notices him on time and rushes behind the thief. Bijju arrived at the right time and caught hold on Rajaram. They both fell into a stream. The umbrella got off from Rajaram's hands and began to flow away. Binya chased the umbrella and she got it.
5. Do it yourself.

Chapter-9 : The Race

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (×); 2. (✓); 3. (✓); 4. (×); 5. (✓); 6. (×)
- C.** 1. black sheep; 2. pent-up emotions; 3. ups and downs; 4. never give up; 5 aim; 6. beginning.
- D.** 1. Tarun was a mediocre student. His grades could barely satisfy his parents. And, he was not a good singer, dancer, painter or even an actor.
2. Tarun was very good at running and always wanted to become an athlete.

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3. Tarun released his anger by running for hours, be it day or night. Whenever he felt sad and lonely, he exhausted himself by running.
 4. At the park, Traun met Ram Narayan, an Olympic medal winner for 400 metre race in 1960's. Both Tarun and Ram Narayan have passion for running in common between them.
 5. On the track, there was a shallow path. As he was running fast, Tarun didn't notice that and he slipped. He got up fast because he didn't want to lose the race. But he slipped again. He got up again, tried very hard but he fell again and started crying. He was the last kid on the track now. But he didn't give up and finished the race.
 6. Though he finished last in the race, the coach Ram Narayan recognised the fire within him and agreed to train him.

Chapter-10 : Heroic Deed of Casabianca

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B.** 1. began spreading and they engulfed the ship like a fog.
2. he could leave his post.
3. continued to stand at his post
4. was dead
5. torn and scattered.
6. the young and faithful heart of casabianca.
- C.** 1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

Chapter-11 : The Adventures of Tintin

- A.** 1. Herge, Geroges Remi; 2. 10th January 1929, Land of the Soviets; 3. Snowy, captain Haddock and the eccentric professor calculus; 4. honest, decent, compassionate and kind.
- B.** **1929** : Tintin first appeared in print
1930 : Japanese invasion of China.
1976 : Tintin's last completed Adventure appeared.
1983 : Herge's death

2004 : Tintin's 75th Anniversary

- C. 1. (c)
2. The creator, Herge knew the importance of accurate research and he took care to place Tintin in a real and believable world. Clippings from magazines, visits to museums, consultation with experts, all contributed to the successful shaping of his lovable character, Tintin.
 3. Herge used the supporting characters to create a realistic world in which to set his protagonists adventures. To further the realism and continuity, characters recur throughout the series.
 4. A silver 10-euro coin depicting Tintin and Snowy was minted specially for the 75th anniversary in 2004. In honour of this endearing comic character.
 5. People like Tintin because he is the endearing character and adolescence with no known family. He is a journalist and adventurous and a detective rolled into one. Tintin and his gang have escaped the jaws of death many times. He is courageous, hesitates to confront the forces of evil and protect the weak.

Chapter-12 : An Astrologer's Day

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Jaggery-coconut; 2. pies; 3. vaguely; 4. shop; 5. crowd
- C. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (d); 5. (a)
- D. 1. The astrologer recognised Guru Nayak but he didn't recognize the astrologer.
2. The man gave the astrologer an Anna and asked the astrologer to answer his questions and if he doesn't answer satisfactorily he will have to return the anna with interest. At the same time if the astrologer is able to answer the questions satisfactorily, he would give him eight annas.
 3. In order to earn his living, the astrologer picked the profession of becoming an astrologer. Although he had no knowledge of stars of universe still he used to sit under the tamarind tree

and foretold the future of the people.

4. The astrologer was a young man when he had to leave his village. He was then a silly youth. One day he had a quarrel with another boy of his village after drinking and gambling. The astrologer tried to kill the boy with a knife and then pushed him into a well thinking him to be dead.
5. His wife decided to buy some jaggery and coconut to prepare some sweets for her child.

Chapter-13 : In the Bazaars of Hyderabad

A.

article	substance it is made of	Colour	the people handling it
turbans	×	crimson, silver	merchants
tunics	brocade	purple	merchants
mirror	amber	×	merchants
daggers	jade	×	merchants
saffron, lentil and rice	×	×	vendors
sandalwood, henna and spice	×	×	maidens
chessmen	×	×	pedlars
dice	ivory	×	pedlars
wristlets, anklets and rings	gold	×	goldsmiths
bells	gold	×	goldsmiths
scabbard	gold	×	goldsmiths
girdles	gold	×	goldsmiths

- B.** 1. dancer
2. Do it yourself.
- C.** Do it yourself.

Chapter-14 : A Career Woman

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (d); 6. (d)
- B.** 1. Zenith Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
2. MBA degree
3. traditional modern
4. women
- C.** 1. Sheila Prasad is a self-made woman. Her sincerity and hardwork helped her grow from an executive trainer to managing director of Zenith Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

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2. Sheila Prasad is a harmonious blend of traditional and modern. She is an achiever professionally but is equally dedicated to her family as well.
 3. The new assignment was a challenging one as there were already other major players in the private sector.
 4. Sheila's husband Prasad is a firm believer in the equality of men and women and is extremely understanding and supportive of his wife in all her activities.
 5. Sheila is the perfect role model to any aspiring career woman. She wants to act as a catalyst in bringing about a positive change in the environment and she has learned to be dynamic and set trends.

English-8

Chapter-1 : Let me Live My Life

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B.** difficult, defeated, hopes, boy, people, adventures, uncertain, faith, willingness, reward, last

Chapter-2 : The Pandora's Box

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- B.** 1. curious; 2. prometheus; 3. inquisitive; 4. mythology; 5. Pandora box
- C.** 1. Candy Jane's had an old neighbour who was a gardener but everyone called him Professor Boogle because he loved to read.
2. Zeus was the most powerful God.
3. When Pandora opened the box, all the evil in the world came out.
4. Pandora means the one who bears all gifts.
5. King asked for a wish that whatever he touched should turn into gold. So everything he touched-turned into gold. Then one day, his daughter touched him and she at once turned into gold.

Chapter-3 : Adolf

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. (ii); 2. (iii); 3. (iv); 4. (v); 5. (i)
- C.** 1. (✓); 2. (×); 3. (✓); 4. (×)
- D.** 1. The children show their happiness and wonder when their father brought a little rabbit one spring morning. They expressed their excitement enquiring about the rabbit with their father. They simply loved it.
2. The father found the rabbit in the field path beside his dead mother rabbit and two dead little ones.
3. Do it yourself.
4. The children had a secret affection for the rabbit but the mother did not want it in the home. She asked them to throw it into the field. The children wrapped the rabbit in a piece of flannel and put it under the fire place. It was later moved to the scullery to hide it from mother.

Chapter-4 : The Golden Daffodils

- A.** 1. a host of golden daffodils; 2. beside the lake and beneath the trees; 3. fluttering and dancing; 4. he is sad or worried; 5. cloud, vales and hills, crowd
- B.** 1. moving quickly and lightly; 2. cheerful; 3. part of coast; 4. serious; 5. valleys; 6. extreme happiness; 7. delight; 8. state of being alone
- C.** 1. William Wordsworth is the writer of the 'The Golden Daffodils'.
2. The daffodils were growing over hills and vales.
3. (a) Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
(b) Twinkle on the milky way
4. The poet reminded of the thing that the daffodils were so many that they seemed endless.

Chapter-5 : A Sailor and His Pet

- A.** 1. Meeting people always made them cranky.
2. he was very intelligent and could speak like humans.
3. he did not like anybody other than Johny Jay.

4. she was saved by a talking bird.

- B.** 1. Macaws are a kind of South American parrot. They are of different colours. They are very intelligent and can also be taught to speak.
2. The following indicate that Johnny Jay and Crazy Coot were not used to living among lots of people :
- (a) They preferred to live alone in their cabin on the island of Guana when they were on land.
- (b) Johnyn Jay kept only one constant company for many years and that was his pet macaw, Crazy Coot.
3. If Miss May would have woken up while the thief was robbing the parlour, he might have hurt or wounded her to escape being caught.
4. The thief got stunned at hearing the tone of police siren and gunshots from Crazy Coot, as he wasn't expecting anyone else apart from Missy May in the parlour. This shocked him and he stood as if he had turned into stone.
5. We think that people decide on which kind of pet to keep, based on their own living patterns and their want of companionship. Some people have preferences driven by their security need too.

Chapter-6 : The Man Who Turned into a Donkey

- A.** 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. (✓); 2. (×); 3. (✓); 4. (✓); 5. (✓)
- C.** 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- D.** 1. The two thieves decided to replace the man's donkey with one of them and let the man thanked them for it.
2. The thief told to the man that he was man's donkey but now he is a man again. Because one night in a fit of rage, he began to beat her own mother with a stick. The mother also become angry and asked the God to turn him into a donkey and then the man purchased the donkey i.e. the thief.
3. When the owner of the donkey heard the thief's story, he asked him for forgiveness and also gave him some money to

buy food and drink.

4. When the owner of the donkey got home, his wife was surprised to see him alone. But since she was a very simple woman, so she also asked for forgiveness from God and advised her husband to buy another donkey.
5. The owner didn't buy his donkey back because he thought that he again started drinking and beating his poor old mother.

Chapter-7 : Ring Out, Wild Bells

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B.** Do it yourself.
- C.** Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. Ring out Wild Bells is about the new year and all the ways the world could change for better.
2. Alfred Lord Tennyson wrote the poem 'Ring Out, Wild Bells'.
3. In his poem Tennyson portrays a deep appreciation for the natural world and his writings often celebrate the beauty and power of nature.
4. The poet describes the creature as sleeping an "ancient dreamless" sleep, one that has gone uninterrupted for a very long time.
5. Do it yourself.

Chapter-8 : Sadness of A Lonely Boy

- A.** 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (c)
- B.** 1. always stay united and support each other through thick and thin
2. they lived away from other people.
3. his elder brother and sister wanted to explore life away from home.
4. berries and roots and in winter, the leftover meals of the wolves
5. he felt alone and abandoned.
6. he felt guilty of neglecting his youngest brother.

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- D.** 1. Good family members look after each other in sickness and in health. They love and support each other.
2. The older sister and brother grew bored looking after their sick younger brother. They wanted to explore life away from home and alive with other people.
3. The little brother must have felt very sad and all alone. He didn't have good food to eat and no one to love and take care of him.
4. The youngest brother slept in the caves. He ate the food that was left behind by the walves.
5. The wolves proved to be the real family to the youngest brother because after a while, they made sure that he was not harmed and he had enough to eat. They accepted him when his own brother and sister had abandoned him.

Chapter-9 : Life of Helen Keller

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B.** 7; 3; 9; 6; 2; 4; 8; 5
- C.** 1. 27 June, 1880; 2. brain fever; 3. stopped talking to her; 4. poems and stories; 5. earn a Bachelor of Arts Degree
- D.** 1. Keller was born on 27 June, 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama to retired Army Captain Arthur Keller and his second wife, Kate. Keller had a younger brother, and a sister.
2. When Helen was nearly two years old, she become seriously ill Keller noticed that her daughter showed no reaction when the dinner bell was rung or a hand was waved in front of her face. It was obvious that Helen was now completely deaf and blind.
3. Anne started teaching Helen to fingerspell. She taught her the language of touch. Anne spelt out the word D-O-L-L on Helen's palm and then placed a doll in her hand. This was the first word that Helen learned to spell. When Helen petted a cat, Anne wrote C-A-T on her palm and when she drank milk, she felt the letter M-I-L-K being written on her palm. This helped Helen to learn the concept of various things and she found a novel way to communicate with others.

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4. In 1890, at the age of about ten, Helen moved to the Perkins Institute. Here, Anne continued to teach her. Helen made friends with the other blind children in the institute. Her loneliness began to disappear and her progress in learning improved. She learned Latin, German and arithmetic. That is how, the Perkins Institute did good to Helen.
 5. Helen's main goal in life was to spread awareness regarding the poor neglected state of the blind, their innate abilities and their aspirations. She had to raise funds not only to sustain a living for herself but also to start projects to remove darkness from the lives of other blind people. To achieve this, she thought to give lectures and write. She strongly felt that she must give the others what she had gained from Anne.

Chapter-10 : Ozymandias

- A.**
1. (a) The traveller is the speaker in these lines.
(b) The traveller told the speaker that the frown and "sneer of Cold Command" on the statue's face indicate that the sculptor understood well the emotions of the statue's subject.
(c) The shattered visage in the poem belongs to the king Ozymandias. He had a frowning expression on his face which reflected his scornful and contemptuous nature. It was half-sunk because it had been ravaged by time which spares no one whether rich or poor.
 2. (a) The 'hand' refers to the sculptor's hand who made the sculpturer of Ozymandias in such a beautiful way in which it represents the arrogance of the king.
(b) The word 'mocked' is used to show the hands of the sculptor who studied the passions and details of the king and carefully copied them in the statue. It denotes two meanings – one, that he ridiculed the glorious king and the other, that he copied it carefully.
(c) 'The heart that fed' here means the heart of king Ozymandias which gave birth to these passions as were

mocked reproduced or copied by the sculptor on the stone.

- (d) The traveller, who sees the shattered statue of the once great king Ozymandias lying on the desert, says that the passions the king once felt still survive because the sculptor who made the statue captured them in the carved face of Ozymandias.
3. (a) 'Nothing beside remains' – the narrator means to say that leaving the broken pieces of the statue everything else is missing. Ozymandias had died, his name and reputation had also died along with his death. It tells that nothing can withstand in front of time. Neither the statues nor any marbles, nor even the monuments nothing can stand still in front of time.
- (b) Colossal means very huge and wreck means something that's badly damaged. In the poem Ozymandias, Colossal Wreck refers to the badly damaged statue of the king.
- (c) Surrounding the remains of the large statue in a never-ending and barren desert, with empty and flat sands stretching into the distance.
- (d) Do it yourself.

B. 1. sand; 2. fed; 3. despair; 4. away

C. an antique land

who said : "Two Vast and

Near them on the sand

Half sunk, a shattered visage

king of kings

Look on my works

of that colossal wreck

D. 1. The traveller had come from an antique land.

2. The traveller saw a statue of a mighty emperor, which was broken and was shattered and half sunk in the sand. Though his legs were still at right place but his face was lying in the sand.

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3. The inscription on the pedestal of Ozymandias statue says I an Ozymandias, the king of kings, look on my works, ye mighty and despair. This suggests that the king was very boastful, vain and arrogant.
 4. The two narrators in the poem are the traveller and Ozymandias.

Chapter-11 : Never Boast Yourself

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B.**
 1. selling his honey in the market and thereby getting rich by using the money he would make
 2. while he was daydreaming of getting rich he raised his stick so high that it broke his jar of honey which he was going to use to get rich.
 3. both were planning for things for the future without knowing what would exactly happen.
 4. while planning for the future he ignored the present and got careless.
 5. that it is not wise to plan ahead for the future because you don't know the things that can happen in the future.
- C.**
 1. The man's problem was that he always planned for things for the future without knowing what would exactly happen.
 2. The king used to give him a piece of cake and a bowl of honey daily. The dervish used to eat the cake and put the honey into a jar which he always carried upon his head.
 3. He thought that was going to sell my honey for a piece of gold and buy ten sheep, all of which are going to give birth to lambs, so that in the course of one year he is going to have twenty sheep and within the next four years he shall be the owner of four hundred sheep. He will then buy a cow and an ox will be useful to him in ploughing his land and ultimately he shall be the possessor of great wealth.

Chapter-12 : Never Eat More Than One Thing

- A.** Giant asparagus, a peach ice cream, a salmon, half bottle of champagne, caviare coffe

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- B.** 1. (F); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (T); 5. (T); 6. (F)
- C.** 1. In one of her letters to the writer the lady said that she was passing through Paris and wished to chat with the author. She had freetime only on the following Thursday. So she requested the writer if he would give her a little luncheon at Foyot's to which he agreed.
2. The writer expected the lady to be young and attractive. That was why he readily agreed to give her a luncheon. However, the lady turned out to be an imposing and talkative woman of forty.
3. The writer began to panic when the lady kept on ordering expensive items from the menu. He was afraid that all the money he had would not be enough to pay the bill.
4. It was said by the lady. The irony here is that the lady said this after eating heavily at the writer's expense after a full course lunch she criticized the writer who had eaten only a meal of mutton chop for overeating.
5. The writer seems to be happy that the lady has grown overweight. He had to use all his month's savings just to pay her lunch bill many years ago when they had met at a restaurant in Paris.

Chapter-13 : The Circus Troupe

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (d)
- B.** 1. The dappled horse galloped round the ring.
2. The tumbling men tumble up and down
3. Acrobats on the dizzy swing
4. The educated dog jumping through the hoop.
5. The India rubber man is jumping the ladder.
6. The lad upon the ladder and the India-rubber man.
7. The juggler is joyful.
8. The boy is losing the loop.
- C.** 1. (a)
2. Elephant, Horse and Dog are being mentioned in the poem.

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3. The swinging from one swing to another is a tedious work and therefore the feeling comes. The dog is called educated because it has been taught what to do and how to behave. In other words, it has been trained.

Chapter-14 : Ganga : The Holy River

- A.**
1. the Ganga was in heaven but was brought down to the earth, and this made it a holy river.
 2. their souls may find salvation.
 3. he wanted to establish the boundary of his empire.
 4. was let trotted wherever he wanted to go
 5. that the sixty thousand sons were proud of them while Anshuman was brave and wise.
 6. they were very arrogant.
 7. he knew that despite of being known as a holy river, people pollute it.
- B.**
1. The Gods were unhappy with the sons of King Sagara because they were cruel and people suffered greatly because of their cruelty.
 2. The Gods's solution to the problem of Sagara's sons was to lead them to their death.
 3. King Bhagiratha chose to do the penance because he had no sons who could succeed him as the next king. Also, he was troubled by the unfulfilled task of not having brought Ganga down to the earth so that his sixty thousand ancestors could attain salvation.
 4. Ganga was very proud as she was the favourite of the Gods. She flowed to the earth with all her might. But Shiva stopped her with his matted hair.

Chapter-15 : A Tribute to Humanity

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- B.** 1. sensitive; 2. Gulf; 3. hijacked; 4. seventeen; 5. Ashok Chakra
- C.** Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. Neerja was a woman of dignity and strength. She would not



relent to pressure of dowry. Her husband set humiliating conditions for her return to him, and Neerja's family did not comply. The marriage had turned sour and Neerja decided to move on in life.

2. The pilot got the information of the plane hijack by Neerja. When Neerja was rushing towards the cockpit to inform the captain a terrorist caught her by her ponytail but she managed to shout the hijack code.
3. After getting the news of the plane hijack, the three member cockpit crew of pilot, co-pilot and the flight engineer exhibited great cowardice. They deserted the plane and the passengers and cabin crew were left in the hands of the heartless terrorists. As a cabin crew leader, Neerja had to take over the command of the aircraft.
4. Neerja Bhanot received the Ashok Chakra India's highest civilian award for bravery. She was awarded the Tamgha-e-Insaniyat (Pakistan). Flight safety Foundation Award and also the Medal of Heroism of the National Society of the sons of the American Revolution (USA).
5. The trust gives two annual awards of `1.5 lakh each. One awards goes to an airline crew member who acts beyond the call of duty under trying circumstances, anywhere in the world. The other award goes to an Indian woman who has fought against social injustices like dowry and desertion.