

SURA'S

English

7th Standard

FULL
YEAR
GUIDE

TERM-I

TERM-II

TERM-III

Based on the New Syllabus and New Textbook

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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's 7th Std, Full year English Guide [Term-I+II+III]**. It is prepared as per the updated Textbook.

We have prepared this guide to facilitate the student's understanding and learning processes, using very simple English words.

Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the Units under study.

I also sincerely believe all students will learn the units and recognize what it teaches to lead a practical life.

I also humbly thank all the teachers for their selfless effort and dedication in guiding students to achieve their true potential.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

- Publisher

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TERM



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TERM - I

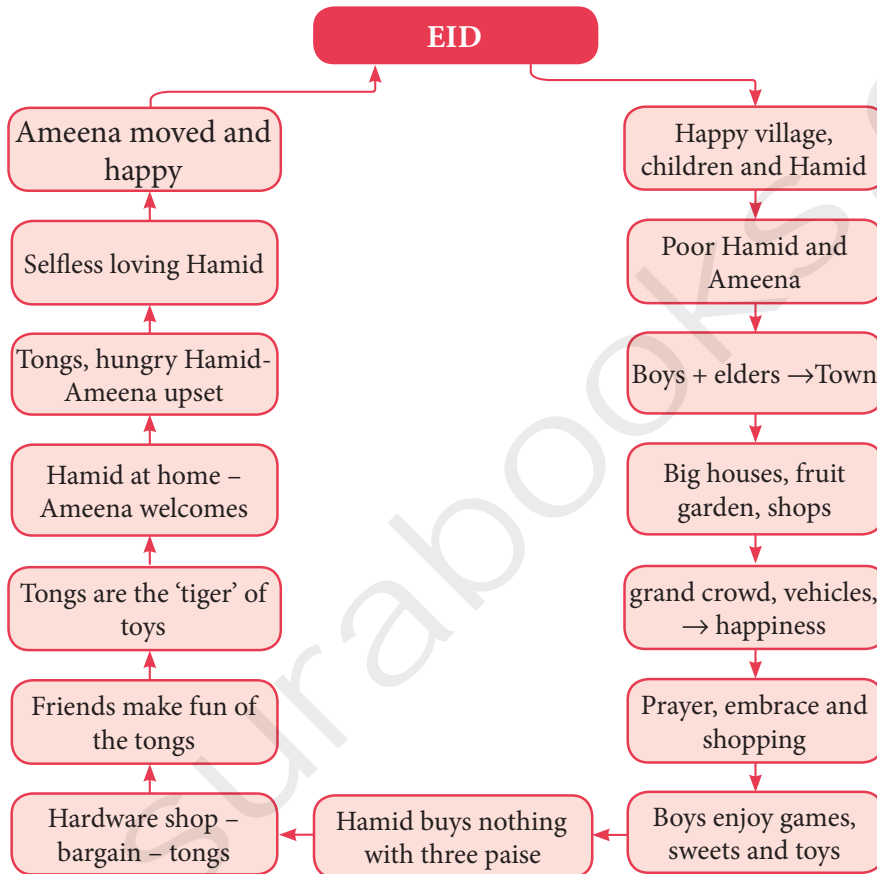
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Unit 1

PROSE

Eidgah

MIND MAP



GLOSSARY



- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| bursting | - bubbling with joy |
| cholera | - a water-borne disease |
| contrary | - opposite |
| countless | - numberless |
| dazzling | - extremely bright |
| deeply moved | - deeply touched |
| descended | - moved towards |
| excitement | - thrilled |
| expensive | - costly |
| festive | - grand and happy |
| flung | - throw |



gaily	- in bright colours
gaped	- stared
heart sank	- disappointed
impatient	- anxious
injured	- hurt
lark	- singing bird
looked at them hungrily	- looked longingly
mounted	- climbed
occurred	- struck
perfume	- scent
piled	- kept on over the other
pleased	- happy
precious	- valuable
recounting	- counting again and again
relished	- enjoyed or took pleasure in the taste
scream	- shout
selflessness	- caring for others than for themselves
smack your lips	- open and close lips noisily to show enjoyment
smashed	- broke
soiled	- dirty
stupid	- senseless
suburbs	- outskirts
tambourine	- a musical instrument
tattered	- torn
tongs	- a tool used to hold hot things
treasure	- precious things
wings on the feet	- running fast
worried	- very sad
wretched	- unhappy

* Words given in bold are taken from Textbook Glossary.

Section - I

SUMMARY : Hamid Goes to Eidgah

On the Eid day even nature, the sun, sky and trees were bright and gay. The village is awake early and filled with excitement to go to Eidgah. The boys collected the coins they had saved to buy sweets and toys.

Four year old poor Hamid lived with his grandma after his parents died. But Hamid believed that they will come back with lots of gifts and then he would be richer than his friends.

On the day of Eid, Ameena was sad as she did not have even a handful of grains and for little Hamid had to go to Eidgah alone. Hamid went running with the other boys, ahead of the elders crossing big houses, fruit trees and sweet shops.



Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.

- 'Finally the day had come'. Here **the day** refers to _____.
(a) Pongal (b) Christmas (c) Eid [Ans] (c) Eid
- With their treasure, the boys would buy _____ in Eidgah.
(a) pens and pencils (b) toys and rubber balls
(c) chocolates and cakes [Ans] (b) toys and rubber balls
- Hamid's friends are _____.
(a) Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi.
(b) Raghul, Preethi, Sam and Mufeed.
(c) Rani, Verghese, Sita and Zahir. [Ans] (a) Mahmood, Mohsin, Noorey and Sammi
- 'If only her son were there, it would have been a different kind of Eid!' What had happened to her son?
(a) Her son had died. (b) Her son had gone abroad.
(c) Her son had gone on a tour. [Ans] (a) Her son had died
- Hamid was like one with wings on his feet. This means _____.
(a) He ran fast. (b) He ran slowly. (c) He was an angel. [Ans] (a) He ran fast

Section - II

SUMMARY : The Boys at the Eidgah

Crowds of people went to Eidgah in their vehicles, grandly dressed. The village children were excited to see everything in the town.

After the prayers, the huge number of worshippers embraced each other, and visited the sweets and toy shops. Children played merry-go-round paying one paise for twenty five rounds.

Hamid's friends bought different toys, for two paise each. Then they relished the sweets. Hamid had only three paise so he did not go on the merry-go-round, buy toys or eat sweets as it were 'expensive' for him.

Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

There were many toys in the stall. Three of Hamid's friends had bought some toys.

- Write the names of Hamid's friends in column A and the toys they bought in column B**

Ans

A	B
Mahmood	Policeman
Mohsin	Water- carrier
Noorey	Lawyer



2. Write the names of the toys against each picture.

Ans



Soldier



Washer-woman



Holy man



Milk-woman



Policeman



King

Think and Answer

'They' descended on the sweet and toy-vendors' stores like an army moving to attack.

1. Who does they refer to? Did they move one by one in a line or in a big group?

Ans

'They' refers to the worshippers who came out after their prayers. They moved in a big group.

2. Hamid's friends enjoyed the ride in the merry-go-round. But Hamid didn't go on it. Why?

Ans

Hamid had only three paise. He did not want to part with one third of his treasure for a few miserable rounds.

3. How did Hamid's friends show that they enjoyed eating the sweets?

Ans

Hamid's friends smacked their lips with relish and showed that they enjoyed the sweets.

Section - III

SUMMARY : Hamid Buys a Pair of Tongs

Hamid bargained and bought a pair of tongs from the hardware shop for his grandma, who often burnt her hands while cooking chapatis.

Hamid carried the tongs proudly like a gun. His friends Mohsin and Mahmood made fun of him for buying the tongs. But Hamid proved his tongs were stronger than their toys. He used it as a gun and a musical instrument making his friends believe that it's a tiger among toys. So his friend Sammi wanted to exchange it for his eight paise worth tambourine, but Hamid did not give his tongs.

The villagers returned home by eleven. Ameena welcomed home Hamid. She was upset that he had got the tongs without eating or drinking anything until then. But when Ameena understood that Hamid had got the tongs to save her fingers, she was moved and now the tongs seemed to be precious for her.

Tick the correct answer.

1. Hamid thought that his grandma would be pleased if he bought _____.
(a) a pair of tongs. (b) sweets for himself.
(c) toys.

Ans (a) a pair of tongs



2. Hamid's heart sank because the price of the tongs was _____ for him.
(a) too high (b) too low (c) affordable [**Ans**] (a) too high
3. 'My tongs are like a tiger among toys.' It means _____.
(a) Hamid valued his toy. (b) Hamid bought a tiger toy.
(c) Hamid wanted to exchange his toy. [**Ans**] (a) Hamid valued his toy
4. Hamid's granny scolded him for buying iron tongs. Then she understood that Hamid had bought it _____.
(a) out of compulsion. (b) out of love and concern.
(c) out of interest. [**Ans**] (b) out of love and concern

READ AND UNDERSTAND



A. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Granny say about Hamid's parents?

Ans Granny told that Hamid's father had gone to earn money and his mother had gone to Allah to get lovely gifts for Hamid.

2. Write about Hamid in one or two sentences.

Ans Hamid was a happy, four year old, poor and thin boy. His parents had died. He lived with his granny.

3. How did Hamid's friends enjoy the games in the fair?

Ans Hamid's friends mounted on the wooden horses and camels in the merry-go-round and enjoyed twenty five rounds of fun in the fair.

4. What did Hamid buy at the fair? And for whom?

Ans Hamid bought a pair of tongs at the fair for his Granny.

5. Why did Granny scold Hamid?

Ans Granny scolded Hamid for not eating or drinking anything till almost noon.

B. Rearrange the jumbled sentences and write them in the correct order.

1. But Hamid bought a pair of tongs.
2. Granny Ameena felt proud of her grandson.
3. Hamid's friends bought different toys of their choice.
4. Hamid proudly compared his tongs with a brave tiger.
5. Hamid had less money than his friends.
6. Granny Ameena was worried as he had to go to the Eidgah alone.

Ans 6, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2

6. Granny Ameena was worried as he had to go to the Eidgah alone.
5. Hamid had less money than his friends.
3. Hamid's friends bought different toys of their choice.
1. But Hamid bought a pair of tongs.
4. Hamid proudly compared his tongs with a brave tiger.
2. Granny Ameena felt proud of her grandson.








VOCABULARY



C. Fill in the blanks with the help of the picture clues.

Ans

A pair of

-  Binoculars
-  Tongs
-  Cutting pliers
-  Pants
-  Gloves

D. What am I? (Use a pair of ...)

- We wear this on our face to see clearly _____. [Ans] A pair of spectacles
- We wear this on our ears _____. [Ans] A pair of earrings
- We wear this on our face when it is sunny _____. [Ans] A pair of cooling glasses
- We cut things with _____. [Ans] A pair of scissors
- We wear this on our feet _____. [Ans] A pair of shoes

E. Add a suitable prefix or suffix and make new words.

-ship	-hood	un-	after-	-ion
-less	-ful	-ment	im-	-ous

Ans

child <u>hood</u>	wonder <u>ful</u>
<u>after</u> noon	count <u>less</u>
relation <u>ship</u>	<u>im</u> patient
<u>un</u> happy	excite <u>ment</u>
danger <u>ous</u>	perfection <u>ion</u>

F. Match the following and write them in Column C.

Ans

A	B	C
a cupful of	money	A cupful of <u>coffee</u>
a bagful of	sugar	A bagful of <u>silver</u>
a spoonful of	coffee	A spoonful of <u>sugar</u>
a pocketful of	silver	A pocketful of <u>money</u>



G. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

cupful	handful	spoonful	mouthful	pocket-ful	bagful
--------	---------	----------	----------	------------	--------

1. The thieves came out of the house with a _____ of gold and silver. [Ans] **bagful**
2. My mother throws a _____ of grains for the parrots every day. [Ans] **handful**
3. He took a _____ of the cake. [Ans] **mouthful**
4. Ram takes a _____ of soup before food. [Ans] **cupful**
5. John added a _____ of sugar to the lemon juice. [Ans] **spoonful**
6. The child was happy with his _____ of chocolates. [Ans] **pocketful**

LISTENING

H. Listen to the teacher read the passage. Read the questions given below. Then listen to the passage again and tick the correct answers.

1. The three boys went for **bathing / swimming** in the sea. [Ans] **swimming**
2. They watched the **waves / dolphins** tumbling towards the shore. [Ans] **waves**
3. The gulls were flying over the **sea / oyster catchers**. [Ans] **oyster catchers**
4. When the sea was **calm / rough** they would skim stones. [Ans] **calm**
5. **Twenty six / thirty six** was Gopal's record. [Ans] **Twenty six**

SPEAKING

I. Talk about yourself using the clues given. You may start like this.

1. When I was a little boy, I had a red bicycle.
2. On the first day of school [Ans] **I was crying**
3. As a child I spent my free time [Ans] **playing games**
4. I used to admire [Ans] **my teacher**
5. Last year at this time I [Ans] **was writing my exams**
6. Now I really enjoy [Ans] **my new school**
7. While I was [Ans] **in Chennai**
8. I have never visited [Ans] **the Marina beach**

USE GRAMMAR

J. Tick the correct option.

1. There are _____ (many / much) apples in the basket. [Ans] **many**
Only _____ (some / a few) are green. [Ans] **a few**
2. There isn't _____ (many / much) traffic on Sundays. [Ans] **much**
3. There isn't _____ (some / any) water in the glass. [Ans] **any**
4. There aren't _____ (some / any) eggs in the basket. [Ans] **any**
But there are _____ (much / a few) near it. [Ans] **a few**









K. Fill in the blanks with some/ any/ much/ many. Some options can be used more than once.

1. There is _____ coffee left in the pot. Do you want? [Ans] some
2. Do you have _____ coins with you? I need some. [Ans] any
3. She asked me for _____ magazines, but I could not find _____. [Ans] some; any
4. I can't carry the luggage _____ more. I need _____ help. [Ans] any; some
5. There are _____ places to visit but we don't have _____ time to visit them. [Ans] many; much

WRITING



L. Describe Kandan's family in about 60 words using the pictures and clues given. One is done for you.

 <p>Kandan's grandfather is thin and tall. He is seventy years old. He is affectionate.</p> <p>thin and tall – 70 years old – affectionate</p>	 <p>Ans Kandan's grandmother is short and fat. She wears glasses. She likes to eat sweets.</p> <p>short – fat – wears glasses – sweets</p>	 <p>Ans Kandan's elder brother is a football player. He loves his brother. He wears a blue shirt.</p> <p>football player – loves his brother – blue</p>
 <p>Ans Kandan's youngest sister has big eyes. She likes pink colour dress.</p> <p>youngest – big eyes – likes pink</p>	 <p>Ans Kandan's father is a tall man. He is a hard working person. He is the only breadwinner in the family.</p> <p>tall – hard working – breadwinner</p>	 <p>Ans Kandan's mother is a kind lady. Her hobby is singing. She is also good in painting.</p> <p>kind – hobby – painting</p>

M. Read the telephonic conversation between Malar and Selvi. Malar needs to leave a message for her father.

Ans

MESSAGE

18.06.19

8.00 a.m.

Dear Papa

Your colleague Mr. Rao will inform in your office that you will not be able to come to work for a few days. How is grandpa?

Kindly take care of him well.

Your dear daughter

Malar.



CREATIVE WRITING



Term I

- N. Describe the picture in 50 words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words given below.

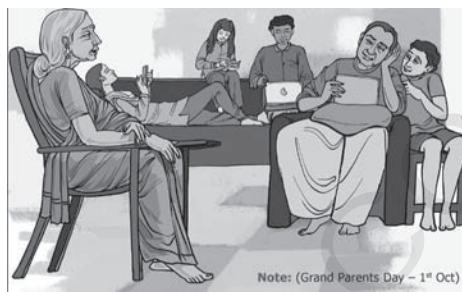
modern world – left alone – busy – gadgets – cell phones – ignored – feels alone – lonely – sad feeling

Ans

USE GADGETS – LOVE ELDERS

In our **modern world** we celebrate Grandparents Day on 1st October every year. Here we see a grandmother with her family, son, daughter and grandchildren.

But no one talks to her and she is **left alone**. They are **busy** using their modern **gadgets** like the **cell phones**, tablet, laptop, i pad, ear phone, etc. Poor old grandma is **ignored** by her own family, as all are talking, viewing, listening and playing with their gadgets. She **feels alone** even when her family is around her. In her old age she lives a **lonely** life, so she is not happy. It is our duty to see that our elders do not have a **sad feeling** and are happy always.



- O. Here are some words that express feelings. Read the situations and write the suitable one in the blanks.

anxious	worried	thankful	excited
dejected	joyous	proud	

- Your mom made your favourite dinner. _____ [Ans] joyous
- You lost your geometry box, and some one returns it to you. _____ [Ans] thankful
- You are waiting for your exam results. _____ [Ans] anxious
- It is very late at night and your father hasn't returned from the office. _____ [Ans] worried
- You have won the first prize in the essay writing competition. _____ [Ans] proud
- The first day at school _____ [Ans] excited
- You find it tough to learn a new language _____ [Ans] dejected

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct Synonyms from the options below.

- greener
(a) fertile (b) signal to go (c) more green colour [Ans] (a) fertile
- lark
(a) happy (b) singing bird (c) activity done for joke [Ans] (b) singing bird



3. soiled
(a) put soil (b) dirty (c) added soil **[Ans] (b) dirty**
4. vendor
(a) a person who sells something (b) buyer
(c) banker **[Ans] (a) a person who sells something**
5. excitement
(a) anxious (b) feeling of enthusiasm
(c) eager **[Ans] (b) feeling of enthusiasm**
6. smashed
(a) drunk (b) fallen (c) broken into pieces
[Ans] (c) broken into pieces
7. miserable
(a) wretched (b) awful (c) uncomfortable **[Ans] (a) wretched**
8. mounted
(a) arranged (b) raised (c) sat on a horse **[Ans] (c) sat on a horse**
9. embraced
(a) fastened (b) hold close lovingly (c) hold tightly
[Ans] (b) hold close lovingly
10. occurred
(a) a thought coming into the mind (b) stopped
(c) lost **[Ans] (a) a thought coming into the mind**
11. noticed
(a) recorded (b) caught sight of (c) remarked **[Ans] (b) caught sight of**
12. contrary
(a) alike (b) very pretty (c) opposite **[Ans] (c) opposite**

II. Pick the correct Antonyms.

1. take × (give, leave, pick) **[Ans] give**
2. correct × (exact, incorrect, true) **[Ans] incorrect**
3. descend × (fall, ascend, sink) **[Ans] ascend**
4. mounted × (dismounted, climbed, increased) **[Ans] dismounted**
5. bought × (gave, took, sold) **[Ans] sold**
6. expensive × (costly, valuable, inexpensive) **[Ans] inexpensive**
7. beautiful × (ugly, cute, pretty) **[Ans] ugly**
8. patient × (impatient, calm, kind) **[Ans] impatient**
9. died × (departed, perished, lived) **[Ans] lived**
10. earn × (spend, get, gain) **[Ans] spend**
11. poorly × (richly, badly, grimly) **[Ans] richly**
12. precious × (worthless, costly, expensive) **[Ans] worthless**



III. Choose the Correct Answer (MCQ).

1. They were taking their treasures out of their pockets and counting. What were their treasures?
(a) toys (b) coins (c) sweets **[Ans] (b) coins**
2. Hamid's father died of _____.
(a) no money (b) no food (c) cholera **[Ans] (c) cholera**
3. Hamid saw a pile of tongs at the _____ shop.
(a) hardware (b) jewellery (c) sweet **[Ans] (a) hardware**
4. Sammi wanted to exchange his eight paise worth _____ for the tongs.
(a) sesame seed candy (b) water-carrier
(c) tambourine **[Ans] (c) tambourine**
5. Hamid bought the tongs so that
(a) he carries it like a musical instrument (c) he can carry it on his shoulders like a gun
(b) his granny will not burn her fingers again
[Ans] (b) his granny will not burn her fingers again

IV. Very Short Questions with Answers.

1. **Link and tell how these were on the morning of Eid.**
1. trees - (a) pink glow
2. field - (b) brighter
3. sky - (c) festive
4. sun - (d) greener **[Ans] 1-(d); 2-(c); 3-(a); 4-(b)**
2. **What did the men do after the prayers?**
[Ans] The men embraced each other after their prayers.
3. **How many rounds can the boys go on the merry-go-round for one paise?**
[Ans] Twenty five rounds.
4. **When did all the villagers return home after the fair?**
[Ans] By eleven in the morning.

V. Short Questions with Answers.

1. **Why was Ameena sad on the Eid day?**
[Ans] Ameena was sad on the Eid day because she did not have even a handful of grains.
2. **Describe the cap on Hamid's head?**
[Ans] The cap on Hamid's head was soiled and tattered.
3. **Why did Ameena cry?**
[Ans] Hamid did not buy sweets or toys for himself but got a pair of tongs for his Granny. Ameena was deeply moved by Hamid's selflessness and cried.



4. Why didn't Hamid buy toys in the fair?

Ans Each toy cost two paise. All Hamid had with him was only three paise, so he could not afford to buy such 'expensive' toys.

VI. Paragraph Questions with Answers.

1. How did Hamid prove to his friends that his tongs are better than their toys?

Ans Hamid's pair of tongs won all his friends over to its side. Hamid's friends thought he was crazy to buy the tongs of no use to him. But Hamid showed his friends that it would not break like their toys when it is thrown down, when he places the tongs on his shoulders, it is a gun and when Hamid carries it in his hands, it is like a musical instrument carried by the singing monks. So he proved his friends that his tongs are like a tiger among toys.

2. What do you know about Hamid from this lesson?

Ans From this lesson we know that Hamid is a poor, and intelligent boy. He is not a spendthrift boy. He is not carried away by the actions of his friends. He can decide over his choices correctly. He remembers how his grandmother burns her fingers while cooking chappatis. So, he does not buy any toy or sweets or candies for him. But he buys a pair of tongs for his grandmother. It shows his love and affection for his grandmother.

3. What does the ending of the story tell us about Hamid's and Ameena's relationship?

Ans In the end, we understand that for Hamid, his grandmother was his world and for Ameena her grandson was her world. Hamid did not buy sweets, toys or go for games but bought tongs for saving his grandmother's fingers. Ameena was upset that Hamid did not eat or drink anything with his money till noon but had got a pair of tongs to help her. Both Ameena and Hamid had a deep concern towards each other.

GRAMMAR ADDITIONAL



DETERMINERS

- ✦ Determiners are words which are used at the beginning of the noun phrases.
- ✦ Determiners tell us whether the noun phrase is specific or general.
- ✦ Determiners can be either specific or general.

Determiners are of four kinds :

1. The Definite article **the**.

Eg. I have the letter. Please take it.

2. The Possessive Pronouns : **my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose**

Eg. The shop has his address and my address.

They were taking their treasures.

Smack your lips.

3. The Demonstrative Determiners : **this, that, these, those**

Eg. Those shops do not sell sweets but these shops sell.



This boy bought a policeman and that boy bought a lawyer.

4. The Interrogative Determiner : **which**

Eg. Which toy was Samir's? It looks same like Abdul's.

5. General Determiners : **a, an, any, another, other, what**

Eg. Hamid left with the other boys. Noorey bought a tambourine.
I want an umbrella and not any toys.

Fill in the blanks with Determiners given in the box to complete the conversation.

Its other that any Which my your this those the

- Ans** Mala : May I sit here please?
Rani : This place next to mine is for my brother. You can take one of those seats.
Mala : Thank you. Our house is on that hill. Its a small house.
Rani : Which school do you go to?
Mala : I go to the school on the other side of the hill.
Rani : What is your name? Do you have any pet at home?

QUANTIFIERS

A Quantifier is a word or phrase which is used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity.

Quantifiers can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

With Uncountable Nouns	With Countable Nouns	With Both
Much	Many	All
a little/ little / very little	a few / few / very few	enough
a bit of	a number of	more / most
a great deal of	several	less / least
a large amount of	a large number of	no / none
a large quantity of	a great number of	not / any
	a majority of	some
		a lot of
		lots of
		plenty of

I. Complete the following exercise with correct Quantifiers.

1. Hamid had _____ money than his friends. (less, fewer, a few) **[Ans] less**
2. Mohsin would buy countless things, toys, sweets _____ more (many, more, much) **[Ans] much**



3. Next to the sweet- shops there were a _____ hardware stores. (few, some, fewer) **[Ans] few**
4. Hamid had never seen this _____ toys in one place. (much, a lot, many) **[Ans] many**
5. Aunt Polly laughed a little, cried a _____, then did both together. (some, some, little) **[Ans] little**
6. People came on tongas and ekkas, and _____ in motor cars (few, plenty, some) **[Ans] some**
7. After the prayer _____ men embraced each other. (plenty, several, much) **[Ans] several**
8. On the Eid day _____ of boys went to the fair with their fathers. (a lot of, a few, many) **[Ans] a lot of**
9. Except Hamid _____ of the boys went to the hardware stores. (no, none, any) **[Ans] none**
10. _____ of people went to the fair from Hamid's village. (a lot of, plenty, much) **[Ans] Plenty**

II. Use 'ie' or 'ei' to fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. fr <u>i</u> <u>e</u> nds | 6. worr <u>i</u> <u>e</u> d |
| 2. repl <u>i</u> <u>e</u> d | 7. th <u>e</u> <u>i</u> r |
| 3. carr <u>i</u> <u>e</u> r | 8. f <u>i</u> <u>e</u> ld |
| 4. <u>e</u> <u>i</u> ght | 9. happ <u>i</u> <u>e</u> st |
| 5. <u>e</u> <u>i</u> d | 10. sold <u>i</u> <u>e</u> rs |

III. There are some strong words and some weak words. Complete the sentences choosing strong words from the brackets.

1. The sun seemed _____ than before to wish the world a happy Eid. (bright / dazzling) **[Ans] dazzling**
2. The cap on Hamid's head was soiled and _____ (torn / tattered) **[Ans] tattered**
3. If the toys drop out of the hands, they would be _____ to bits. (broken / smashed) **[Ans] smashed**
4. Hamid was afraid that the shopkeeper would _____ at him. (shout / scream) **[Ans] scream**
5. Hamid _____ the tongs on the ground. (throw / flung) **[Ans] flung**

IV. From the lesson find the words which mean the same as the following.

worried stared finally suburbs return embraced gifts heaped stores injured

Ans	1. at last	- finally
	2. present	- gifts
	3. sad	- worried
	4. piled	- heaped
	5. outskirts	- suburbs



6.	shops	-	stores
7.	hugged	-	embraced
8.	gape	-	stared
9.	hurt	-	injured
10.	come back	-	return

V. Add suitable articles for the following words. (a, an, the)

- _____ sky had a pink glow. [Ans] The
- _____ handful of grains. [Ans] A
- _____ expensive toy. [Ans] An
- _____ few hardware stores. [Ans] A
- _____ wretched woman. [Ans] The
- _____ army moving to attack. [Ans] An
- _____ day (Eid) had come. [Ans] The
- _____ pair of tongs. [Ans] A

VI. Write the plural forms.

- lark - [Ans] larks
- tonga - [Ans] tongas
- washer- woman - [Ans] washer-women
- candy - [Ans] candies
- child - [Ans] children
- holy man - [Ans] holy men
- vendor - [Ans] vendors
- lawyer - [Ans] lawyers



Warm Up

Observe the pictures and write the names of the festivals in the blanks. One is done for you.



Discuss in pairs.

1. Which is your favourite festival?

Ans My favourite festival is Pongal.

2. When do you celebrate it?

Ans I celebrate it in the month of January.

3. Do you celebrate with your family or friends?

Ans Yes, I celebrate with my family and friends.

4. Why do you celebrate it?

Ans I celebrate it to enjoy with my family and friends.



Unit

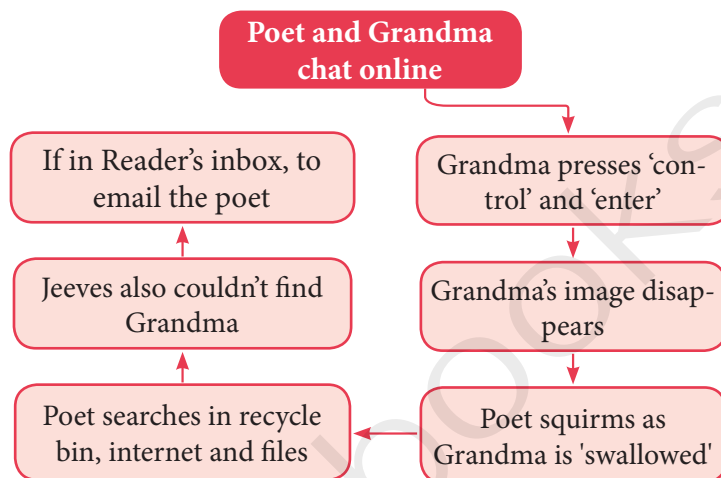
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The Computer Swallowed Grandma

POEM

- Anonymous

MIND MAP



Summary

This children's poem 'The Computer Swallowed Grandma', was written by an Anonymous. Ever since it was published in 'The Daily Mail' national newspaper in July 2004, it was welcomed the world over for its humour, imagination and language.

The poet was chatting with her grandma online. Suddenly by mistake when grandma presses 'Control' and 'Enter', her image vanishes from the screen. The upset poet thinks that a virus must have attacked her computer and searches for her in the recycle bin, all files and on the internet. But she couldn't find grandma, so she calls software engineer Jeeves to search grandma and he too couldn't find. In the end, the poet requests all the readers of her poem to send grandma by email by copying, scanning and pasting her, if they happen to find grandma in their 'in-box'.



POEM OVERVIEW



Line Nos.	Poem Lines	Explanation
1 - 4	<i>The computer swallowed grandma. Yes, honestly its true! She pressed 'Control' and 'Enter' And disappeared from view.</i>	Once when the poet was having 'on line' chat with her elderly tech savvy modern Grandma living far away. The computer connection gets snapped suddenly and grandma disappears from the screen. This happens because Grandma had pressed 'control' and 'enter' keys on the computer. That is why the poet personifies the computer and says the 'computer' had swallowed the grandma.
5 - 8	<i>It devoured her completely, The thought just makes me squirm. She must have caught a virus Or been eaten by a worm.</i>	The computer consumed grandma completely. The very thought of Grandma disappearing from the screen of the computer made the poet wriggle in discomfort. The poet assumes that the image of Grandma on the screen must have been attacked by computer virus or eaten by bug in the computer.
9 - 12	<i>I've searched through the recycle bin And files of every kind; I've even used the Internet, But nothing did I find.</i>	The poet wants to get back the image of Grandma back on the screen once again so she searches in her computer's recycle bin, all the files and folders and finally used the internet also to Google and find her but she couldn't find anything.
13 - 16	<i>In desperation, I asked Jeeves My searches to refine. The reply from him was negative, Not a thing was found 'Online.'</i>	The deeply worried poet now approaches Jeeves a software engineer to repair and service her system to spot Grandma. His searches too were vain. He gives a negative reply as he couldn't find even a trace of Grandma 'online'.
17 - 20	<i>So, if inside your 'Inbox', My Grandma you should see, Please 'Copy', 'Scan' and 'Paste' her In an email back to me.</i>	In the end the poet requests all the readers of her poem that if they happen to see her Grandma in their inbox of their computer they may 'copy' her, then 'scan' her and 'paste' her to be forwarded through an email back to the poet.

GLOSSARY



caught	-	affected
desperation	-	hopelessness
devoured	-	consumed, ate quickly
disappeared	-	go out of sight



honestly	-	truly
refine	-	improved by small changes
reply	-	answer
squirm	-	turn, to wriggle nervously
swallow	-	gulp without chewing
virus	-	a code which copies itself and destroys the data in a computer

B. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *The computer swallowed grandma.*

Who swallowed Whom?

Ans The computer swallowed grandma.

2. *She pressed 'Control' and 'Enter'
And disappeared from view.*

How did Grandma disappear from view?

Ans Grandma disappeared from the view on the computer screen when she pressed the 'control' and 'enter' keys.

3. *It devoured her completely.*

Who does 'it' refer to?

Ans 'It' refers to the computer.

4. *She must have caught a virus
Or been eaten by a worm.*

What happened to Grandma?

Ans Grandma was affected by computer 'virus'.

5. *I've searched through the recycle bin
And files of every kind;
I've even used the Internet,
But nothing did I find.*

Where did the author search for grandma?

Ans The author searched Grandma in the recycle bin, files and in the internet.

C. Work in pairs. Read the last two stanzas of the poem and answer the following questions.

1. **Who did the author ask for grandma?**

Ans The author asked Jeeves.

2. **Did the author get a positive reply?**

Ans No, the author did not get a positive reply.

3. **What is the author's plea?**

Ans The author pleads to send grandma back to him by an email, if anyone sees her in their 'Inbox'.



D. Pick out the rhyming pairs and write them in the blanks given.

Ans	Stanza 2	Stanza 3	Stanza 4	Stanza 5
	Squirm & worm	Kind & find	Refine & online	See & me

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Poem Comprehension:

- In desperation, I asked Jeeves
My searches to refine.
The reply from him was negative,
Not a thing was found 'Online'.*

(a) Why was the poet desperate?

Ans The poet was desperate as her old Grandmother had disappeared.

(b) Who was Jeeves?

Ans Jeeves was a software engineer called to repair the computer to bring back Grandma.

(c) Did Jeeves spot Grandma?

Ans No, he could not find Grandma.

(d) What do you understand from the last line?

Ans Not only Grandma, nothing was found 'online'. That means the computer was not connected to the internet.

II. One Word Two Meanings.

Word	Poetic Meaning	Other Meaning
virus	a computer related destructive code	bacteria causing disease
recycle bin	a folder on computer desk top	dust bin
file	storing device in the computer	office file
copy	to copy an image in the computer	coping in the exam
scan	taking an computer image photo	MRI body scan
paste	to apply image on another file	fix using gum

III. Short Questions and Answers.

- List the computer terms used in the poem.**

Ans Control, enter, virus, recycle bin, files, internet, online, inbox, copy, scan, paste.



2. Did Grandma really get swallowed by the computer?

Ans No, Grandma did not get swallowed by the computer. Only her image on the computer screen disappeared.

IV. Paragraph Questions with Answers.

1. Why was Jeeves called ? Was his visit successful ? Give reasons.

Ans Jeeves was called to find out 'Why grandma was swallowed and consumed by the computer or if she had been caught by a virus or eaten by a worm?' The computer repairer Jeeves refined the search for grandma everywhere in the computer and in the end, he gave only a negative reply. He said that not only grandma but nothing was found 'online'. This means that the computer's internet connection has been snapped for reasons unknown.

2. When and how did grandma disappear? Explain the different efforts put by the poet to get back her grandma.

Ans The poet's grandma was an old tech savvy modern lady who lived far away from the poet. They loved each other and often had 'online' video chatting. On one such day, grandma mistakenly pressed 'control' and 'enter' and completely disappeared from the view of the poet on the other end.

The poet took many measures to get back grandma. She searched for grandma in the recycle bin and all the files. She also used the internet to find her. Then the poet called a computer mechanic Jeeves to identify the cause and bringing back grandma, but even that was a failure. Finally the poet desperately requests all the readers of her poem to send grandma back to her if they find her in their 'inbox', by email, after 'copying', 'scanning' and 'pasting'.

Figures of speech in this poem :

1. Personification : the poet personifies the computer to a human being and says it had swallowed/ consumed Grandma.

Line 1 : The computer swallowed grandma.

Line 5 : It devoured her completely.

2. Hyperbole : is extravagant exaggeration of an incident. Here the poet exaggerates and says the computer had swallowed and consumed grandma.

Line 1 : The computer swallowed grandma.

Line 5 : It devoured her completely.

3. Pun : It's a play of words. In the poem the poet writes that her grandma was caught by a virus. Virus means medically a bacteria that causes disease. But in computer it denotes to a defect which erases and destroys the data in it.



Warm Up

Look at the picture, discuss in pairs and present it before the class.

If your grandmother is ...

- ready for a bicycle race, _____.

Ans I will go for a race with her.

- willing to play hide and seek, _____.

Ans I will play with her.

- grabbing a lollipop from you, _____.

Ans I will give mine to her.

- How will you react to these situations?

Ans Grandma's are always a blessing for us. So I would try to fulfill her wishes and make her happy.

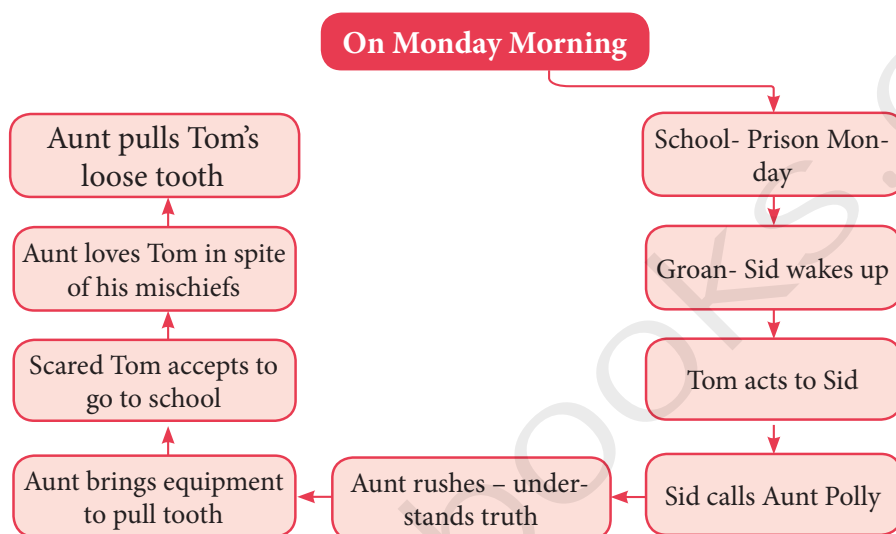


Unit 1

SUPPLEMENTARY

On Monday Morning

MIND MAP



Summary

Tom felt like going to prison on all Monday mornings. Tom wanted to stay home from school so he lay in bed and wished to be sick. First he wanted to complain of stomach ache and later of loose tooth, but he changed his mind as he was afraid that his aunt would pull his teeth and hurt him.

Tom had earlier known that an injured toe can keep one in bed for even three weeks. So he lifted his sore toe up and started to groan loudly in imaginary pain, to wake up Sid sleeping beside him. Finally Sid woke thinking Tom was really suffering for hours. Sid was upset with Tom's condition, who started to confess his sins as if he was about to die.

Sid flew down to call Aunt Polly quickly to save Tom. Aunt Polly hurried upstairs trembling. Soon she understood Tom was pretending of 'dying sore toe'. So Tom now told it was awful aching of loose tooth.

When Aunt Polly got ready to pull his tooth with a silk thread and a chunk of fire, Tom panicked and confessed that it doesn't hurt him anymore and he would go to school and not for fishing.

Old Aunt Polly loved mischievous Tom though he tries to break her heart often. She pulled his tooth in a crude way and relieved his tooth ache.



Character Identification

Tom Sawyer	Tom was the nephew of strict Aunt Polly. Tom was mischievous, hated to go to school and loved fishing. He had a half-brother called Sid who loved him and believed his actions. Mary was his cousin. In this lesson we see that he is a wonderful actor, good in telling lies but scared of Aunt Polly and her disciplining actions.
Aunt Polly	Aunt Polly is the aunt of Tom, Sid and Mary. She loved her niece and nephews and took good care of them. When Sid told her that Tom was dying, she fled upstairs, trembling. But when she saw him, she understood he was pretending and laughed in relief. She scared him by preparing the instruments to pull his tooth which made Tom to confess the truth. Though Tom always tried to break her heart by mischiefs, still she loved him more and was firm in handling him.
Sid Sawyer	Sid was the younger brother of Tom. Sid was in deep sleep when Tom woke him up by his imaginary sickness. When he believed Tom was in a dying condition, he felt sorry for not waking up earlier to attend on Tom and rushed to call Aunt Polly quickly to save Tom.

A. Name the speaker.

Ans

S. No	Lines from the Lesson	Speaker
1.	"No never mind. It'll be over by and by, maybe. Don't call anybody."	Tom Sawyer
2.	"It makes my flesh crawl to hear you. What is the matter?"	Sid
3.	"Your tooth indeed! What's the matter with your tooth?"	Aunt Polly

B. Write True or False against each statement.

- Tom enjoyed Monday mornings as he had to go to school. [Ans] False
- Tom's first groan woke up Sid from his sound sleep. [Ans] False
- Tom wanted to give his dog with one eye to the new girl who had come to town. [Ans] False
- Aunt Polly sent Sid to fetch the dentist. [Ans] False

C. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Tom lay thinking. Presently it occurred to him that he wished he was sick; then he could



stay home from school. He examined himself. He found no symptoms or sickness, and he investigated again. This time he felt he had a stomach ache, but it soon grew feeble, and presently died wholly away. He reflected further.

3. Why did Tom wish that he were sick?

Ans Tom wished he was sick so that he could stay home from school.

4. What was the result of Tom's self-examination?

Ans Tom found no symptoms of sickness after he self-examined himself.

5. What did he detect?

Ans Tom detected that he had a stomach ache.

D. Think and answer.

1. How did Sid show his affection towards Tom?

Ans Tom's groans made Sid's flesh to crawl. When he thought that Tom was dying, and flew to call Aunt Polly quickly.

2. Did Aunt Polly believe Tom's groaning? Why?

Ans No, Aunt Polly did not believe Tom's groaning because his toe was not sore and he was not in a dying state.

3. What did Aunt Polly do to relieve Tom's toothache?

Ans Aunt Polly pulled out his loose tooth to relieve his toothache.

E. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tom pretended his toe was dying in order to _____.

- (a) miss school (b) scare Sid
(c) make Aunt Polly feel bad

[Ans] (a) miss school

2. Aunt Polly pulled Tom's tooth out with _____.

- (a) her fingers (b) a pair of pliers
(c) a piece of thread

[Ans] (c) a piece of thread

3. Tom was miserable on Monday morning because _____.

- (a) he was sick (b) he hated going to school
(c) Aunt Polly was sick

[Ans] (b) he hated going to school

PROJECT

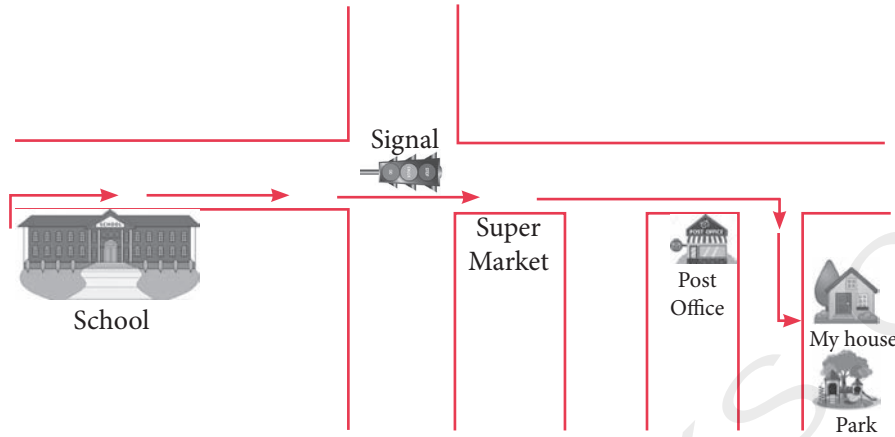


F. Give instructions to your friend to reach your house from school. Mention some landmarks that your friend should lookout for on his way. Draw a road map with landmarks based on the instructions given to your friend.

Ans Dear Kiran, Come to my home today after school.

As you step out of the school, turn right and walk till you reach the signal. Cross the road and walk further passing the Reliance Super Market in the corner. Turn the

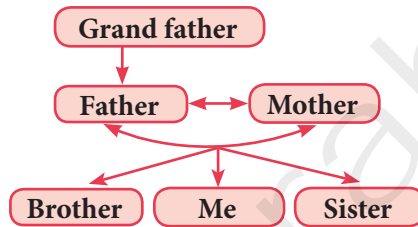
second right next to the Post office. The third house on the left, beside the park with door number 16 is my house.



CONNECTING TO SELF

- G. Draw a family tree showing the members of your family and write a sentence about the activities that your whole family does together. How does it help others in a family and what do you learn from this?**

Ans



- ▶ As a family we all have our dinner together and pray together.
- ▶ This helps to share our happiness and increases our love for each other.

STEP TO SUCCESS

- H. Give a relationship term for the clues given.**

Ans

1.	siblings	-	a brother or a sister
2.	kith and kin	-	friends and relatives
3.	a chip of the old block	-	similar to father or mother
4.	two peas in a pod	-	twins similar in appearance
5.	breadwinner	-	the family member who earns money to support the family
6.	forefathers	-	an ancestor or a member of the past generations of one's family



I. Arrange the words according to their degrees of meaning.

1. eager, thrilled, excited [Ans] excited, thrilled, eager
2. Shiny, glow, dazzling [Ans] glow, shiny, dazzling
3. small, tiny, minute [Ans] small, tiny, minute
4. guffaw, smile, laugh [Ans] smile, laugh, guffaw

J. Think and Answer.

1. X and Y are parents to Z. But Z is not the son of X.
Then what is Z to X? _____ [Ans] Daughter
2. Meera's brother is the father of Aakash.
Then how is Aakash related to Meera? _____ [Ans] Aunt

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the Correct Answers (MCQ).

1. It occurred to Tom that he was _____; then he could stay home from school.
(a) sick (b) dead (c) happy [Ans] (a) sick
2. Tom groaned louder, and fancied that he began to feel pain in the _____.
(a) tooth (b) stomach (c) toe [Ans] (c) toe
3. "Why, what's the matter, Tom? I must call _____.
(a) Mary (b) auntie (c) Sid [Ans] (b) auntie
4. The old lady laughed a little, then _____ a little, then did both together.
(a) screamed (b) cried (c) clapped [Ans] (b) cried
5. So all this row was because you thought you'd get to stay home from school and go _____?
(a) fishing (b) shopping (c) playing [Ans] (a) fishing

II. Identify the Character / Speaker.

1. "Tom, why didn't you wake me sooner?" [Ans] Tom's brother Sid
2. "Tom, what a turn you did give me!" [Ans] Aunt Polly
3. "I forgive you for everything, Sid." [Ans] Tom
4. "Mary get me a silk thread, and a chunk of fire out of the kitchen." [Ans] Aunt Polly
5. "Oh, auntie, my sore toe's dying!" [Ans] Tom

III. Write True or False against each statement.

1. Monday morning found Tom Sawyer miserable. [Ans] True
2. "Sid, you give my window-sash and my dog with one eye to that new girl that's come to town". [Ans] False
3. "Open your mouth. Well. Your tooth is loose, but your'e not going to die from that." [Ans] True



4. "Please don't, auntie. I don't want to stay home from school." **[Ans] True**

5. "Tom, I love you so, and you try every way you can to break my old hand with your mischief." **[Ans] False**

IV. Very Short Questions with Answers.

1. **What did Tom compared his school to?**

[Ans] Tom compared his school to a prison.

2. **Was Tom really sick?**

[Ans] No, Tom was not actually sick.

3. **What did Sid tell Aunt about Tom?**

[Ans] Sid told aunt that Tom was dying.

4. **With whom did Aunt go upstairs to see Tom?**

[Ans] Aunt went upstairs with Sid and Mary.

5. **What were the dental instruments?**

[Ans] A silk thread and a chunk of fire were the dental instruments.

6. **What did Tom want to do by staying home from school?**

[Ans] Tom wanted to stay home from school and go for fishing.

V. Short Questions with Answers.

1. **What were the three sickness Tom had planned to suffer from?**

[Ans] Tom planned to suffer from stomach ache, sore toe and toothache.

2. **How did Tom try to wake up Sid?**

[Ans] Tom made successive loud groans, panted with exertions and snored. When this did not wake up Sid, he called Sid and shook him.

3. **Why did Aunt Polly cried and laughed together?**

[Ans] Aunt Polly cried with relief that nothing was wrong with Tom. She laughed thinking of the prank played by Tom once again.

VI. Paragraph Questions with Answers.

1. **How did Aunt Polly extract Tom's tooth?**

[Ans] Aunt Polly fastened one end of the silk thread to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bedpost. Then she caught hold of the chunk of fire and suddenly pushed it almost into Tom's face. The tooth now was hanging loosely by the bedpost.

2. **Did Sid believe that Tom was sick? Justify.**

[Ans] Yes, Sid believed that Tom was very sick. Anxious Sid, called Tom and shook him. He felt bad for not helping Tom who was suffering for hours. He assured Tom that he would not die and rushed to call Aunt Polly to save Tom from dying.



VII. Rearrange the Jumbled Sentences.

1. "What is the matter with you child?"
2. Tom groaned and fancied to feel pain in the toe.
3. "You seem to try every way you can to break my old heart with your mischief."
4. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bedpost.
5. He wished he was sick to stay home from school.
6. Monday morning found Tom Sawyer miserable.
7. "Tom you aren't dying, are you?"
8. "Oh, Aunt Polly, come! Tom's dying!"
9. "One of them is loose, and it aches perfectly awful"
10. "I don't want to stay home from school."

Ans 6, 5, 2, 7, 8, 1, 9, 10, 3, 4

6. Monday morning found Tom Sawyer miserable.
5. He wished he was sick to stay home from school.
2. Tom groaned and fancied to feel pain in the toe.
7. "Tom you aren't dying, are you?"
8. "Oh, Aunt Polly, come! Tom's dying!"
1. "What is the matter with you child?"
9. "One of them is loose, and it aches perfectly awful"
10. "I don't want to stay home from school."
3. "You seem to try every way you can to break my old heart with your mischief."
4. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bedpost.

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- A. Monday morning found Tom Sawyer miserable. Monday morning always found him so because it began another week's slow suffering in school. He generally began that day with wishing he had had no holiday in between, he made the going into prison again so much worse.

1. Why were Monday mornings miserable for Tom?

Ans Tom hated to go to school on Monday mornings. So he felt miserable.

2. How was Tom's experience about going to school all the week?

Ans It was a weeklong slow suffering in school for Tom.

3. What was going to school compared to by Tom?

Ans Going to school was compared to going into a prison by Tom.

- B. The old lady made one end of the silk thread fast to Tom's tooth with a loop and tied the other to the bedpost. Then she caught hold of the chunk of fire and suddenly pushed it almost into the boy's face. The tooth was hanging loosely by the bedpost, now.

1. The old lady tied one end of the silk thread to Tom's tooth. Where did she tie the other?

Ans She tied the other end to the bedpost.



2. Did the old lady push the chunk of fire into Tom's face?

Ans No. The old lady almost seem to do it but she did not actually push it.

3. How was the tooth pulled out?

Ans When the old lady went towards Tom with the hot chunk of fire, he feared it would hurt his face and tried to move away. When he moved, his tooth tied to the thread got pulled.

C. "Tom, why didn't you wake me sooner? Oh, Tom, DON'T! It makes my flesh crawl to hear you. What is the matter?"

"I forgive you for everything, Sid. (Groan.) Everything you've ever done to me. When I'm gone"

"Oh, Tom, you aren't dying, are you?"

1. Why did Sid feel that Tom should have woken him sooner?

Ans Sid felt that if Tom had woken him up earlier, he could had prevented Tom's condition becoming bad.

2. Why did Tom ask forgiveness to Sid for everything he had done to him?

Ans Tom pretended to ask forgiveness as his death bed confession.

3. "When I'm gone". What does Tom mean by these words?

Ans Tom's words mean that he would be dead soon.





TERM

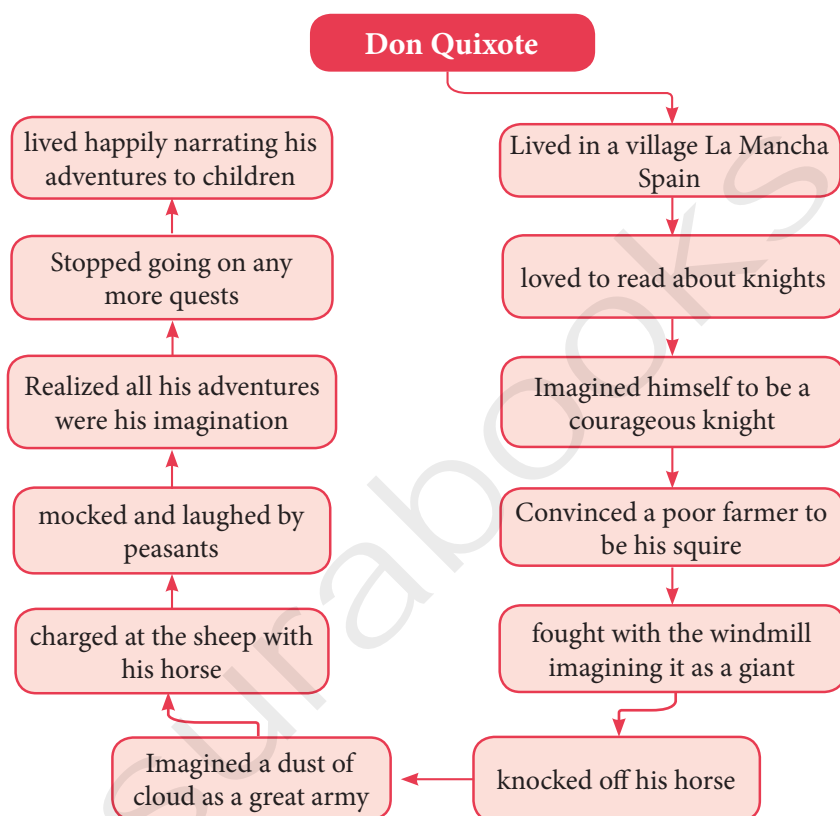


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MIND MAP



Summary

There lived a middle aged man in a village called La Mancha in Spain. He loved to read books about courageous knights and the unbelievable adventures they had experienced. He involved himself so much in these adventurous stories that he imagined himself to be one of them. He convinced a poor farmer Sancho Panza to be his squire. The two men set out on a journey together. On the way, they saw a large windmill. Don Quixote imagined it to be an ogre, who was blocking their path. Though his squire tried to convince him that it was only a windmill, he didn't believe him. He fought with the windmill and got knocked off his horse. Sancho did his best to dissuade Don Quixote from attempting anything reckless.



As they were passing a farm, they saw a thick cloud of dust. Don Quixote thought it to be a great army, marching in their direction. But Sancho knew that they were only sheep and lambs. Paying no heed to his squire, he charged at them with his horse Rozinante. The local farmers thought that he was crazy. They laughed and insulted him. Don Quixote did not understand them. He thought that the people were cheering him. He returned to his estate and realized that all his adventures were simply a product of his imagination. So he never embarrassed himself by going on any more quests. But he lived happily imagining and narrating the most fantastic stories about knights and squires to all the children.

GLOSSARY



absorbed	- greatly interested.
bleating	- the cry of a sheep
combat	- fighting between armed forces
convinced	- causes to feel certain
crazy	- mad
dissuade	- prevent
embarrassed	- felt uncomfortable
exploits	- bold deeds
hideous	- ugly and disgusting
hilarious	- amusing, entertaining
incredible	- unbelievable
knight	- a man who served his lord as a mounted soldier in armour.
mocking	- making fun
ogre	- monster, giant
peasant	- farmer
pelting	- hitting
prodigious	- impressively great in extent
quest	- search
rattling	- making a service of knocking sounds
reckless	- careless
spurs	- a device with a small spike or a spiked wheel that is worn on a rider's heel and used for urging a horse forward.
squires	- attendant
steeds	- horse that is ridden
taunted	- insulted
trumpets	- musical instruments
vanquishing	- defeating
verily	- certainly

* Words given in bold are taken from Textbook Glossary.



READ AND UNDERSTAND



Answer the following questions.

- 1. What kinds of books did Don Quixote like to read? What were these books like?**

Ans Don Quixote liked to read books about courageous knights and their unbelievable adventures.

- 2. What effect do the things Don Quixote reads have on him?**

Ans He was so absorbed in these stories that he never remembered to eat or sleep.

- 3. Why didn't Don Quixote believe Sancho Panza when Sancho told him the ogres were actually windmills?**

Ans As Don Quixote imagined himself placed in the world of knights, he didn't believe Sancho.

- 4. Why do you think Sancho continued to journey on with Don Quixote after the windmill incident?**

Ans Sancho continued his journey with Don Quixote after the windmill incident because he wanted to prevent Don Quixote from attempting anything careless.

- 5. When Don Quixote sees the cloud of dust on the plain in the distance, what does he think causes it?**

Ans As Don Quixote and Sancho pass a farm, they see a thick cloud of dust. Don Quixote thinks it to be a great army marching towards them.

- 6. Sancho sees two clouds of dust, leading him to conclude that there are two armies. What does Don Quixote think will happen next?**

Ans He thinks that the neighing of horses, the sound of trumpets and the rattling of drums would lead to a battle between the two armies.

- 7. What is the reaction of the shepherds when they see that Don Quixote is attacking their sheep?**

Ans The shepherds pelted stones at Don Quixote and soon, he fell wounded to the ground.

Think and Do.

- 1. Most people associate windmills with Holland, rather than Spain. Use the encyclopaedia and any other sources you might have to find out more about windmills and their traditional and modern uses. Then, make a model of a windmill to display with the results of your research.**

Ans

Windmill in Holland

Historically, windmills in Holland served many purposes. The most important was pumping water out of the lowlands and back into the rivers beyond the dikes, so that the land could be farmed. In the fourteenth century, hollow-post mills were used to drive scoop wheels to drain the wetlands. In Amsterdam, we can see the "Molen de Otter", the only wind-powered sawmill left in operation. Today, the



250-year-old windmill park is a fascinating open-air museum. The five biggest windmills in the world are located in the centre of schiedam. "**Kinderdijk**" is one of the best-known places for 'windmill watching'. Its 19 windmills, almost all "grondzeilers" are on the UNESCO world heritage list. These mills, which pumped up the polder water, played an important part in shaping the Netherlands.



(Students can make a model of a windmill to display the results of their research.)

2. Draw a design of a boat that skims trash off the surface of a river, lake, or ocean. Label the parts and give your invention a catchy name.
 - ★ What kind of vessel could do the job?
 - ★ What parts would it have?
 - ★ How would it move?
 - ★ How could it tell the difference between trash and other objects, such as animals and seaweed?
 - ★ How would it store and dump the trash?
 - ★ Could your machine double as a beach sweeper, sifting trash from sand?



Students design (draw) a boat that skims trash.

Discuss and Answer.

To Dream the Impossible Dream

Don Quixote might be seen as not simply crazy in his refusal to see things as they really are but more like a person who wants to accomplish a greater good and so refuses to compromise his ideals. Examples of such people include Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr.

Discuss (with examples and other evidence) whether or not they think Quixote deserves to be put in the company of real-world idealists or is merely delusional.

Ans Don Quixote is a delusional romantic, who has read too many chivalric adventures. He assumes being a knight in the story and with the transforming power of illusion, makes monsters out of windmills and court-subjects out of ordinary people. This implies that the character of Don Quixote adds significant value on ordinary insignificant objects and people to suit to his perfect world of imagination.

VOCABULARY



HOMOPHONES

Homophones are two words that are spelled differently but have the same sound.

- A. Explain the difference between these words by making sentences. One is done for you.
 1. see/sea - Can you see the birds flying over the sea?
 2. knight/night - Yesterday night, I saw a knight riding on a horse.



3. right/write - Write the address on the right side of the page.
4. arms/alms - She stretched her arms to receive alms.
5. fair/fare - The auto fare was not fair.
6. here/hear - I can hear the roaring sound of a lion from here.
7. heard/herd - The herd of cattle heard the rattling sound of the branches.
8. our/hour - It takes one hour to reach our destination.
9. no/know - No one knows about this matter.
10. not/knot - The knot is not tight.

HOMONYMS

Homonyms are spelled the same way but differ in meaning.

**B. Read the following sentences and write the meaning of the italicised words.
One is done for you.**

1. The bandage was *wound* around the *wound*.
wound - injury
wound - past tense of wind
2. There is a *fair* Arts and Craft *fair* this weekend.
fair - good
fair - competition exhibition.
3. The woodcutter *saw* a huge *saw* in his dream.
saw - past tense of see.
saw - tool for cutting wood.
4. Write the *right* answers on the *right* side.
right - correct
right - direction
5. The *well* was dug by a *well*-known king.
well - a deep hole that is dug to get water.
well - famous
6. We have *march* past in *March*.
march - Walking in a military manner.
March - 3rd month of the year.
7. *Can* you get me a *can*?
can - A modal verb requesting permission.
can - a vessel
8. How long will the *live* fish *live* without food?
live - living and not dead.
live - remain alive.



9. She has **tears** in her eyes as she **tears** old photos.
 tears - drops of liquid that come from your eyes.
 tears - pull apart or to pieces with force.

10. I will be **second** in line if I wait for one more **second**.
 second - number two in a sequence.
 second - duration of time.

- C. Divide each word by putting a slash (/) symbol between each syllable. In the space provided, write how many syllables each word has. Use a dictionary if you're not sure where to divide the syllables.**

Syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; for example, there are two syllables in water. Wa/ter

Ans	1. adventure	- ad/ven/ture	- 3 syllables
	2. courageous	- cou/ra/geous	3 syllables
	3. incredible	- in/cred/i/ble	4 syllables
	4. knight	- knight	1 syllable
	5. hilarious	- hi/lar/i/ous	4 syllables
	6. excitement	- ex/cite/ment	3 syllables
	7. peasant	- peas/ant	2 syllables
	8. imagine	- i/mag/ine	3 syllables

LISTENING

- D. Listen to your teacher reading a passage on Adventure Trips. Visualize the activities. Draw the scenes in the given boxes.**

There is a very famous quote by Helen Keller, "Life is either a daring adventure or nothing." Adventure trips are all about making memories, gaining more knowledge, learning new things about the surroundings and about one's own self and making lots of great stories. Going for an adventure camp is the best way to get all of these as it forces one to get out of their ordinary lives and try new things.

Adventure camp basically means spending the nights in tents and doing various activities at the camp-site. There are many activities included in camping to make it more exciting and interesting. Some of these are mentioned below:

Water Activities : If your camp site is near a water body then one can do aqua zorbing, water skiing, fishing, swimming, playing water volleyball and other such fun games.

Bonfire : This can be done during winter camping. Campers are made to sit surrounding the bonfire and talk about their stories or perform some acts, such as playing some instrument or singing songs.

Rock Climbing : This activity is meant to provide both physical and mental challenges to the climbers and help them in learning new skills.

Mountain biking : Just a few scratches and the trip can be memorable with new experience of driving bicycles on forest roads.



Ans

WATER ACTIVITIES



Aqua Zorbing

BONFIRE



Bonfire

ROCK CLIMBING



Rock Climbing

MOUNTAIN BIKING



Mountain Biking

SPEAKING



Term II

E. Read the conversation of the simple machines. Take roles to play. Then discuss in pairs to describe any simple machine. Create your own story board and take roles to play.

- Jack : Don't you know how simple machines make your life easy?
- Jimmy : Um I don't know what simple machines are.
- Jack : Simple machines are mechanical devices for applying force like a wedge or ramp.
- Jimmy : Oh! wow! How did I not know this?
- Jack : Like the wheels on hospital bed and IV pole. They help you move people faster by reducing the friction.
- Jimmy : Is the stick over there that the TV is attached to, is that a simple machine too?
- Jack : Yes it is, its a lever. The wheels on the bus are simple machines, they make the bus move.
- Jimmy : What about the doors?
- Jack : Yeah the driver pulls a lever and the doors open and you climb up the inclined plane also known as the stairs. The cable in the elevator is wrapped around a groove in the wheel and axle, an electric motor pulls the cable, lifting the car between floors.
- Jimmy : So the wheels on the rolling chair are too by rolling the chair back instead of lifting the chair back.
- Jack : Yes they are, they move the chair and reduce the friction.



- Ans**
- Tom : Simple machines are tools that make our work easier.
- Sam : Yes, I do know that. But, do you know that simple Machines can be broken down into six different categories.
- Tom : Is it so? What are these different categories?
- Sam : They are pulley, lever, wedge, wheel and axle, inclined plane and screw.
- Tom : Wow! What is a pulley?
- Sam : It uses grooved wheels and ropes or chains to raise, lower or move a load.
- Tom : I know that a wedge is an object with a sharp slanted.
- Sam : Yes. Can you give an example of a wedge?
- Tom : Scissors and knives. We use them at home everyday. To what category does a see-saw belong?
- Sam : It is a lever.

F. Ask the students to tell a story. It may be a true story or an imaginative story. Choose one of the titles from the following.

- ❖ A time I was very late
- ❖ A funny story about my friend
- ❖ I met someone very interesting
- ❖ An unusual event
- ❖ A funny story about my life

Ans

A funny story about my friend.

In the year 2018 my friend had a severe eye pain. He consulted many physicians, but none could treat his ache. At last, he approached a wise monk who carefully observed his eyes and offered a very peculiar solution. The monk told him to concentrate only on green colour for a few weeks and avoid any other colour. My friend was very desperate to get rid of the pain. So he was determined to go to any extent. He appointed a group of painters and directed them to paint every thing in green colour. As I was working in his office, I was surprised to see all this.

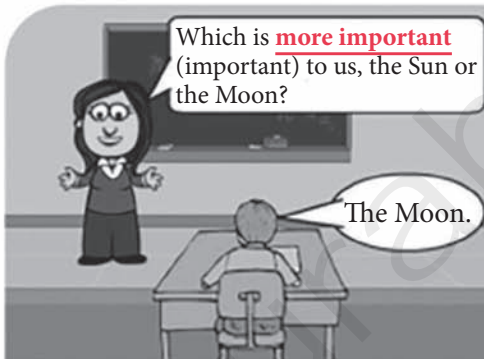
After a few weeks, the monk came to visit him to follow up on his progress. As the monk was walking towards the man's room, the appointed painter poured a bucket of green pain on the monk. The monk enquired about the reason for painting everything green. My friend told him that he was only following the monk's advice to look at only green. At this, the monk laughed and said, 'If only you had purchased a pair of green spectacles, you could have saved a large share of your fortune. You cannot paint the world green?

Moral : So let us change our vision and the world will appear accordingly.

Think about your story

- ❖ When did it happen?
- ❖ Where were you?
- ❖ Who was there?
- ❖ What happened?

Ans

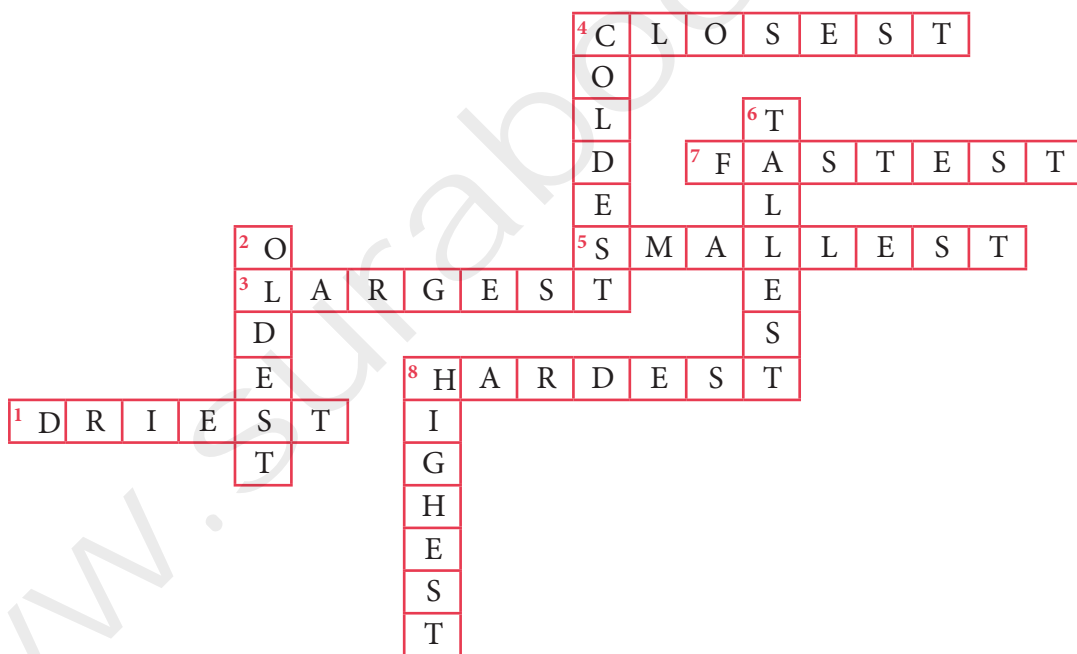




PICTO GRAMMAR

G. Solve the crossword puzzle using superlative adjectives.

Down	Across
2. The _____ man ever whose age has been verified is Jiroemon Kimura.	1. Deserts are the _____ places on Earth
4. Antarctica is the _____ continent in the world.	3. Russia is the _____ country in the world
6. The elephant is the _____ animal in the world.	4. Mercury is the _____ planet to the sun
8. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world.	5. Vatican City is the _____ country in the world
	6. Diamonds are the _____ material in the world
	7. The cheetah is the _____ animal in the world



H. Put students in pairs and tell them to interview their partner. To do this they must make questions, e.g. What's the worst storm you've ever seen? They can also ask follow-up questions to find out more information. Do feedback on this as a whole class. Other thematic questionnaires of this kind could be:

Emotional experiences

- ❖ The most frightened I've ever been ...
- ❖ The happiest moment I've ever had ...
- ❖ The most nervous I've ever been ...



Musical experiences

- ❖ The best song I've ever heard ...
- ❖ The worst song I've ever heard ...
- ❖ The longest time I've ever danced ...

Places in your life

- ❖ The most dangerous place I've been in ...
- ❖ The cheapest restaurant I've eaten in ...
- ❖ The most boring town I've ever visited ...

- Ans** Student 1 : What was the happiest moment your've ever had?
 Student 2 : The happiest moment was when I received the best award for the Elocution competition in the national level.
 Student 1 : How did you feel about that award?
 Student 2 : I felt very proud to receive the award in front of all the dignitaries.
 Student 1 : Were you nervous to be on the stage?
 Student 2 : Yes, at first I was nervous to speak to the audience. But then, after some time, I became normal.
 Student 1 : Did you ever dance on the stage?
 Student 2 : Yes, I had danced on the stage for the Annual School day celebration.
 Student 1 : Excellent! You had a very good opportunity to exhibit your talents and you had utilized the opportunity successfully.

Term II

WRITING



- I. Write a paragraph comparing Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. The following words will help you to write a compare and contrast paragraph.**

Similarities	Differences
is similar to	on the other hand
both	however
also	But
too	in contrast to
as well	differs from
	while
	unlike

- Ans** The relationship between Don Duixote and Sancho Panza is an important one. Readers can easily understand that the two characters stand for different things. Don Quixote represents illusion. On the other hand Sancho Panza represents reality. They complement each other in a dualistic way.

Sancho Panza was a peasant labourer. He was greedy, but kind and faithful. He was also a coward. He is a foil to Don Quixote and virtually to every other character in the story. Don Quixote sees what his mind and imagination create, not which is actually there. He retreats to a world that holds meaning for him. He wants to be a knight in



search of his own adventures, winning fame and honour. Unlike Don, Sancho is more practical. He seeks fortune and has a lot of common sense. But he consistently defers with his master and assents to dangerous schemes.

However, Don Quixote despite his folly, Superior to the real world he has to deal with.

CREATIVE WRITING



J. Local Historians

- ❖ Ask students to collect stories about their town from older people.
- ❖ Ask them to find out how the streets were named.
- ❖ Are there any interesting people or legends to which the street names refer?
- ❖ Are there any local places in town about which people tell stories?
- ❖ Any haunted house?
- ❖ Let students find out when the town was founded and by whom.
- ❖ Visit a local historical society to see old photographs or artefacts.

Let student create an original historical fiction :

Describe the town from the point of view of a fictitious citizen who might have lived in the town long ago. Include local issues of the time in the story. Write the story of the town from the fictionalized point of view of a resident who actually lived there.



Activity done by the Students.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct Synonyms from the options below.

1. courageous
(a) daring (b) timid (c) coward (d) fearsome [**Ans** (a) daring]
2. exciting
(a) depressing (b) annoying (c) thrilling (d) arousing
[**Ans** (c) thrilling]
3. incredible
(a) believable (b) unbelievable (c) fact (d) truth
[**Ans** (b) unbelievable]
4. hilarious
(a) frightening (b) boring (c) amusing (d) fascinating
[**Ans** (c) amusing]
5. sparkle
(a) shine (b) glimmer (c) shade (d) dark [**Ans** (a) shine]



6. hideous
(a) beautiful (b) pleasant (c) oily (d) ugly [Ans] (d) ugly]
7. combat
(a) peace (b) fight (c) retreat (d) accord [Ans] (b) fight]
8. exploits
(a) achievements (b) devastation (c) failure (d) waste
[Ans] (a) achievements]
9. dissuade
(a) permit (b) prevent (c) encourage (d) attract
[Ans] (b) prevent]

II. Pick the correct Antonyms.

1. same
(a) different (b) alike (c) real (d) true [Ans] (a) different]
2. serious
(a) trivial (b) severe (c) funny (d) silly [Ans] (c) funny]
3. faithful
(a) loyal (b) dedicated (c) unfaithful (d) devoted
[Ans] (c) unfaithful]
4. collided
(a) clashed (b) missed (c) agreed (d) ascended
[Ans] (d) ascended]
5. charged
(a) retreated (b) denied (c) attacked (d) bored [Ans] (a) retreated]
6. defeated
(a) won (b) beaten (c) surrendered (d) destroyed
[Ans] (a) won]
7. reckless
(a) careless (b) careful (c) headless (d) thoughtless
[Ans] (b) careful]
8. disorder
(a) order (b) mess (c) chaos (d) confusion [Ans] (a) order]
9. taunted
(a) insulted (b) teased (c) ridiculed (d) praised [Ans] (d) praised]
10. embarrassed
(a) unsettled (b) ashamed (c) proud (d) shameless [Ans] (c) proud]



III. Choose the Correct Answer (MCQ).

1. As years passed, Don Quixote imagines himself placed in the world of _____.
(a) kings (b) princes (c) knights (d) soldiers [Ans] (c) knights]
2. He convinces Sancho Panza, a _____ from the same village to be his squire.
(a) woodcutter (b) well wisher (c) attendant (d) peasant
[Ans] (d) peasant]
3. Don sets on a _____ in search of a squire.
(a) journey (b) voyage (c) trip (d) tour [Ans] (a) journey]
4. Sancho's shouts and warnings passed _____.
(a) heedless (b) unheard (c) untold (d) careless [Ans] (b) unheard]
5. Don Quixote's eyes began to _____.
(a) shine (b) brighten (c) sparkle (d) dazzle [Ans] (c) sparkle]

IV. Very Short Questions with Answers.

1. **Where did Don Quixote live?**
[Ans] He lived in a village called La Mancha in Spain.
2. **What comes alive in the hilarious account of Don Quixote's travels?**
[Ans] The days of knight and squires of exciting adventures come alive in Don Quixote travels.
3. **Who does he convince to be his squire?**
[Ans] He convinces Sancho Panza, a poor peasant to be his squire.
4. **How does he convince Sancho?**
[Ans] He convinces him by rewarding him with an island, if he serves him faithfully.
5. **Where did they see a large windmill?**
[Ans] They saw a large windmill on the hill in front of them.

V. Short Questions with Answers.

1. **Were Sancho's warnings heard by Don Quixote? What did he do?**
[Ans] Sancho's shouts and warnings were not heard by Don Quixote. He flew towards the windmill and collided with it.
2. **What did Don Quixote tell Sancho about the windmill, after his attack on it?**
[Ans] He told his squire Sancho that the ogre (windmill) was more seriously wounded than him.
3. **What did Sancho do to prevent Don Quixote from attempting anything reckless?**
[Ans] Sancho did his best to prevent Don Quixote from attempting anything else reckless. Even though the windmill was working perfectly, he supported Don's deeds.



4. What did Don do, when he saw a thick cloud of dust?

Ans He thought that they were a great army marching towards them. So he started to name the leaders and the principal knights in each army and described different nations.

5. What did Don Quixote do to his horse?

Ans He set spurs to his horse Rozinante, and charged into the midst of the sheep.

VI. Paragraph Questions with Answers.

1. How did Don Quixote brush aside the warnings given by his squire?

Ans Don Quixote and Sancho Panza set out on a journey together. They saw a large old windmill on a hill. When Don imagined it to be an ogre, Sancho warned him saying that it was only a windmill. But Don brushed aside his warnings asking him to go aside and say his prayers, if he was afraid of them. Again when they saw a dust of cloud, Don thought they were two armies marching towards them. Sancho told him that they were only sheep and lambs. Don paid no heed to him and told him that his fears prevent him from hearing or seeing right.

2. What did Don Quixote do to the sheep and lambs? How did the animals and the peasants react?

Ans Don Quixote set spurs to his horse Rozinante and charged into the midst of the sheep and lambs. At this, the frightened animals fled helter-skelter. The shepherds seeing the cause of their disorder, pelted stones at Don Quixote. He soon fell wounded to the ground. All the local peasants thought that Don Quixote was crazy. As he passed, they laughed and insulted him. Don thought that they were praising him. But Sancho told him that they were only mocking at him.

VOCABULARY ADDITIONAL



HOMOPHONES

A. Explain the difference between these words by making sentences.

1. no/know : Do you know the answer? No, I don't.
2. wear/where : Where do you wear woollen clothes?
3. hare/hair : The colour of your hair is the same as that of the hare.
4. steel/steal : He tried to steal the jewels from the steel almirah.
5. by/buy : He wants to buy a flat by selling his old house.



HOMONYMS

B. Read the following sentences and write the meaning of the italicised words.

1. He hit the *bat* with his *bat*.
bat - a mammal
bat - sport equipment (cricket bat)
2. I did not *object* to the *object*
object - protest
object - aim (or) purpose
3. I was *content* to write the whole *content* of the book.
content - willing to accept
content - the subjects or topics covered in a book
4. They were too *close* to the door to *close* it.
close - being near
close - to shut
5. Don't *park* your car near the *park*.
park - to leave a vehicle
park - a public land for recreation

C. Divide each word by putting a slash (/) symbol between each syllable and write how many syllables each word has..

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. combat | - com/bat | 2 syllables |
| 2. prodigious | - pro/di/gious | 3 syllables |
| 3. reckless | - reck/less | 2 syllables |
| 4. island | - is/land | 2 syllables |
| 5. dissuade | - dis/suade | 2 syllables |
| 6. principal | - prin/ci/pal | 3 syllables |
| 7. different | - dif/fer/ent | 3 syllables |



GRAMMER ADDITIONAL



DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
clever	cleverer	cleverest
dark	darker	darkest
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
easy	easier	easiest
good	better	best
much	more	most
wise	wiser	wisest

A. Choose the Correct Answer.

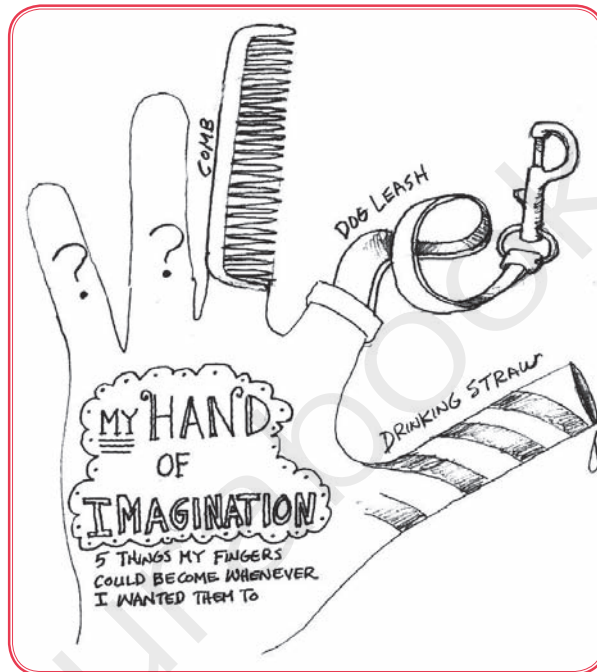
- He is the _____ musician.
(a) good (b) better (c) best [Ans] (c) best
- Ravi's handwriting is _____ than that of Muthu.
(a) good (b) better (c) best [Ans] (b) better
- He is a _____ person.
(a) good (b) better (c) best [Ans] (a) good
- Your answer is the _____ relevant.
(a) more (b) more than (c) most [Ans] (c) most
- The Ganges is the _____ river of India.
(a) long (b) longer (c) longest [Ans] (c) longest
- Rajasthan is the India's _____ state by area.
(a) large (b) largest (c) larger [Ans] (c) larger
- Goa is the _____ state of India by area.
(a) smallest (b) smaller (c) small [Ans] (a) smallest
- Ganesh is the _____ boy in the class.
(a) tall (b) taller (c) tallest [Ans] (c) tallest
- He is the _____ player in the team.
(a) good (b) better (c) best [Ans] (c) best
- Jupiter is the _____ of all planets.
(a) big (b) bigger (c) biggest [Ans] (c) biggest



Warm Up

My Hand of Imagination :

1. Trace around your hand on a white paper.
2. Make a list of your five choices.
3. Draw a picture to indicate what your finger would become.
4. Erase one finger at a time and draw your choice in its place.
5. Write and share in the class.



- Ans**
1. Pencil
 2. Spoon
 3. Scale
 4. Pen
 5. Writing Pad



Unit

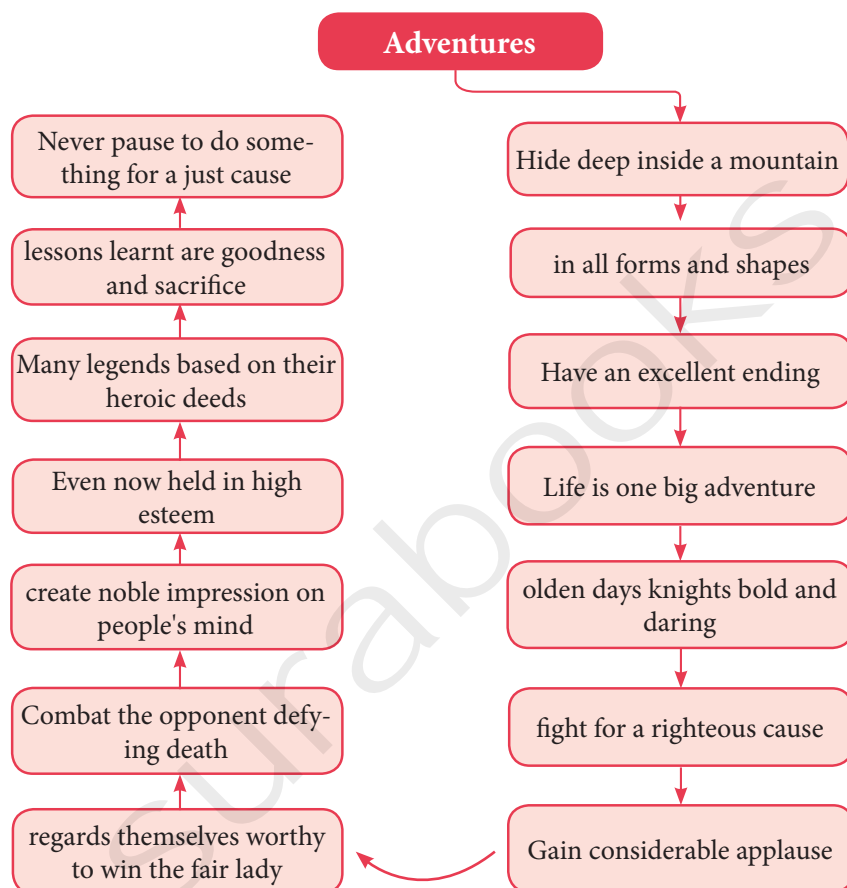
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The Poem of Adventure

POEM

- George Krokos

MIND MAP



Summary

In this poem, the poet George Krokos relates to the Adventures of the knights. Adventures are hidden deep inside the mountains in all types of forms and shapes. The adventures have an excellent ending. People, who take up adventures in their life, see the world in an extra-ordinary special way. They feel that they have little wings on their back and whenever they take a new step, they bounce in joy.

In the olden days, knights were daring and chivalrous. They rode on their horses with a sword or spear and fought their opponents for a just cause. They regarded themselves as worthy of winning the hands of their fair ladies as a valuable prize for their valour. They impressed the crowd by fighting with their opponents. Even today, people talk with much applause about the brave adventures, deeds of the knights.

POEM OVERVIEW



Line Nos.	Poem Lines	Explanation
1 - 3	<i>Deep inside the mountain the adventures hide themselves. They are of all forms and shapes.</i>	The poet describes about the adventures that hide themselves deep inside the mountain. They are of all types of forms and shapes.
4 - 6	<i>They all have an excellent ending, because those that live their lives in adventure see the world in an extraordinary special way.</i>	All these adventures have an excellent ending. Those that live an adventurous life, see the world in an extra-ordinary special way.
7 - 9	<i>To attract the adventures into the patterns of habit you only need to close your eyes and ask them to embrace you.</i>	The adventures are attracted to become our patterns of habit. You just have to close your eyes and ask the adventures to embrace you fondly.
10 - 12	<i>You can also imagine that you are transparent and feel the wind stream through you instead of going against you.</i>	You can imagine that you are clear in mind and can feel the wind pass through you, instead of going against you.
13 - 14	<i>Or imagine there are tiny little wings on your back and every time you take a new step you bounce a bit.</i>	Or you will imagine that there are tiny wings on your back, so that when you take up an adventure and put a new step you seem to jump a little bit in joy.
15 - 16	<i>Maybe life itself is one big adventure if only you have the correct shades on.</i>	Life is itself a big adventure, if only you wear the exact shade on you.
17 - 20	<i>Back in the days of old when knights were bold who with a sword or lance in armour sought romance.</i>	In the olden days, knights were brave and bold. They rode on their horses with their sword or spear in armour and they were in search of romance.
21 - 24	<i>It was the age of chivalry long ago in man's history when to fight for a righteous cause one did gain considerable applause.</i>	Long ago during the knightly system, it was in the man's history when they should fight for a good cause. They also gained a good extent of applause for their deeds.
25 - 28	<i>It was mainly for show, love and glory they deemed themselves being worthy to capture the heart of some fair maiden which was the most desired prize laden.</i>	These knights regarded themselves as worthy to get the hand of a fair lady, who was the most desired prize for them. They did all these acts mainly for a show, love and fame.
29 - 32	<i>Oh, they would strike heavy blows on all of their opponents and foes in a one to one combat defying death as crowds watched with abated breath.</i>	The knights hit heavy blows on their opponents and enemies. They challenge the opponents for one to one fight, least bothered about death. The crowd watched them fight by holding their breath in suspense.



33 - 36	<i>Yes, it was far back in those days of yore that courage and strength came to the fore where there was this life and death struggle; such issues at hand the knights would juggle.</i>	Yes, it was long back in those days, courage and strength were given importance first. There was a struggle between life and death. Such issues were handled bravely by the knights.
37 - 40	<i>And in fighting for their country, faith and king noble impressions on people's minds would ring that even through the ages are held in high esteem those knights in shining armour do now all seem.</i>	When they fight for their country, good impressions are felt in every persons' mind. These impressions are held in high esteem through ages. These knights are even seen remembered now in shining armour.
41 - 44	<i>There are many legends based on their heroic exploits a legacy of tales which have been told with much adroit highlighting aspects of human wisdom related to virtue and vice and the lessons to be learnt are those of goodness and sacrifice.</i>	There are many stories based on their heroic deeds. They are an inheritance of tales which have been told by people with much skill. The people tell these stories of the knights by highlighting the aspects of human wisdom related to virtue and voice. The lessons learnt are those of goodness and sacrifice.
45 - 48	<i>History usually repeats itself time and again as it often happens a situation comes when we're asked to do something for a just cause and acting with chivalry we shouldn't pause.</i>	Our history usually repeats itself all the time, as it often happens. We should never stop to do deeds of adventure when the opportunity comes. We should do it for a good cause and act with chivalry.

GLOSSARY



abated	- unpleasant
adroit	- clever or skilful
applause	- praise
bounce	- jump
chivalry	- the medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, and social code.
deemed	- regarded
defying	- disobeying
embrace	- hug
exploits	- adventure
foes	- enemies
impressions	- ideas or opinions
juggle	- handle
laden	- loaded
lance	- a long weapon with a wooden shaft and a pointed steel head, formerly used by a horseman in charging.
legacy	- inheritance
legends	- traditional stories
patterns	- designs
sought	- searched
transparent	- clear
yore	- long ago



READ AND UNDERSTAND



A. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *Deep inside the mountain
the adventures hide themselves.*

(a) **Where do adventures hide?**

Ans Adventures hide deep inside the mountain.

2. *They are of all forms and shapes
They all have an excellent ending*

(a) **What do have an excellent ending?**

Ans Adventures have an excellent ending.

3. *when to fight for a righteous cause
one did gain considerable applause.*

(a) **When will one get an applause?**

Ans If one fights for a righteous cause, one will get an applause.

4. *And in fighting for their country, faith and king
noble impressions on people's minds would ring*

(a) **What does 'noble impression' mean?**

Ans 'Noble impression' is good opinion.

(b) **Who can leave a noble impression?**

Ans Knights fighting for their country, faith and the king can leave a noble impression on people's minds.

5. *There are many legends based on their heroic exploits
a legacy of tales which have been told with much adroit*

(a) **What does 'heroic exploits' mean?**

Ans 'Heroic exploits' means 'daring adventures'.

(b) **What are legends?**

Ans Legends are traditional stories.

B. Answer briefly.

1. **What is adventure?**

Ans An Adventure is an unusual, exciting and daring deed.

2. **Describe the appearance of a knight.**

Ans A knight is bold and daring. He rides on a horse with a sword or spear in armours seeking romance.

3. **What are the characteristics of an adventure?**

Ans Adventures hide deep inside the mountains. They have an excellent ending. They are all forms and shapes.

C. Think and Answer.

1. **Why does the poet ask us to imagine that we have tiny wings on our back?**

Ans The poet asks us to imagine that we have tiny wings on our back, so that we can bounce a bit with joy, when we take a new step towards our adventurous life.



He also wants us to imagine that we are clear in mind and feel the wind passing through us, instead of going against us. You just have to close your eyes and ask them to embrace you. Thus, they would be attracted to be our patterns of habit.

2. Why should we fight for righteous cause?

Ans Long ago during the age of chivalry, knights used to fight for a righteous cause. They gained a considerable applause for their chivalrous acts. Likewise, we should also fight for a noble cause, so that we could get a good applause from the people of our country. If you fight for your country, people will have good impression about you in their minds. They will hold you in high esteem.

D. Literary Appreciation:

1. Pick out the rhyming words.

Ans "Old - bold" lance - romance; cause - applause; chivalry - history; maiden - laden; blows - foes; death - breath; yore - fore; struggle - juggle; king - ring; esteem - seem; exploits - adroit; vice - sacrifice; cause - pause are the rhyming words in this poem.

2. Write down the alliterated words.

Ans those - that - their time - take bounce - bit
they - themselves defying - death
fighting - for - faith held - high virtue - vice
lessons - learnt

CREATIVE WRITING



Concrete Poems

Concrete poems are made up of words that have been placed in such a way that they make the shape of an object and also use words to describe the object.

Start by making a simple outline of the shape or object (an animal, a football, a fruit etc.) large enough to fill a piece of paper.

Then brainstorm a minimum of ten words and phrases that describe the shape. List action and feeling words as well.

Next, place a piece of paper over the shape and decide where your words are going to be placed so that they outline your shape but also fit well together.

Separate words and phrases with commas.



E. Now read the poem and pick out the nouns. Then write your own concrete poem.

Ans

Nouns

1. Bird
2. Beak
3. Claws
4. Prey



- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 5. Barrell | 6. Dragon fly |
| 7. Grip | 8. Cat |
| 9. Feline | 10. Roll |

Hot Air Balloon

From down
below I wave hello
to a man standing in
a basket, a basket hang-
ing from a balloon, a ball-
oon filled with hot air
that keeps it pre-
cariously,
scario
us
ly
al
oft

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Poem Comprehension:

1. *To attract the adventures into the patterns of habit
you only need to close your eyes
and ask them to embrace you.*

(a) **What can be taken into the patterns of habit?**

Ans Adventures can be taken into the patterns of habit.

(b) **What should you do to make adventures to embrace you?**

Ans You should close your eyes and ask them to embrace you.

2. *Back in the days of old
when knights were bold
who with a sword or lance
in armour sought romance.*

(a) **When were the knights bold?**

Ans In olden days, the knights were bold.

(b) **How do they go on a horse?**

Ans They go on with a sword or a lance.

(c) **What did they seek?**

Ans They sought romance.



(d) What does the word 'lance' mean?

Ans It means 'a long weapon with a wooden shaft and pointed steelhead.

II. Poetic Devices :

1. *in a one to one combat defying death
as crowds watched with abated breath.*

a) **Pick out the rhyming words in the lines.**

Ans death - breath are the rhyming words.

b) **Pick out the alliterated words.**

Ans defying - death are the alliterated words.

2. *Back in the days of old
when knights were bold*

a) **Pick out the rhyming words in the lines.**

Ans old - bold are the rhyming words. .

b) **Pick out the alliterated words.**

Ans when - were are the alliterated words.

III. Short Questions and Answers.

1. **On whom do the knights strike heavy blows?**

Ans Knights strike heavy blows on all their opponents and foes.

2. **How do the crowds watch the knights combating their opponents?**

Ans The crowds watch them with abated breath.

3. **How was the legacy of tales told by the people?**

Ans The legacy of tales were told with much skill and cleverness.

4. **Should we pause, when we are acting with chivalry?**

Ans No, we should not pause when we are acting with chivalry.

IV. Paragraph Question with Answer.

1. **Describe the knights daring activities according to the poet?**

Ans In olden days, knights were bold. They used to ride on their horses with a sword or a lance in armour. During their age of chivalry, knights fought their opponents for a righteous cause and gained considerable applause. Knights regarded themselves as being worthy of capturing the hearts of some fair lady, which was the most desired prize. They would strike heavy blows on all their opponents, as the crowds watched them in suspense. They were held in high esteem by the people.



Warm Up

Look at the pictures. Name the activities.



Parasailing



NCC Camp



Mountain Trekking



Scuba diving

Discuss and Answer.

1. What are the adventure activities of NCC?

Ans Mountain Treks, Parasailing, Scuba diving, Kayaking.

2. When can you join the NCC?

Ans I can join the NCC after completing 12 years.

3. What is the motto of NCC?

Ans The motto of NCC is to provide a suitable environment to motivate the youth to take up a career in the Armed forces.

Think and Answer.

1. Why do we need adventure in life?

Ans We need adventure to be confident, decisive and self-aware.

2. Do you like adventures? Why?

Ans Yes, I like adventures because they are thrilling.

3. Why does the NCC conduct adventure activities?

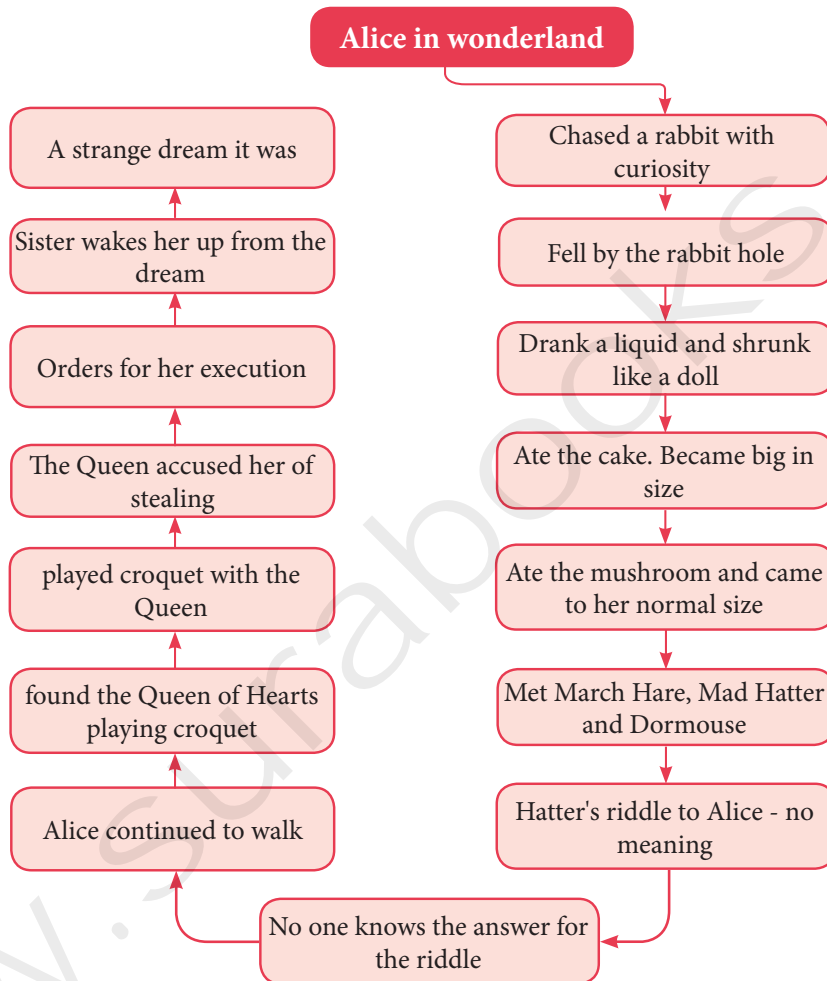
Ans NCC conducts activities to tone leadership skills and to enhance their character qualities.



Unit 1 Alice in Wonderland

SUPPLEMENTARY

MIND MAP



Summary

Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" opens with a scene of Alice reading over her sister's shoulder. Alice sees a White Rabbit down a rabbit hole and decides to follow him. In Wonderland, she meets an assortment of strange characters including the Cheshire cat, who advises her to attend to tea party thrown by the March Hare. After the Mad Hatter tries to cut her hair, Alice runs away from the tea party. She soon finds herself in a garden, where servants are painting white roses red to satisfy the Queen of Hearts. Alice is called upon to testify against a bad thief. When Alice says that she knows nothing about the crime, the Queen orders her execution. Alice wakes up at the last minute to realize that was all a dream.



READ AND UNDERSTAND



A. Identify the character / speaker.

1. I must find out why he's in such a hurry! [Ans] Alice
2. Go to my cottage and fetch my gloves and fan. [Ans] White Rabbit
3. Oh no, I'll never get back to the right size. [Ans] Alice
4. One side makes you big, the other side makes you small. [Ans] Green Caterpillar
5. I'll see you later at the Queen's croquet game. [Ans] Cheshire Cat
6. You may stay if you answer my riddle. [Ans] Mad Hatter
7. Wake up. You've been sleeping for too long. [Ans] Alice's Sister

B. Discuss and Answer.

4. Why did Alice follow the rabbit?

[Ans] Alice saw a rabbit hurrying down a rabbit's hole. She wanted to find out why the rabbit was in such a hurry. So she followed him.

5. Do you think this was a good idea?

[Ans] No, it was not a good idea.

6. Why can't Alice get through the little door into the garden?

[Ans] She couldn't get into the garden through the little door because she was too big.

7. Why does Alice drink from the bottle that says 'DRINK ME' and why does she eat from the cake that says 'EAT ME'?

[Ans] Out of curiosity, Alice drank from the bottle that said 'DRINK ME'. As she was hungry, she ate the cake that said 'EAT ME'.

8. How does Alice feel after all these changes?

[Ans] She felt strange and realized that she would never get back to the right size.

9. What do you think is going to happen next?

[Ans] She may shrink again, after eating or touching anything.

C. Think and Answer.

1. What challenges does Alice face and how does she overcome them?

[Ans] Alice goes through a variety of strange physical changes. The discomfort she feels at never being the right size acts as a symbol for the changes that occur during her adolescence. She continually finds herself in a situation in which she risks death. She gets in trouble because of her curiosity. As Alice progresses through her dream, she loses her sense of identity. At the beginning of her journey, she was confused, anxious and timid. Finally, she becomes a strong and confident girl, who is able to stand up for her.



2. Have you ever had a strange dream? Share your dream in the class.

Ans Yes, I had a strange dream last night. I went to bed late and was fast asleep. Suddenly, I felt that I was in a fairyland. There was a big garden. The flowers were blooming. The fairies were singing beautiful songs. One fairy came to me and offered me a small chair to sit on and enjoy the song. There I saw a little child playing on the flute. He arrived in the midst of the fairies. Some dwarfs and elves were sitting nearby. The child brought fruits for me. Everyone was dancing and singing happily. It was a pleasant and strange sight for me. Suddenly, I could hear my mother shouting at me to get up and to get ready to go to school. I woke up and was surprised to realize that it was only a pleasant and a strange dream.

D. Role play

Put students in pairs to role play a conversation between:

★ **Alice and her sister.**

★ **Alice and White Rabbit.**

Ans Alice and her sister

Alice : What are you doing?
Sister : I am reading a book.
Alice : Let me see the book.
Sister : Here it is.
Alice : Are you reading a book without pictures or conversations in it?
Sister : Yes, I love to read these books.
Alice : What is the use of reading such a book? It is boring to read.
Sister : If it is boring for you, Please stay away from me.
Alice : This hot day makes me feel sleepy. Let me have a nap.

Alice and White Rabbit

Rabbit : Let me check the time. Oh my God. It's late. I have to hurry.
Alice : Why are you in such a hurry?
Rabbit : I need to hurry for an important work.
Alice : Stop! Don't run. I will chase you wherever you go.
Rabbit : I will go into my hole. You cannot enter it.
Alice : Why can't I enter into the hole?
Rabbit : You are too big to enter into this hole.
Alice : Then what should I do?
Rabbit : You have to drink the little bottle on top of the table.
Alice : Oh Yes. I have shrunk in size after drinking from the bottle.
Rabbit : (Mistaking Alice for his maid). Go to my cottage and fetch my gloves and fan.
Alice : (confused) May be I'll find something at the cottage to help me find my way out. I am hopeful.



E. Activity

It's fun to help out in the kitchen. You can even practise reading aloud when reading the recipe. And you can learn a little math by figuring out how to measure. Here are a few fun items to make that are "Alice" themed.



Activity to be done by the Students.

F. Learning About Nature

Learn about caterpillars and butterflies. Read a book about a caterpillar turning into a butterfly. You can get one from the library or go online and find information with pictures.



Students individual work.

Read a book about Caterpillars and Butterfly.

CONNECTING TO SELF



G. Tackling the Issues

Ask the class to discuss solutions to an issue that plagues contemporary society at large or just your community—for example, homelessness, violence, environmental degradation, hunger.

Half the class should mention idealistic solutions to the chosen issue; the other half should mention only realistic approaches to solving the problem.

See if, in listening to both sides, someone can come up with a proposal that is both realistic and unconventional—an idea that hasn't been tried yet.

Ans

Homelessness - Idealistic Solutions

Student No. 1 : A permanent and sustainable end to homelessness requires four essential components.

1. Housing is the essential foundation to ending homelessness.
2. Housing is essential, but it is not sufficient. Housing alone, without attention to health, behavioural health, employment and education will continue to result in instability and recurrent homelessness for many people.

Student No. 2 : 1. A key to an apartment is great. But we have to stay connected with the society. Staying lonely in an apartment is not advisable.

2. People should be aware of new home loan plans and housing schemes. Only then, they can take the right decisions.

Student No. 3 : **Proposal that is both realistic and unconventional :**

We can end the homelessness crisis by stabilizing people through shelter, moving them into permanent housing and implementing assistance programs to keep them in their housing. Only then we can reduce and eliminate homelessness in India.



PROJECT



- H. Imagine you are a marketing executive for a company in a specific industry (toothpaste, soup, hair care products, automobiles, etc) and are developing a product with a brand name that refers to a character from the story.

For example: You want to sell bandages that have little pictures of Don Quixote on them. Your company's name is Kure-All and you decide to call them "Kure-All Quixote Bandages".

The slogan might be: "Had a tough day with windmills? When you take a fall, use Kure-All."

You can use exciting words, a catchy new slogan, and a jingle, among other things, to promote sales of your item.

Ans

Marketing Products

1. "Are you tired chasing the rabbit for a long time?" Feel energetic, after a chase. Have "Alice Soup" for refreshment".
2. "Cool your body with Cheshire hair oil and feel fresh".
3. Want to reach your destination quickly? Go for "Lae March Hare Cars".

STEP TO SUCCESS



- J. Look at the number pattern. Fill the blank in the middle of the series or end of the series.

1. SCD, TEF, UGH, _____, WKL
A) CMN B) UJI C) VIJ D) IJT [Ans (C) VIJ]
2. FAG, GAF, HAI, IAH, _____
A) JAK B) HAL C) HAK D) JAI [Ans (A) JAK]
3. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, _____, MLNA
A) OLPA B) KLMA C) LLMA D) KLLA [Ans (D) KLLA]
4. CMM, EOO, GQQ, _____, KUU
A) GRR B) GSS C) ISS D) ITT [Ans (C) ISS]
5. QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC
A) HGF B) CAB C) JKL D) GHI [Ans (A) HGF]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the Correct Answers (MCQ).

1. Alice was beginning to get _____.
(a) upset (b) tired (c) irritated (d) bored [Ans (b) tired]
2. The hot day made her feel very _____ and stupid.
(a) sleepy (b) frustrated (c) calm (d) active [Ans (a) sleepy]



3. The Rabbit pulled a _____ out of his pocket.
(a) twig (b) brush (c) watch (d) paper [Ans] (c) watch
4. There was nothing on it except a tiny _____ key.
(a) golden (b) silver (c) round (d) iron [Ans] (a) golden
5. She opened the door and saw a beautiful _____.
(a) sight (b) room (c) garden (d) house [Ans] (c) garden

II. Identify the Character / Speaker.

1. "Why, I'm no bigger than the insects that crawl on these flowers." [Ans] Alice
2. "Get out of my way! You're blocking the door!" [Ans] The White Rabbit
3. "I want to be big again". [Ans] Alice
4. "There isn't any". [Ans] March Hare
5. "Why is a raven like a writing desk?" [Ans] Mad Hatter

III. Write True or False against each statement.

1. Out of curiosity, Alice followed the rabbit. [Ans] True
2. Alice was unhappy with her tiny size at first [Ans] False
3. The magical toy made her small again. [Ans] False
4. Alice grew to her normal size after eating the mushroom. [Ans] True
5. The Dormouse smiled at Alice while the Cheshire cat was sleeping. [Ans] False

IV. Very Short Questions with Answers.

1. **Why was Alice tired of sitting by her sister?**
[Ans] Alice was doing nothing, as her sister was reading a book.
2. **Why did the rabbit pull out a watch out of his pocket?**
[Ans] The rabbit did so to check the time.
3. **What did Alice do at the rabbit's hole?**
[Ans] Alice ran to the rabbit's hole and peeped through the entrance.
4. **What was there on a three-legged table?**
[Ans] There was a tiny golden key on it.
5. **What was the green Caterpillar wearing?**
[Ans] The green Caterpillar was wearing a pink jacket.
6. **What did the Cheshire cat tell Alice before disappearing?**
[Ans] The Cheshire cat told him that it would see Alice later at the Queen's croquet game.
7. **What were March Hare and Mad Hatter having?**
[Ans] The March Hare and Mad Hatter were having tea.
8. **Where was the Dormouse sitting?**
[Ans] The Dormouse was sitting between March Hare and Mad Hatter.



9. Did Alice solve the riddle?

Ans No, Alice did not solve the riddle.

10. Why did the trumpet sound?

Ans The trumpet sounded in a distance calling the court to session.

V. Short Questions with Answers.

1. What did Alice think of doing when she got bored?

Ans She thought that it was a pleasure to make a daisy-chain by getting up and picking the daisies fallen on the ground.

2. Describe the green Caterpillar.

Ans The green Caterpillar was dressed in a pink jacket. He was sitting on the top of a large mushroom, smoking a bubble pipe.

3. What did a gardener do?

Ans One gardener had planted white roses by mistake. He then painted them red, as the Queen hated white roses.

VI. Paragraph Questions with Answers.

1. What happened to Alice, when she drank from the bottle?

Ans Alice finds a tiny key and fits it into the tiny lock of a 15 inch high door. She peers inside and sees a beautiful garden. She wishes she could get through it. But even her head was too big. She then notices a bottle with a printed label that reads 'Drink me'. She drinks the liquid from the bottle. She realizes that she is shrinking down. She shrinks down to 10 inches high. She feels happy because she will be able to reach the garden. She is soon reassured that she will not shrink anymore, as she was a bit worried that she could keep shrinking down.

2. What is the most important literary element and message in 'Alice in Wonderland'?

Ans The most important literary element in 'Alice in Wonderland' is fantasy. The message conveyed in this story for children is about the value of questioning our identity. One can question one's identity at any age, but Alice in particular, questions her identity throughout the story, which marks her transition from childhood to adulthood. It is symbolized by her physical changes in size and shape. As we read the story, we can even see Alice reflecting on how different she was before her adventure began.

VII. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.

1. The Dormouse slept and the Cheshire cat smiled at her.
2. "And now you must be punished. Off with her head" yelled the Queen.
3. "What's going on?" asked Alice.
4. "Court is now in session" announced the white rabbit.
5. "How silly", replied Alice. 'I did not have the slightest idea what you were talking about. I was only playing croquet.



6. "You are guilty of stealing the delicious heart-shaped tarts" accused the Queen.
7. Everyone rushed into the courtroom.
8. "Will Alice please come to the stand?"
9. Alice felt someone touch her shoulder, 'wake up'.
10. Alice took the stand and looked at the jury box, where March Hare and the Mad Hatter were making noise.

Ans 7, 4, 8, 10, 1, 3, 6, 2, 5, 9.

7. Everyone rushed into the courtroom.
4. "Court is now in session" announced the white rabbit.
8. "Will Alice please come to the stand?"
10. Alice took the stand and looked at the jury box, where March Hare and the Mad Hatter were making noise.
1. The Dormouse slept and the Cheshire cat smiled at her.
3. "What's going on?" asked Alice.
6. "Your are guilty of stealing the delicious heart-shaped tarts" accused the Queen.
2. "And now you must be punished. Off with her head" yelled the Queen.
5. "How silly", replied Alice. 'I did not have the slightest idea what you were talking about. I was only playing croquet.
9. Alice felt someone touch her shoulder, 'wake up'.

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- A. When she turned around towards the three-legged table, Alice found a green bottle that said "DRINK ME" magically appeared on it. Out of curiosity, Alice took the bottle and drunk the entire potion. Then, she began to shrink until she was no bigger than a doll.

1. What did Alice find on the three legged table?

Ans She found a green bottle that said, "DRINK ME".

2. Why did Alice take the bottle?

Ans Alice took the bottle because she was curious to know about it.

3. What happened to her, when she drank the entire potion in it?

Ans She began to shrink, until she was no bigger than a doll.

- B. There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it: A Dormouse was sitting between them, fast asleep, and the other two were using it as a cushion, resting their elbows on it, and talking over its head.

1. What was there in front of the house?

Ans There was a table set under a tree in front of the house.



2. **Where was the Dormouse sitting? What was it doing?**

Ans Dormouse was sitting between Mad Hatter and March Hare. It was fast asleep.

3. **What were Mad Hatter and March Hare doing?**

Ans They were resting their elbows on the Dormouse, talking over its head and having tea.

C. Alice felt someone touch her shoulder, "Wake up. You've been sleeping for too long," said her sister softly. "I had a strange dream," said Alice. She told her sister about the White Rabbit, the mad tea party, the Queen of Hearts and the trial. But her sister wasn't paying attention. "

1. **Who touched Alice's shoulder?**

Ans Alice's sister touched her shoulder and woke her up.

2. **What did Alice tell her?**

Ans Alice told her that she had a strange dream. She told her about the white rabbit, the mad tea party, the Queen of Hearts and the trial.

3. **Was her sister paying attention to her?**

Ans No, her sister was not paying any attention to her.





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hour

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct synonym.

2 × 1 = 2

1. exciting
(a) depressing (b) annoying (c) thrilling (d) arousing
2. dissuade
(a) permit (b) prevent (c) encourage (d) attract

II. Choose the correct antonym.

2 × 1 = 2

1. same
(a) different (b) alike (c) real (d) true
2. taunted
(a) insulted (b) teased (c) ridiculed (d) praised

III. Fill in the blanks with correct homophones.

2 × 1 = 2

1. Yesterday _____, I saw a _____ riding on a horse. (knight, night).
2. Do you _____ the answer? _____, I don't. (no, know)

IV. Write the meaning of the italicized words.

2 × 1 = 2

1. Write the right answers on the right side.
right - _____
right - _____
2. I will be second in line if I wait for one more second.
second - _____
second - _____

V. Divide each word by putting a slash (/) between each syllable and write how many syllables each word has.

2 × 1 = 2

1. excitement _____
2. imagine _____

VI. Spot the error and correct it.

2 × 1 = 2

1. It is my the best genre of music.
2. Kayal is more intelligent and smarter than Saral.

VII. Choose the Correct Answer.

2 × 1 = 2

1. As years passed, Don Quixote imagines himself placed in the world of _____.
(a) kings (b) princes (c) knights (d) soldiers
2. Sancho's shouts and warnings passed _____.
(a) heedless (b) unheard (c) untold (d) careless



VIII. Answer any one Question.

1 × 2 = 2

1. What did Don Quixote tell Sancho about the windmill, after his attack on it?
2. What did Don do, when he saw a thick cloud of dust?

IX. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.

4 × 1 = 4

1. *There are many legends based on their heroic exploits
a legacy of tales which have been told with much adroit.*
 - (a) What does 'heroic exploits' mean?
 - (b) What are the legends?
2. *Back in the days of old
when knights were bold*
 - (a) Pick out rhyming words in these lines.
 - (b) Pick out the alliterated words.

X. Identify the character / speaker.

3 × 1 = 3

1. Go to my cottage and fetch my gloves and fan.
2. One side makes you big, the other side makes you small.
3. Wake up. You've been sleeping for too long.

XI. Answer any one question.

1 × 2 = 2

1. Why did Alice follow the rabbit?
2. Why can't Alice get through the little door into the garden?





ANSWERS

- I.** 1. (c) thrilling
2. (b) prevent
- II.** 1. (a) different
2. (d) praised
- III.** 1. night, knight
2. know, no
- IV.** 1. right - correct
right - direction
2. second - number two in a sequence.
second - duration of time.
- V.** 1. excitement - ex/cite/ment 3 syllables
2. imagine - i/mag/ine 3 syllables
- VI.** 1. It is my best genre of music.
2. Kayal is smarter and more intelligent than Saral
- VII.** 1. (c) knights
2. (b) unheard
- VIII.** 1. He told his squire Sancho that the ogre (windmill) was more seriously wounded than him.
2. He thought that they were a great army marching towards them. So he started to name the leaders and the principal knights in each army and described different nations.
- X.** 1. (a) 'Heroic exploits' means 'daring adventures'.
(b) Legends are traditional stories.
2. (a) old, bold - Rhyming words
(b) when - where - alliterated words.
- XI.** 1. White rabbit
2. Green Caterpillar
3. Alice's sister
- XII.** 1. Alice saw a rabbit hurrying down a rabbit's hole. She wanted to find out why the rabbit was in such a hurry. So she followed him.
2. She couldn't get into the garden through the little door because she was too big.

