

6

Key to

USHER IN

A Stepping Stone to English



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KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI - 110051

EMAIL : progresspublishers@gmail.com

1. I AM...

- A.** 1. he feels the weight of the world on his shoulders.
2. not being able to do something easily.
3. it creates destruction and death on a large scale.
- B.** 1. The poet feels himself to be foolish, and unlike others, he likes dolphins.
2. The poet cries because of all the death and poverty in the world.
3. The dream of the poet is to travel to other points on the earth.
4. Poet tries to reach out to the poor children to help them and serve the mankind.
- D.** Mad – Nutty
 Annoy – Frustrate
 Beat – Pulse
 Poverty – Poor
 Havoc – Devastation
 Calm – Peace
 Agent – Representative
 Humanity – Mankind
- E.** 1. Imperative 2. Exclamatory
3. Declarative 4. Interrogative
5. Exclamatory 6. Imperative
7. Declarative 8. Interrogative
- F.** 1. What a brilliant student she is!
2. What a lovely smile you have!
3. How generous he is!
4. How precious gold is!
- G.** 1. Will you give me your umbrella?
2. Is it dangerous to play with fire?
3. Will you please be quite in the library?
4. Will you go to your classroom?

2. THE WHY-WHY GIRL

- A.** 1. her mother was lame.
2. she asked too many questions.
3. they had to take goats and cows for grazing.
4. she wanted the students to ask her questions.
- B.** 1. Khiri is Moyna's mother. She used to weave baskets at Samiti office.
2. Moyna had to work because her mother was lame, her father had gone to Jamshedpur in search of work, and her brother, Goro used to go to the forest to collect firewood.
3. Moyna used to bring Babu's goats home, collect firewood, fetch water, lay the trap for birds, and sweep the cowshed.
4. Moyna had a mongoose as her pet because it ate less, and chased away bad snakes.
5. Moyna taught her brother and sister to plant trees if they cut one and to wash hands before eating otherwise they will get stomach pain.
- C.** 1. (a) The speaker is Mahasweta Devi.
(b) The speaker says this because Moyna is trying to catch a very dangerous snake, cobra.
(c) The speaker is addressing Moyna.
2. (a) 'She' refers to Moyna.
(b) The village postmaster has nicknamed her as the 'Why-why girl' because she asks too many questions.
(c) Yes, the name given to her was apt.
3. (a) The speaker is Moyna.
(b) The Mongoose, Moyna's pet chases away the snakes.
(c) Speaker gives the good snakes to her mother because she makes lovely snake curry.
- E.** 1. fetch 2. tidy
3. chase 4. lame
5. obstinate

- F. 1. disagree, disapprove, disadvantage
 2. unusual, unnecessary, unhappy
 3. mistake, misread
 4. incredible, income, incapable
 5. nonverbal, nonsense, nonstop
- G. 1. The sun 3. Amit
 2. Snake 4. Rony
- H. 1. are moving around the beehive.
 2. is mango.
 3. examines the patient.
 4. revolves around the sun.
- I. 1. The boys played football in the playground.
 2. Tanya speaks German fluently.
 3. Ram and Shyam went for a movie.
 4. We saw children chatting in the class.
 5. We practise yoga everyday.

3. SORRY, BEST FRIEND

- A. 1. she felt shy and nervous.
 2. his mother had got a job in Mumbai.
 3. he played with Rahiman whole day.
 4. all of the above.
- B. 1. (a) 'I' refers to Sonu.
 (b) Sonu says this statement because her mother was worried about him staying alone at home and he want to assure her that he can manage being alone.
 (c) Mother had given instructions to Sonu because he was always surrounded by people in Delhi but in Mumbai he was all alone.
2. (a) The speaker is addressing Rahiman.
 (b) She shook her head because she did not use to go to school.
 (c) She did not go to school because she had to do all the household work.

3. (a) The speaker is Sonu's mother. She is addressing Rahiman's mother.
 - (b) The speaker says so because both Sonu and Rahiman have started hating each other. This type of behaviour was even worse than a few quarrels between two friends.
 - (c) Yes.
- C.**
1. The instructions that Sonu's mother give to him were not to open the door except for maid, climb on the balcony railing or lean out, turn on the gas, and to have lunch on time.
 2. Rahiman was maid's daughter. She used to do all the household work.
 3. After Rahiman met Sonu, she used to arrive in neat and tidy clothes. Her hair were oil and plaited. She didn't feel shy and used to play all kinds of games with Sonu.
 4. Sonu was angry with Rahiman because he thought that she had become his best friend just for the sake of money, and in reality, she did not like him.
 5. Maid and Rahiman lived in a dark tiny house near cluster of huts.
 6. Rahiman's mother used the given money for buying books and uniform for Rahiman.
- F.**
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. affection | 2. crouch | 3. exuberant |
| 4. sullen | 5. grab | |
- G.**
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. stool | 2. slate | 3. listen |
| 4. rescue | 5. spot | |
- H.**
- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. mountains | 2. enjoyed | 3. slowly |
| 4. an | 5. mad | 6. him |
| 7. Oh! | 8. at | 9. and |

4. ODE TO TEACHERS

A.

1. smile	2. conversation
3. courage	4. doubts, angers
5. hand	

B.

- On her first day, the student felt nervous. But after seeing the smile of her teacher, she felt encouraged. Thus, there was a feeling of nice experience on the first day at school.
- According to the poet, the teacher smiled and encouraged her. She persuaded her to clear her doubts and angers which were hidden inside her for a long time.
- The teacher wanted the students to tell their stories so that she can take them to new path of life by clearing their doubts and angers.
- The student bears the memories of her teacher by carrying her smile and faith inside her.

C.

- (a) The teacher encourages the students.
(b) Neon certainties, thorny doubts, and tangled angers has been hidden inside her for weeks.
- (a) ‘My’ refers to the student.
(b) The teacher’s faith grew into courage.
(c) Courage helped the poet to become a confident student by overcoming her doubts and angers.

F.

Frown	–	Smile
Gaze	–	Glance
Unstable	–	Steady
Mistrust	–	Faith
Shout	–	Whisper
Stale	–	Fresh
Hinder	–	Encourage
Conviction	–	Doubt

G.

1. a soft light	2. fresh path
-----------------	---------------

H.

1. lion	2. rock
3. crystal	4. feather
5. baby	

- I.** 1. marches like the troops
 2. as good as gold
 3. fought like a lion
 4. as sweet as a candy
 5. as quietly as a falling feather
- J.** On a sunny day, I along with my friends decided to go on a picnic. We took our bicycles and climbed up the hilltop. We carried chocolates, biscuits, wafers, water and juice bottles with us. The weather at the hilltop was pleasant. The sight was very beautiful. We could see a river flowing past a village. We played many games there. Some of us played hopscotch, hide-n-seek while some other played kho-kho and kabaddi. When we got tired, we sat on the grass and had snacks. When the Sun was about to set, we decided to return home. It was a great day. We all enjoyed a lot.
- K.** 1. flock
 2. flight
 3. bunch
 4. bundle
 5. gang
 6. swarm, herd
- L.** 1. Honesty, policy
 2. Friendship, privilege
 3. dedication
 4. Charity
 5. brilliance, elegance
- M.** 1. water - common noun
 2. jury - collective noun, verdict - abstract noun
 3. Sardar Patel - proper noun, leader - common noun
 4. animals - common noun, forests - common noun
 5. Gold - common noun, Metal - common noun
- N.** 1. bravery
 2. honesty
 3. anger
 4. warmth
 5. wisdom

5. THE PARROT WHO WOULDN'T TALK

- A.**
1. Aunt Ruby got the parrot from a bird-catcher who visited all the houses, selling caged birds.
 2. The parrot was intelligent as it remembered everything what Aunt Ruby said, and screamed at her in Aunt's familiar tones: 'You're no beauty ! Can't talk, can't sing, can't dance!'. Thus, it shows parrots are both intelligent and great mimickers.
 3. One afternoon, while everyone was indoors enjoying a short nap, the writer gave the parrot his lunch, and then purposely left the cage door open. Moments later, the bird escaped out of the cage.
 4. Aunt Ruby turned ruby red when the parrot mimicked her own words, 'You're no beauty! Can't talk, can't sing, can't dance!'
 5. Aunt Ruby was upset and threatened to buy another bird.
- B.**
1. Aunt Ruby was disappointed with the parrot because it refused to talk.
 2. The parrot perched on the nearest rose bush and screamed at Aunt Ruby glaring at her.
 3. When the narrator purposely left the cage door unlocked, the parrot winged its way into the freedom of the mango orchard.
 4. Aunt Ruby was upset to lose her parrot and threatened to buy another bird.
 5. Aunt Ruby didn't want the goldfish because it could not talk.
- E.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| Emerge | – | Appear |
| Humiliate | – | Degrade |
| Squawk | – | Shriek |
| Recite | – | Chant |
| Pleasant | – | Charming |
| Dreadful | – | Awful |

F. Across

1. MIGRATION
3. FLOCK
6. PECK
7. AVIARY
8. PREEN

Down

2. ORNITHOLOGY
4. CHIRP
5. INCUBATE

- G.**
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. drove | 2. burn |
| 3. had, free | 4. gets |
| 5. have | 6. caught |

- H.**
1. Subject - A bee sting
Verb - is
Object - quite painful
 2. Subject - The doctor
Verb - operated
Object - upon the patient
 3. Subject - I
Verb - water
Object - the plants
 4. Subject - Walking
Verb - improves
Object - your health
 5. Subject - The river
Verb - flows
Object - down the mountain

- I.**
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Transitive | 2. Transitive |
| 3. Transitive | 4. Intransitive |
| 5. Transitive | 6. Intransitive |

6. LIGHTS CHANGED

A.

1. Samir 2 was a small boy who sold newspapers at the Janpath crossing. He was very poor and lived away from his family.
2. Samir 2 sold newspapers at Janpath crossing by holding out an English newspaper and screaming out the evening headlines in a mixture of Hindi and English language.
3. Samir 2 sold newspaper because his family was quite poor and lived in his hometown.
4. Samir 2 was upset one day because he was worried for his family due to riots in his hometown.
5. Samir 1 was richer, educated, and went to school. Samir 2 was poor, uneducated, and did not go to school.

B.

1. (a) The speaker is Samir 2.
(b) 'He' was addressing Samir 1.
(c) The speaker said this because Samir 1 had asked for the Hindi newspaper, but he looked like a foreigner to him.
2. (a) 'My' refers to Samir 1.
(b) He is addressing Samir 2.
(c) The significance of the word Samir in Hindu mythology is Lord Hanuman.
3. (a) Samir 2 was not at the crossing the following day.
(b) He sold newspapers at the crossing.
(c) He was never seen again at the crossing because he went to his hometown due to riots.

C.

1. Samir 2	2. Samir 1	3. Samir 1
4. Samir 1	5. Samir 2	6. Samir 2

F.

1. truthful	2. dreamful
3. sportsmanship	4. harmful
5. excellently	6. troublesome

G.

1. great	2. peaceful, healthy
3. short	4. cool
5. bright, coloured	

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---------------|--|---------|
| H. | 1. tall | | 2. faithful | | 3. blue |
| | 4. big | | 5. kind | | |
| I. | China | – | Chinese | | |
| | Spain | – | Spanish | | |
| | Shakespeare | – | Shakespearean | | |
| | Christ | – | Christian | | |
| | Russia | – | Russian | | |

7. A BIRD CAME DOWN THE WALK

- A.
1. The bird spread out its feathers and flew away.
 2. The bird leaves when the poet offers a crumb.
 3. bird's natural behaviour.
 4. is startled by the speaker.
- B.
1. The poet calls the grass 'convenient' because it is in bird's range and is easy for it to drink a dew from that grass.
 2. The poet offers a crumb to the bird.
 3. The eyes of the bird have been compared to frightened beads.
 4. The poet describes the bird by saying its eyes look like frightened beads, head feels like a velvet, and its feathers are extremely soft to make him sail home.
 5. The use of the word 'cautious' means that the poet carefully offers a crumb to the bird.
- C.
- The poet observes a bird who comes down the walk unaware that it is being watched. The bird eats an angleworm, drinks the water from a convenient grass and then hops sideways to let a beetle pass by. The bird's frightened bead like eyes glances all around. Cautiously, the speaker offers him a crumb but the bird unrolls his feathers and fly away. His flight is softer than the boats passage through the water.

- D.** 1. (a) 'He' refers to the bird.
 (b) An angleworm is called 'the fellow'.
 (c) The word 'raw' means in its natural state.
2. (a) The word 'they' refers to the eyes of the bird.
 (b) They look like 'frightened Beads' because the poet offers a crumb, and the bird feels frightened.
 (c) The word 'stirred' means moving slightly.
- G.** 1. fastest 2. big 3. taller
 4. smarter 5. oldest 6. costliest
- H.** 1. Sahil, Simran, and Shweta met Shubham in the exhibition hall.
 2. He inquired me, 'When do I leave for office?'
 3. Rahim's house is at the end of this lane.
 4. Rohit has a fifty rupee note to buy biscuits, toffees, and chocolates.
 5. He is an MLA of Tripura.
 6. Washington D.C. is the capital of US.
- I.** All of us live in a neighbourhood or surrounding. We must keep our surroundings neat and clean. This will help us to live healthy and better lives. Keeping our surroundings clean will only help in the betterment of society. Someone has rightly said, 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness'. Every household generates garbage. It should not be thrown anywhere but only in trash bins. Throwing it all over the place will only dirty our surroundings and pollute the environment. We should use recycled and eco-friendly products such as paper or jute bags. Trees should be planted as it will beautify our surroundings as well as keep us healthy.
- J.** 1. Brain is compared to a computer.
 2. Clouds are compared to cotton balls.
 3. Teacher is compared to an encyclopedia.
 4. Sun is compared to a golden ball.

- K.** 1. Glacier 2
 2. Glue 1
 3. Behaved 2
 4. Blue 1
 5. Threw 1
 6. Flue 1
 7. Acquired 2
 8. Blew 1
 9. Danger 2
 10. Evening 2
 11. Today 2
 12. Photograph 3
- L.** 1. Hockey Hock / ey
 2. Involved In / volved
 3. Kitten Kit / ten
 4. London Lon / don
 5. Mountain Moun / tain
 6. Police Po / lice
 7. Attention At / ten / tion
 8. Bicycle Bi / cy / cle
 9. Cabinet Cab / i / net
 10. Companion Com / pan / ion

8. A LARGE-HEARTED GENTLEMAN

- A.** 1. 236
 2. Reward for the tiger's kill to be rescinded and all hunters to be recalled.
 3. being old.
 4. Jim Corbett National Park.
 5. 6
- B.** 1. Corbett wanted the 'Chowgarh Tigress' to sneak upon him so that he could target and kill her. She was the reason for many human deaths.
 2. The buffalo had been tied firmly inside the grove to set a bait for the tigeress.

3. 'Corbett was an amateur oologist'. This can be said as he could not overlook the rock-jay eggs lying. He used some moss to wrap them up and carried the eggs carefully in spite of not knowing whose eggs were those.
 4. Corbett took long excursions through jungles of India since childhood. He taught himself to track wildlife and watch for warnings. Thus, he had gained good experience and became familiar with the big cats of India.
 5. 'Chowgarh Tigress' turned into a man-eater because she was afflicted by a collection of porcupine quills in her right foreleg, and the wounds were rotten. Thus, being unable to hunt in forest, and turned into a man-eater.
 6. 'Corbett felt no joy from killing the Rudraprayag leopard' because the leopard's crimes were not against the laws of nature but against the laws of man.
 7. Corbett had deep respect for tigers because he spent years stalking intelligent and powerful predators through the forests. This convinced him that these were graceful creatures that deserved respect.
 8. During the 1930s, Corbett's hunt for Indian cats had turned almost exclusively to shooting them with a camera. No one could match his knack for approaching tigers.
 9. During the World War II, Corbett promptly volunteered to train Allied troops in the skills of jungle survival.
- C. 1. (a) The speaker is Corbett.
 (b) Rudraprayag leopard is being referred here.
 (c) Leopard's crime was against the laws of man.
2. (a) 'He' refers to Corbett.
 (b) Chowgarh tigress was going to attack him.
 (c) He hold on to rock-jay eggs because there was no other way to keep the eggs as the tigress was about to come.
3. (a) 'Him' refers to Corbett.
 (b) The powerful predators were the tigers.

- (c) They deserve respect because they were merely adapting to their desperate circumstances. In order to survive in their old age, they had to prey on humans.

- G.**
1. Mr - Mister
 2. Mrs - Mistress
 3. Sr - Senior
 4. BSc - Bachelor of Science
 5. Dr - Doctor
 6. PhD - Doctor of Philosophy
 7. kg - Kilogram
 8. UK - United Kingdom
 9. Jan. - January
 10. Nov. - November
 11. Mon - Monday
 12. CEO - Chief Executive Officer
 13. mph - Miles per hour
 14. a.m. - Ante Meridiem

- H.**
- | Down | Across |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. CLAMOUR | 4. BAIT |
| 2. PROXIMITY | 6. OUTMANOEUVRE |
| 3. INTRICACY | 7. RESCIND |
| 5. FORMIDABLE | 8. LAMENT |

- I.**
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. made | a suit | her |
| 2. tell | a truth | my parents |
| 3. delivered | the package | her |
| 4. gave | some work | me |
| 5. catalogued | the books | the library |
| 6. hand | the remote control | the television |
| 7. brought | a book | the library |
| 8. give | some blank sheets | me |

- J.**
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. tomorrow | 2. sweetly |
| 3. now | 4. carefully |
| 5. fondly | 6. here, there |
| 7. outside | 8. just |
| 9. skilfully | 10. comfortably |

- K.** 1. seldom 2. before
3. Once, twice 4. late, never
5. while 6. tomorrow, today
7. before 8. soon
9. always 10. Early, early

- L.** slow - slowly
 anger - angrily
 happy - happily
 bright - brightly
 polite - politely

9. THE MIDAS TOUCH

- A.** 1. the foolishness of greed.
2. He believed that gold items are pretty.
3. a reward for his kind behaviour towards Silenus.
4. he got tired and decided to take a nap.
- B.** 1. Silenus was a horrifying creature, a satyr, half man and half goat. He was a follower of Dionysus, the God of wine and celebration. He had a pair of goat's legs and long tail behind him, but above the waist he was a man. He also had a pair of horns grown out of his bald and bright head.
2. When Dionysus granted wish to Midas, everything he touched was turned into gold.
3. Princess Zoe thought satyr to be a sick goat. As it was filthy and stinky, she called the gardener to pull it. The gardener observed that it was a satyr instead of a goat. Then, she asked the gardener to throw him on the compost stack.
4. King Midas realised that his wish was actually a curse when he hugged his daughter, and she immediately turned into a gold statue.

5. King Midas got rid of the curse of the golden touch by calling Dionysus. Dionysus asked him to go to the river Pactolus that flows by the great city of Sardis and wash his hands. He did the same, and the golden touch vanished.

E. 1. wander 2. creatures 3. obsessed
4. mortal 5. sumptuous

F. 1. too 2. dual
3. stare 4. not
5. weak, week 6. piece, peace
7. knew, new 8. wait, weight
9. allowed, aloud 10. fined, find

G. 1. I 2. He 3. They
4. you 5. It

H. 1. itself 2. herself 3. myself
4. yourself 5. themselves

I. 1. that 2. which 3. What
4. whose 5. who

10. THE DOUBTFUL TRUTH

A. 1. doubtful truths.
2. what would happen to me, if the earth were destroyed?
3. they listened to rumours.
4. to find out the truth.

B. Hare's reaction - Startled, he leapt to his feet
Hare's character - Anxious
Animals' reaction - They joined the hares and started to run in panic
Animals' character - Impressionable
Lion's observation - He thought there is some misunderstanding
Lion's character - Rational

- C. 1. The sound of the bael fruit that fell on the ground made him think that the world was about to end.
 2. All the animals started running towards the sea because of the rumour created by the hare.
 3. Lion roared three times, and the animals stopped running and stood their ground.
 4. The hare was joined by herds of deer, boars, elks, buffaloes, wild oxen, rhinoceros, streaks of tigers, and elephants.
 5. The lion understood that there was some misunderstanding. He calmed other animals and told that he would go along with the hare, and find out the truth. Then, the hare told about the wood apple tree incident. He understood everything and narrated the truth to other animals.
 6. This understood the truth after investigating about the incident. He reassured the animals making them convince that the earth was not going to break.

F.	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
	headlong	impulsive	cautious
	mighty	strong	weak
	convince	satisfy	discourage
	reassure	comfort	dishearten
	flight	take-off	stay
	timid	fearful	brave
	terrify	petrify	calm

- G. 1. Perish
 2. Dreadful
 3. Reassure
 4. Run
 5. Wit
 6. Startle

- H. 1. Miss the boat- to lose an opportunity
 2. A blessing in disguise- a good thing that seemed bad at first
 3. Once in a blue moon- happens very rarely
 4. A white elephant- an expensive item that is troublesome

5. Speak of the devil- when talking about a certain person, that person appears
 6. See eye to eye- agree with each other
- I.
1. A child is an apple of parent's eye.
 2. Only some of the fruits for many grown in forests, are edible.
 3. If you know the answer, raise your hand.
 4. I have invited many people to the party so I have got much work to do.
 5. The students are instructed to come in their uniforms.
 6. I won't answer any more questions until I talk to my lawyer.
 7. This cookie tastes sweeter than that cake.
 8. Please return my books as soon as possible.
-

11. WRITTEN IN MARCH

- A.
1. spring and winter.
 2. nature.
 3. spring.
 4. sky gets clear after rain.
- B.
- Written in March, is a poem about the happiness of nature. The poet, William Wordsworth describes the serene beauty of spring after winter season. He describes a nice soothing hilltop; all things in the nature are happy. The cock is crowing, the stream is flowing, the cattle are grazing and the small clouds are sailing while the blue sky is prevailing. In short, this poem describes the end of winter and arrival of spring in March.
- C.
1. Spring season is depicted in the poem.
 2. 'The green field sleeps' means that the field is green with fresh grass, and they seem to enjoy the bright sunshine of the spring.
 3. The cattle do not raise their heads because with the coming of spring, the meadows are full of fresh green grass, and there is plenty of food available.

4. The plowboy reacts to the coming of spring season by saying the words 'whooping anon-anon'. He says this because he feels happiness.
 5. Young and old are the people 'at work' in this peaceful surrounding.
 6. The old and the young work hard when the rain is gone. They enchant clear blue sky, and the green fields after the rain.
 7. All the things in nature are happy because winter is retreated and there is warmth of the sun. Everyone is enjoying that phase of nature, and spring season.
- D.**
1. (a) The snow has retreated because the winter season has just ended with the beginning of the spring season.
 - (b) The snow has been compared to a defeated army.
 - (c) The expression 'an army defeated' means that in the winter season, the whole landscape is covered with snow but with the arrival of spring season, the bright sunny days have arrived. The snow has now melted away. The snow has been referred as an enemy because it brings hardships to the people in the winter.
 2. (a) The poet feels that there is joy in the mountains because the mountains are free from the weight of the snow.
 - (b) It means that in winter, the streams are frozen but in spring, they flow with full swing.
- G.**
1. Cafeteria, Kitchen, Chef, Canteen, Hotel
 2. Clinic, Patient, Nurse, Doctor, Ward
 3. Teacher, Student, Education, Classroom, Academy
 4. Climate, Rain, Wind, Snow, Atmosphere
 5. Hangar, Runway, Takeoff, Landing, Flight
- H.**
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. about | 2. for | 3. from |
| 4. by | 5. beside | |

I. Pollution means introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. There are various ways in which our environment gets polluted. Industrial development and its spread is one of the major causes of pollution. It pollutes the air by releasing smell, smoke, fumes, and dust into air and by discharging wastes into rivers, and wetlands. Deforestation too leads to environmental degradation beside air and water pollution. All these have serious repercussions to health. Environmental pollution and health hazards are hand in glove with each other. We must work for diminishing before it spreads to menacing proportions. There is an urgent need for increasing public awareness on the conservation of environment. If not, the day is not far when we live in poisonous ball of gases.

K.	Column	Wrist	Hour	Doubt
	Knock	Wrong	Honest	Muscle
	Foreign	Resign	Guard	Wednesday
	Thumb	Calm	Tongue	knife
	Know	Design	Half	Wrestle
	What	Walk	Wrinkle	Where

12. CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

- A. 1. Seven
2. Eat it
3. one chocolate bar
4. violets
5. of a very hot day with boiling sun.
- B. 1. The Bucket family had a very small wooden house on the edge of a big town. There were only two rooms and one bed. The bed was given to the four old grandparents. Little Charlie along with Mr and Mrs Bucket slept in another room upon the mattresses.

2. The biggest torture for Charlie was seeing other children taking out bars of chocolate from their pockets and munching them greedily. He also got tortured by the sight of the enormous chocolate factory which was visible from his house.
3. Mr Willy Wonka was the greatest inventor and maker of chocolates ever. Some of his inventions were marshmallows that tasted of violets, and rich caramels that changed colour every ten seconds as you suck them, and little feathery sweets that melted away deliciously the moment you put them between your lips. He could make chewing gums that never lost their taste, and sugar balloons that you could blow up to enormous sizes before you pop them up with a pin and gobble. Besides, he could make lovely blue bird eggs with black spots on them. When you put one of them in your mouth, it gradually got smaller and smaller until there was nothing left except a tiny little pink sugary baby bird sitting on the tip of your tongue.
4. Mr Bucket earned money for the Bucket family. He worked in a toothpaste factory. Sitting all day long on a bench, he screwed little caps on to the tops of filled toothpaste tubes.
5. Each year, Charlie received a bar of chocolate on the marvellous birthday mornings. He placed it in a small wooden box that he owned. He treasured it like a bar of solid gold. He looked at it for few days then, one day he would peel back a tiny bit of the paper wrapping, and take a tiny nibble. The lovely sweet taste of a chocolate would spread slowly over his tongue. Next day, he would take another nibble. In this way, Charlie would savour his birthday chocolate for more than a month.
6. The Indian prince 'Prince Pondicherry' wrote a letter to Mr Willy Wonka asking him to come all the way out to India, and build a colossal palace entirely out of chocolate.

7. Mr Willy Wonka advised the prince to start eating the palace right away.
 8. Mr Willy Wonka has invented a way of making chocolate ice cream so that it would stay cold for hours without being in the refrigerator. You could even leave it lying in the sun all morning on a hot day and it would not melt.
 9. Charlie's grandparents looked forward to his arrival in the evening because they liked to tell him stories after supper. All day they stayed in bed but as soon as Charlie would come, the room used to get lit up. The room would become a joyful place for half an hour every night and the whole family would be happily together.
- C.**
1. the four grandparents.
 2. Charlie used to reach home.
 3. everyone was allowed a second helping.
 4. of his famous chocolate factory.
- D.**
1. (a) All four of Charlie's grandparents are the speakers.
(b) The speaker is addressing Charlie.
(c) Mr Willy Wonka's chocolate factory was fifty times bigger than any other factory.
 2. (a) Grandpa Joe and Grandpa Josephine, Granpa George and Grandma Georgina. Mr and Mrs Bucket, and Charlie.
(b) The special occasion was Charlie's birthday.
(c) The family members used to save their money to cherish that special occasion by buying a chocolate bar for Charlie.
 3. (a) Grandpa George is the speaker.
(b) 'He' refers to Mr Willy Wonka.
(c) He can make marshmallows, rich caramels, little feathery sweets, chewy gums, and sugar balloons.
 4. (a) Mr Willy Wonka issued the warning to the Prince Pondicherry.

(c) No, he did not heed the warning.

- ### 13. PASSION PROPELS MISSION BROOKLYN

- A.**
1. January 3, 1870
 2. Brooklyn and Manhattan.
 3. To connect New York with Long Island.
 4. granite.
 5. courage and determination of the father and his son.
- B.**
1. John Augustus Roebling was an engineer. He conceived and designed the extremely large Brooklyn Bridge built across the east river. It is a masterpiece of civil engineering linking Brooklyn and Manhattan.
 2. The significance of Brooklyn bridge lies in its architecture. It was the longest bridge of that time, and many people lost their lives in making it.
 3. The brooklyn bridge was constructed on towers made of granite and suspended by cables of steel. John Roebling was a pioneer in a new technology where a web truss was used along the two sides of the bridge roadway to stabilize the bridge.

4. The construction process of the bridge started on January 3, 1870. The riverbed was evacuated in order to provide a solid foundation for the bridge. When significant depth of the riverbed was evacuated the granite foundation was laid. Workers called 'sandhogs' were lowered into the deep waters in airtight chambers called caissons. Pressurised air was sent inside these caissons to prevent water and other debris from entering them.
5. After an attack of paralysis, Washington Roebling watched the construction on telescope while his wife Emily managed the construction activities.

C. Brooklyn Bridge was an amazing architecture measuring 1600 feet connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn. It was a dream project of John Roebling who lost his life on July 22, 1869 just before starting the construction. It was executed with fighting spirit by his son Washington Roebling. Under his supervision the construction of the bridge started on January 3, 1870. To provide solid foundation for the bridge, riverbed had to be evacuated. Workers called sandhogs were lowered into the deep waters in airtight chambers called caissons. Many workers died due to caissons disease or bends. The Brooklyn Bridge was opened for use on May 24, 1883. Within a day of inauguration, 2,50,000 pedestrians walked across the bridge. It caters to 1,50,000 vehicles and commuters everyday. The bridge became a reality and changed the face of New York City forever. The great family of dreamers faced all obstacles on their path with courage and determination to achieve their goal. After 125 years of construction, the bridge remains the iconic landmark of the New York City.

F.	car	-	cars
	ball	-	balls
	dog	-	dogs
	book	-	books
	glass	-	glasses
	fox	-	foxes
	bush	-	bushes
	stomach	-	stomachs
	berry	-	berries
	roof	-	roofs
	hero	-	heroes
	scarf	-	scarves
	mango	-	mangoes
	activity	-	activities
	wife	-	wives
	mosquito	-	mosquitoes
	woman	-	women
	shelf	-	shelves
	dwarf	-	dwarfs
	copy	-	copies
G.	photo	-	photos
	country	-	countries
	penny	-	pennies
	computer	-	computers
	bacterium	-	bacteria
	formula	-	formulae
	Madame	-	Mesdames
	spoonful	-	spoonfuls
	focus	-	foci
	radius	-	radii
	son-in-law	-	sons-in-law
	criterion	-	criteria
	cactus	-	cacti
	medium	-	mediums
	datum	-	data
	index	-	indexes
	syllabus	-	syllabuses
	daughter-in-law	-	daughters-in-law

H. Past

She studied.

She was studying.

She had studied.

She had been studying since morning.

Present

She studies.

She is studying.

She has studied.

She has been studying since morning.

Future

She will study.

She will be studying.

She will have studied.

She will have been studying for an hour.

- I.
1. He practices yoga everyday.
 2. I am reading a newspaper.
 3. My father has given me a new General Knowledge book.
 4. I have been working in this office for past ten years.
 5. The king pardoned all the prisoners.
 6. Mother was cooking in the kitchen when the guest came.
 7. The train had left before we arrived.
 8. She had been waiting for you since Wednesday.
 9. The plane will depart in an hour.
 10. The players will be going to Frankfurt for the final match.
 11. My father will have brought a new house by the time I return to India.
 12. You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.
- J.
1. He is miserable with pain.
 2. They are playing cricket on Thursday.
 3. I shall be going to Agra next month.

4. The doctor will have been treating patients for two years.
5. I have never seen such a spectacular sight.
6. I was singing along with my friends.

M. Worli Sea Link, Mumbai
 Pamban Bridge, Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
 Howrah Bridge, West Bengal
 Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Patna

14. FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE

- A.** 1. the natural scenes which can be seen from the window of a railway carriage.
 2. a Scottish poet.
 3. was in a jiffy.
 4. a homeless person who was looking at the train with amazement.
 5. green fields.
- B.** 1. F 2. T 3. F
 4. F 5. F 6. T
- C.** 1. The poet compares the speed of the train to fairies and witches.
 2. 'Charging along like troops in a battle' means when the train moves forward, it seems as the soldiers are attacking their enemy in a battlefield.
 3. The poet sees bridges, houses, painted stations, hedges, ditches, the horses, and cattle. He also encounters the hill and the plain along the way.
 4. 'Painted stations whistle by' means that the buildings of stations are painted colourfully, and are passing by quickly when the poet sees them from the window of the train.
- D.** 1. (a) The train is faster than fairies and witches.
 (b) The train has been described like troops in a battle.
 (c) The horses and cattle were passing through the meadows.

2. (a) The child was clambering and scrambling because he was gathering blackberries.
- (b) The tramp was gazing at the train.
- (c) clammers-scrambles-brambles, gazes-daisies

E. In the poem, 'From a Railway Carriage', the poet R.L. Stevenson, shares his experience of train journey. He compares the amazing speed of the train with the speed of fairies and witches. He says that the train moves fast and the ditches, houses, bushes and bridges pass by in a jiffy. He further compares the speed of the moving train to an army of the soldiers attacking the enemy in the battlefield. From the window of the train, the poet sees a child who is climbing up a hill to collect blackberries. A tramp is standing and observing the train go by. The poet spots some women making garlands of daisies. A cart is carrying heavy loads on the road. He gets a glimpse of a river and a mill for a moment and they disappear forever.

- G.**
1. Witch - a woman thought to have evil magical powers
 2. Glimpse - to see something for a very short time
 3. Meadow - a field with grass and often wild flowers in it
 4. Lump - carry a heavy load somewhere with difficulty
 5. Bramble - a wild bush with thorns, that produces blackberries
 6. Scramble - to move or climb quickly but with difficulty
 7. Tramp - a person with no home, job, or money
 8. Clamber - to climb up with difficulty
 9. Ditch - a narrow channel dug to hold or carry water

- H.**
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Active Voice | 2. Passive Voice |
| 3. Passive Voice | 4. Passive Voice |
| 5. Active Voice | |

- I.** 1. The movie was seen by the children.
2. A picture was being painted by the girl.
3. A hearty meal was enjoyed by us.
4. My clothes are washed by me.
5. The thief was caught by the police.
6. A cake was being made by the mother.
- J.** 1. The lion chased the deer.
2. Someone picked my pocket.
3. India exports tea.
4. His words surprised me.
5. He is enjoying an ice cream.
6. Charles Babbage invented computer.
-

15. THE GIFTS OF WALI DAD

- A.** 1. He was a grass cutter.
2. Send it to queen as a gift.
3. grass cutter.
4. 10 coins.
- B.** 1. Wali Dad wanted to give away all the riches he earned because he got into trouble by getting so many gifts. He was happy with his earlier life when he worked and earned enough for his living.
2. When queen and king received gifts from Wali Dad, they sent him back even more expensive gifts, and the process continued.
3. Peris are beautiful fairies from paradise. They touched him on the shoulder for a magic spell. All his rags turned into riches, a jewelled turban was placed on his head, and his rusty sickle turned into a shining sword.
4. The Queen of Khaistan met the King of Nekabad when they both came to meet Wali Dad at his palace. Wali Dad introduced them to each other. They instantly fell in love with each other, and their marriage took place in Wali Dad's palace.

5. The message conveyed in the play 'The gifts of Wali Dad' is that we should always do good without expecting anything in return.

- C.**
- Wali Dad bought a gold bracelet with the money he had saved.
 - As Queen of Khaistan was the noblest lady, Wali Dad sent her a bracelet as gift.
 - The queen sent back a camel loaded with finest silk to Wali Dad.
 - As King of Nekabad was the noblest man, Wali Dad sent his silks to him.
 - The king sent back twelve of the finest horses to Wali Dad.
 - Wali Dad gave two horses to merchant and sent the remaining horses to the Queen of Khaistan.
 - The queen sent back twenty mules loaded with silver.
 - Wali Dad sent twenty mules loaded with silver given to him by queen, to the King of Nekabad.
 - The king sent back twenty camels with gold anklets, twenty horses with golden stirrups and more gifts to Wali Dad.
 - The peris changed Wali Dad into a king.
 - The King of Nekabad and Queen of Khaistan decided to get married.

D.	Speaker	To whom	Character Trait
1.	Wali Dad	himself	Generous
2.	Peri 2	Wali Dad	Kind
3.	King	Wali Dad	Grateful
4.	Wali Dad	Merchant	Guilty
5.	Queen	Merchant	Overwhelmed

- G.**
1. Groan - deep sound showing unhappiness
 2. Finery - expensive clothes
 3. Beside himself - shocked
 4. Set out - start anything with an aim

5. Peris - beautiful fairies
6. Gleam - shine brightly
7. Scimitar - sword
8. Astonish - surprise or impress greatly
9. Brim - become full of something

- H.**
1. (a) Bark
(b) bark
 2. (a) close
(b) close
 3. (a) bow
(b) bow
 4. (a) lying
(b) lying

I. Main clause

Subordinate clause

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The movie was good | although it was too long |
| 2. I met a stranger | who helped me a lot |
| 3. go sit at the table | Before the food gets cold |
| 4. he will give a speech | When the chief guest arrives |
| 5. This is the homework assignment | that you missed last week |
| 6. What you eat | determines your body size |
| 7. we went outside to play | Although it was raining |
| 8. Call me | when you need my help |
| 9. You live a happy life | as long as you think positively |
| 10. I will not buy anything | Since I don't have money |

- J.**
1. Adverb clause
 2. Noun clause
 3. Adjective clause
 4. Adverb clause
 5. Adjective clause
 6. Noun clause