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Key to

USHER IN

A Stepping Stone to English



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1. THE ECHOING GREEN

Comprehension

- A.** 1. The sun
2. Old John along with the other folk
3. Old John used to play in the Echoing Green.
4. Man and the nature.
- B.** 1. (a) 'Our' refer to the old people.
(b) Laughing at the children's play, and reminiscing own childhood are the joys they experience.
(c) The 'Echoing Green' refers to the sounds of nature, and the children playing outdoors in the garden.
2. (a) The 'little ones' refer to the children who are playing in the garden.
(b) 'Sports' mean the physical activities the children are doing while playing.
(c) Their sports come to an end because the sun has set down, and the tired children return to their respective homes.
- C.** 1. The poem begins with sunrise and ends when the sun sets.
2. The poem portrays merry sounds and images which accompany the children playing outdoors. An old man happily remembers his childhood when he used to enjoy playing with his friends. This poem is a blend of childlike innocence, and greyness of later years. Children are carefree and not surrounded by any kind of worries because worries are associated with old age. The poem not only draws contrast between innocence and experience, but also between perception of joys and sorrows.
3. The words which generate a cheerful mood are happy, welcome, sing, merry bells, and sports.

4. 'Such, such were the joys.
When we all girls and boys,
In our youth-time were seen,
On the Echoing Green.'
5. Old John reminisces about his own childhood days while watching the children at play.
6. The term 'Echoing Green' represents the rising of the sun, singing of birds, and the children playing outdoors. Darkening Green' refers to the setting of the sun and the ending of sports and other activities.

Poetic Devices

F.	happy skies	seeing	happiness
	sing louder	hearing	excitement
	bells cheerful sound	hearing	cheerfulness

Vocabulary

- G. 1. DESCEND
2. THRUSH
3. MERRY
4. WEARY
5. SPRING
6. FOLK
7. YOUTH
8. LAP

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| H. 1. skies, cries | 4. seen, teen |
| 2. spring, king | 5. oak, yolk |
| 3. thrush, push | 6. say, clay |

Grammar and Usage

I. 1. speaks	softly	manner
2. arrived	yesterday	time
3. ran	away	place
4. fainted	nearly	degree
5. do	always	frequency
6. melted	slowly	manner
7. agree	entirely	degree

2. THE THREE QUESTIONS

Comprehension

- A. 1. never fail in anything he might undertake.
2. giving a mega award, to whoever could answer his three questions.
3. kill the king.
- B. 1. (a) The speaker is the former enemy of the king.
(b) The speaker feels ashamed because he has tried to kill the king who saved his life.
(c) The speaker is grateful to the king because he has saved and taken proper care of him when he was injured.
2. (a) The speaker is the king.
(b) The speaker is addressing the hermit.
(c) The speaker wants to lend a hand because hermit is old, and looks tired.
- C. 1. The three questions were:
(a) What is the best time to do a thing?
(b) Who are the most important people to work with?
(c) What is the most important thing to do at a particular time?
2. In reply to the first question, one person suggested that the king must frame a thorough time schedule, and stick to it strictly. Only then, he could hope to do every task on time. Another person suggested that the king should put aside all amusements and remain attentive to everything in order to know what to do and when. Some other suggested that the king must set up a council of wise men to advise him on different occasions.
3. The king was neither pleased nor satisfied with the answers. So, at last, the king resolved to visit a hermit.

4. The king visited the hermit in disguise because the hermit received none but common people.
5. The long white bearded man was the king's former enemy. He asked for the king's forgiveness as he felt guilty for trying to kill the king. The king had saved his life when he was injured.
6. The king and the hermit took the wounded man inside the hut, and placed him on the hermit's bed. The king cleaned the wound thoroughly and used his shirt to bandage the man's wound. The king and the hermit nursed the wounded man all night.
7. The hermit's answers to the three questions were:
The only important 'TIME' is Now because the present moment is the only moment you can control. The most important 'PERSON' is with whom you are. The most important 'THING' to do at a particular time is to make that person happy.

Vocabulary

F.	1. pull with an effort	3. secret	5. dignity
	2. split	4. to plough	6. accept
G.	1. wise	3. precious	5. empty
	2. old	4. poor	6. highest

Grammar and usage

H.	adverb	verb
1.	brightly	glowed
2.	comfortably	slept
3.	happily	looked
4.	sincerely	works

I. 1. adjective	8. noun	15. adverb
2. adverb	9. adjective	16. noun
3. noun	10. verb	17. adjective
4. verb	11. noun	18. noun
5. adjective	12. adjective	19. adjective
6. verb	13. verb	20. noun / verb
7. adverb	14. adverb	21. adjective

3. LIMITS OF THE MIND

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) The speaker is Eklavya.
 (b) The speaker is addressing his mother.
 (c) The speaker is forced to do menial jobs for the rich and powerful people.
2. (a) The speaker is Drona.
 (b) The speaker teaches archery.
 (c) 'Low-born means born in a family having low social status.
3. (a) The speaker is Eklavya.
 (b) The speaker becomes a great master of archery in spite of partial behaviour of Drona, and thereby learns to shoot with his left hand and feet. So, the speaker wants to offer his services as a mark of thanksgiving to Drona.
 (c) The war between Kauravas and Pandavas is being talked about.
- B. 1. Eklavya and his people were treated as outcasts because they were low-born and used to do menial jobs for the rich and powerful.
2. Arjuna could shoot at a target with his eyes shut. He could shoot with his left hand as well as the right.
3. Drona's behaviour towards Arjuna was different because he was his favourite disciple.

4. Eklavya's determination was intact even after he gave away his right thumb to Drona. He learned archery with his left hand and feet. Eventually, he became a great archer.
- C.
 1. The profession of Eklavya's family was to do menial jobs for the rich and powerful.
 2. Drona refused to have Eklavya as his disciple because he was a low-born.
 3. Eklavya carved a statue of Drona on a tree trunk with a knife. He made a bow and arrows for himself. Each day, he would bow before the statue, practise shooting, and imagine a pat on his back from Drona. This is how Eklavya learned archery.
 4. Drona demanded Eklavya's right thumb as his *guru dakshina* because he knew no archer could shoot an arrow without a thumb.
 5. Eklavya wordlessly cut off his right thumb and placed it at Drona's feet.
 6. Eklavya offered his services to Drona in the war of Mahabharata.
 7. Eklavya taught Drona that limits are only in the mind. Real courage lies in fighting against the narrow limits, and freeing oneself.

Vocabulary

- G.
 1. Job
 2. Statue
 3. Menial
 4. Archer
 5. Pat
 6. Chariot
 7. Target

Grammar and Usage

- H. 1. My family, and I visited the exhibition.
2. He should bring a laptop for **me**.
3. I went along with **them** for competition.
4. Seema will play with **her** friend this evening.
5. We need to think about what **we** do and say.
6. He rang Mary and invited **her** for the birthday party.
7. Sam and Meera are at the bus stop. **They** are waiting for the bus.

I.	Number	Person	Subject or Object
	1. Singular	Third	Object
	2. Singular	First	Subject
	3. Plural	First	Object
	4. Singular	Third	Subject
	5. Plural	First	Subject
	6. Plural	Third	Object
	7. Plural	Second	Subject
	8. Singular	Third	Object
	9. Singular	First	Subject
	10. Plural	Third	Subject

4. STORM AT SEA

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) Crashing waves means destroying waves in the sea which are violently hitting the sea. Smashing seas means violent seas hitting the ship.
(b) The sailors are brought to their knees because their lives are in danger due to the storm at the sea.
(c) The sailors save their lives by praying and hoping for help to arrive.
2. (a) The goal of the sailors is to reach the land and their destination safely.
(b) The phrase ‘dead of night’ means the middle of the night when it’s darkest and coldest.

- (c) The condition of the sailors is very bad as they are unable to even stand properly because of the sea waves.
3. (a) The phrase ‘huddled like sheep’ means to gather and wrap oneself closely to stay warm.
 (b) The sailors have bleary eyes because of tiredness and lack of sleep.
 (c) The phrase ‘resist with gritted teeth’ means to accept a difficult situation, and deal with it in a determined way.
4. (a) ‘It’ refers to the storm.
 (b) The sea becomes calm because the storm has gone.
 (c) The sailors won the battle of the stormy night.
- B.** 1. The theme of the poem talks about the life struggles of the sailors and their experiences.
 2. The rhyming scheme of the poem is AA BB.
 3. The sailors kept calm and handled the situation gracefully.
 4. The veteran sailors knew the battle was over when the storm vanished, and the peace was prevailed.

Poetic Devices

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| E. 1. a cheetah | 6. a peacock | 11. a lamb |
| 2. velvet | 7. a cucumber | 12. a bird |
| 3. an ox | 8. a rock | 13. ABC |
| 4. crystal | 9. gold | 14. a fox |
| 5. a well | 10. the hills | 15. a feather |
- F.** 1. two peas in a pod
 2. wild fire
 3. stars
 4. beehive
 5. stream of glass

Vocabulary

H. Down

1. DISSIPATE
4. VETERAN
5. CABIN
6. TRANQUIL

Across

2. RESIST
3. BRUISE
5. CONTEMPLATE
7. SAILOR

Grammar and Usage

- I.
 1. run on
 2. run into
 3. run over
 4. run after
 5. run around
- J.
 1. Now do not waste time and **get on** with your work
 2. His father taught him not to **look down upon** anyone.
 3. The students must **hand in** their projects to their teachers.
 4. We have to **put off** our trip due to the bad weather.
 5. You must **take off** your shoes before entering the temple.

5. THE LUNCHEON

Comprehension

- A.
 1. (a) The lady is speaking to the narrator.
 - (b) The speaker says so because they had met after many years.
 - (c) They had met twenty years ago in Paris at Foyot, an expensive restaurant.

2. (a) 'You' refers to the narrator.
(b) He ordered mutton chops for himself because it was the cheapest dish in the bill of fare.
(c) The speaker said this because, according to her, it was a very heavy dish, and she thought how will he manage to work after eating heavy things.
 3. (a) 'I' refers to the narrator.
(b) He visited Foyot restaurant in Paris.
(c) The speaker did not have a single penny in his pocket because he gave all the money to pay the bill.
 4. (a) The narrator said this to the lady.
(b) The speaker says so because the lady commented on him to follow her example, and eat one thing for lunch.
(c) Yes, the speaker is trying to be humorous.
- B.**
1. Narrator was a writer by profession.
 2. The narrator was startled when the bill of fare was brought. The prices were a great deal higher than he had anticipated.
 3. The narrator thought if he could cut out coffee for the next two weeks, he would manage well enough. This was how he convinced himself to take his friend on a luncheon.
 4. The woman criticised the eating habits of the narrator because he had ordered a very heavy meal, and she thought how could someone work after eating such a heavy lunch.
 5. The woman called the narrator a 'humorist' because he replied to her comment in a humorous way. He told her that he would eat nothing for the dinner tonight when the woman said 'Follow my example, and never eat more than one thing for luncheon'.

6. The woman knew about the narrator when she read his book and had even written about it to him. She wanted to meet him to have a chat.
7. The narrator found her to be not so young as he expected. Her appearance seemed imposing rather than attractive.
8. The narrator planned to put his hand in his pocket, and with a dramatic cry, start up, and say that it had been picked. If she also did not have enough money to pay the bill, then he would leave his watch, and come back to pay later.
9. The narrator felt that he had got his revenge at last because the woman who caused him a lot of trouble twenty years ago had become very fat and weighed 21 stones now.

Grammar and Usage

G. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a campaign that aims to clean up the roads, cities, and villages of India. Many rules are being laid down. It is the first mission of its kind to create an effective check on sewage contamination. Each one of us must devote our time for this noble cause.

Composition

I. *Deepa:* Here comes a waiter with a menu
 in hand.

Rekha: Decide the starter first.

Vinod:(to waiter) What can we have as an appetiser?
What is being served as 'today's
special'?

Deepak: Look there! Nearly 20 persons standing around a table and enjoying a buffet lunch.

Rekha: What lovely napkins do they have?

- Vinod:* Even the cutlery here is very fine. Spoon, forks, knives all are beautiful.
- Rekha:* What shall be the side dish of our meal, and what will be the main course?
- Deepak:* I am interested in the dessert only. The best always comes at the end.
- Rekha:* Are there fixed rates for meals?
- Vinod:* No, everything is on a la carte basis.
- Deepa:* Besides tea and coffee, do they serve any other beverages?
- Vinod:* I am going to ask for the bill now? What tip should we pay to the waiter here?

6. THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) 'I' refers to Anne Frank.
- (b) She felt like writing because she wanted to vent out her feelings in a diary, and she had nobody to listen to her.
- (c) The phrase 'things off my chest' means to unburden herself or confess something.
2. (a) 'My' refers to Anne Frank.
- (b) 'We' refer to Anne Frank and her true friend.
- (c) The fault was that Anne Frank was unable to get closer or tell her secrets to her friends.

3. (a) 'Our' refer to Anne Frank's family.
- (b) They were living in anxiety because of Hitler's anti-Jewish rules.
- (c) Jews were required to wear a yellow star, attend only Jewish schools, and were required to do shopping between 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

- B.**
1. Introvert
 2. Lonely
 3. Sensitive
 4. Affectionate
 5. Fun-loving

- C.**
1. Anne Frank started writing a diary when she realised that no one would be interested in her musings. Moreover, she didn't have a good friend to talk with.
 2. Anne's parents moved to Holland when her father became the Managing Director of the Dutch Opekta Company.
 3. The Jews were treated very badly under Hitler's rule. The freedom of Jews was restricted by a series of anti-Jewish decrees.
 4. Good times were few and far between after May 1940 because there was a war going on. Then, the capitulation, and finally, the arrival of the Germans, which was when the trouble started for the Jews.
 5. Anne Frank was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany. She was thirteen years old with loving parents, a sister, aunts, and a good home. She moved to Holland when her father immigrated there. She became an avid diary writer when she found nobody was there to confide all her feelings. She went to Jewish Lyceum school along with her sister Margot. Anne and her family's life was full of anxiety due to the ongoing war and thereafter anti-Jewish decrees. She wrote an account of atrocities Germans did upon Jews in her personal diary nicknamed as 'Kitty'.

Vocabulary

E. Down

1. MUSE
3. ANXIETY
4. PLUNK
5. CONFIDE
6. INTEND

Across

2. REFUGE
3. ADORE
5. CAPITULATION
7. BROOD
8. DECREE

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| F. 1. Chase your tail | (b) Spending a lot of time and energy doing a lot of things but actually achieving too little. |
| 2. Think on your feet | (d) Adjusting quickly to changes and making fast decisions. |
| 3. Tricks of the trade | (e) Clever or expert way of doing something. |
| 4. A golden handshake | (f) Big sum of money given to a person when they leave a company or retire. |
| 5. Once in a blue moon | (g) Something that happens very rarely. |
| 6. Cry over the spilled milk | (c) To regret over an unrecoverable loss. |
| 7. Add fuel to the fire | (a) Something that worsens an already bad situation. |

Grammar and Usage

- H.** 1. I know the boy who stood first in class test.
2. Please return me the book that I gave you yesterday.
3. A laptop is a computer which is easy to carry around.
4. Tom is the boy who lives in our neighbourhood.
5. I like the movies which have happy endings.
- I.** 1. prettily 5. necessarily 9. cheerfully
2. proudly 6. heavily 10. hungrily
3. naughtily 7. nicely 11. easily
4. bravely 8. heartily 12. tidily
- J.** 1. injurious 4. cancerous 7. humorous
2. prosperous 5. glorious 8. luxurious
3. melodious 6. mysterious 9. dangerous

7. 'HOPE' IS THE THING WITH FEATHERS

Comprehension

- A.** 1. (a) Hope has been compared to a bird.
(b) The bird perches in the soul.
(c) 'Soul' means a person's moral or emotional nature.
2. (a) Hope is the sweetest thing in the gale because it keeps us motivated in difficult situations.
(b) The storm tries to abash 'the little bird'.
(c) It means hope has kept so many people motivated.
3. (a) The poet had heard the sound of hope when she was in need.
(b) 'It' refers to the bird.
(c) The phrase 'chilliest land' means the coldest place on Earth. The phrase 'strangest sea' means that when the world is so indifferent, and everything seems so unknown.

- B.** 1. The poet thinks that 'Hope' cannot be fully expressed with human affairs. She deliberately chooses bird as she sings the tune without the words. She thought that the little bird could always win out against harsh strength of nature.
2. The theme of the poem is 'Hope' can survive even through the toughest times of our life.
3. 'I've heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strangest Sea,
Yet never in Extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.'

Poetic Devices

- E.** 1. journey
2. diamonds
3. stomach
4. fireworks
5. wheels
6. Laughter

Vocabulary

- H.** 1. Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.
(b) Be positive, but at the same time be prepared to face difficulties and failure.
2. A picture is worth a thousand words.
(d) Pictures convey emotions and messages better than written or spoken explanations.
3. When in Rome, do as the Romans.
(e) Act in the same way that as the people around you are acting.
4. God helps those who help themselves.
(a) Don't just wait for good things to happen to you. Work hard to achieve your goals.

5. Don't judge a book by its cover.
(f) Do not judge the worth of anything by its outward appearance alone.
6. Necessity is the mother of invention.
(c) When you're really in need, you think of creative solutions to your problems.

Grammar and Usage

- I. 1. We shall not be upset if we do not win.
Future simple
2. I watch television in the evening.
Simple present
3. My mother cooked delicious food for us.
Simple past
4. The Principal is holding a meeting.
Present continuous
5. He was waiting for you.
Past continuous
6. They will be playing cricket in the playground.
Future continuous
7. We have just been informed of the matter.
Present perfect
8. She had earned a lot of money.
Past perfect
9. The train will have left by the time you reach the station.
Future perfect
10. I have been suffering from fever since last Monday.
Present perfect continuous
11. He had been practicing yoga for five years.
Past perfect continuous
12. The country will have been suffering before all the selfish leaders disappear.
Future perfect continuous

8. THE HAPPY PRINCE

Comprehension

- A.**
1. He felt sad for the poor people in the city.
 2. A ruby from the prince's sword.
 3. He loved the Happy Prince, and didn't want to leave him.
 4. The weather was too cold for him to survive.
- B.**
1. (a) The swallow is speaking to himself.
(b) The swallow put up there because he had flown all day long, and then the night arrived. Thus, he needed to take rest, and eventually, found a comfortable place having plenty of fresh air at the feet of statue.
(c) The speaker is talking about the position which is in between the feet of the Happy Prince.
 2. (a) 'My' refers to the Happy Prince.
(b) The speaker says so because he wants the swallow to help him by telling what is happening in the city.
(c) The swallow saw the rich making merry in their beautiful houses while the beggars were sitting at the gates. He flew into dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out listlessly at the black streets.
 3. (a) The Art Professor is talking to the town councillors.
(b) 'He' refers to the statue of the Happy Prince.
(c) He is no longer beautiful because his ruby has fallen out of his sword, his eyes are gone, and he is no longer golden.

- C. 1. Swallow wanted to go to Egypt because his friends were waiting for him there.
2. When the Prince was alive, he did not know what tears were as he lived in the palace of Sans-Souci, where sorrow was not allowed to enter. In the daytime, he played with his companions in the garden, and in the evening, he led dance in the Great Hall. Round the garden, ran a very lofty wall, but he never cared to ask what lay beyond it. His courtiers called him Happy Prince.
3. The swallow saw the the Happy Prince with eyes full of tears, rolling down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight that the swallow was filled with pity, and felt drenched by the tears of Happy Prince.
4. The Prince decided to help the needy people by giving away his precious processions like ruby, blue sapphire and his golden skin to the needy people with the help of swallow.
5. The Happy Prince sent a ruby for the seamstress because she was thin and coarse, and her hands were pricked by needle. At the corner of the room, her little boy was lying ill in bed. He had fever and was asking for oranges. His mother had nothing to give him but water.
6. The swallow felt warm despite the weather being too cold because she did a good deed to help the needy and poor.
7. The swallow did not leave the prince because he loved him. The good deeds Prince did for the people made the swallow stay longer.
8. The Prince sent his other eye made of sapphire to the match-girl. He sent it because she was crying as her matches fell in gutter. Her father would

have beaten her if she didn't bring any money. She had no shoes or stockings, and her little head was bare.

9. The Happy Prince's statue was pulled down as he was no longer beautiful or useful.
10. When the swallow and Prince died, they were brought to God. The God told that for His garden of Paradise, this little bird shall sing for evermore and in His city of gold, the Happy Prince shall praise Him.

Vocabulary

- G. pancake
 coffee mug
 sugarfree
 waterproof
 high-rise
 fireman
 post office

Grammar and Usage

- H. 1. I shall be having my supper in the evening.
2. She will be answering the question tomorrow.
3. Doctor will be treating a patient after half an hour.
4. We shall be going on a vacation next month.
5. Tina and Meena will be leaving for cooking classes in the evening.
6. The aircraft to Mumbai will be departing in an hour.
7. The weather will be improving by the next week.
8. Children will be leaving the classes in ten minutes.
9. They will be playing cricket at 11.00 a.m.
10. Artists will be performing on the stage after an hour.

9. THE LUMBER ROOM

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) Nicholas' younger brother, his cousins along with their aunt formed the party.
- (b) The party drove off to Jagborough sands.
- (c) The party lacked high spirits because Bobby's boots were very tight and hurting him. His cousin sister cried because she had scraped her knee painfully against the step of a carriage as she was scrambling in.
2. (a) Nicholas was complaining to the aunt.
- (b) Nicholas told twice to his aunt about Bobby's boots. He told her that the boots were very tight and hurting him.
- (c) After hearing the statement, aunt told Nicholas that he was not supposed to go to the gooseberry garden.
3. (a) 'He' refers to Nicholas.
- (b) The plan was to steal the key, and enter the lumber room.
- (c) Yes, he succeeded in his plan.
4. (a) Aunt's voice has been referred here.
- (b) The speaker asked to fetch the ladder because she was slipped into the rainwater tank.
- (c) Nicholas asked for the strawberry jam for tea. He asked for this because yesterday aunt told, there wasn't any. He knew there were four jars in the cupboard.

- B.** 1. Nicholas was in disgrace because he had deliberately put a frog in his milk.
2. Nicholas's aunt deliberately made Jagborough expedition in order to punish Nicholas. He was left out of his expedition. The motive behind it was to make him realise his mistake and misconduct.
3. If all the children sinned collectively, they were suddenly informed of a circus in a neighbouring town. It used to be a circus of unrivalled merit, and had big number of elephants. Not being taken to that circus was the punishment for their misconduct.
4. The aunt spent so much time in the garden, although she had other work to do because she wanted to keep a watch on the two doors that led to the gooseberry garden.
5. Nicholas stood on a chair in the library and reached a shelf on which the key of the lumber room was reposed. He inserted the key into the lock, and the doors opened.
6. Nicholas spent his time by teasing the aunt. He tried to enter the gooseberry garden, and then explored the lumber room.
7. The things Nicholas discovered in the lumber room were a piece of framed tapestry - a kind of fire screen, Indian hangings, a man dressed in the hunting costume, two spotted dogs, and more than four wolves. There were also quaint twisted candlesticks in the shape of snakes, a teapot fashioned like a china duck, a carved sandalwood box packed tight with an aromatic cotton wool, and a book with a colourful pictures of fanciful birds.
8. Tapestry was a living breathing story. It had a man, dressed in the hunting costume of some remote period who had just transfixed a stag with an arrow. The two spotted dogs that were springing forward to join in the chase had evidently been trained. Four galloping wolves were seen coming in

his direction through the wood. The man had only two arrows left in his quiver. All one knew about his skill in shooting was that he could hit a large stag at a ridiculously short range. Nicholas sat for long, watching the scene. He was inclined to think that there were more than four wolves, and that the man and his dogs were in a tight corner.

9. Nicholas teased his aunt when she slipped into the rainwater tank by asking strawberry jam for tea to which aunt agreed. Then, he told that she is the evil one and not his aunt.
10. Children failed to enjoy themselves at the Jagborough because the tide was at its highest when the children arrived. There had been no sands to play on. Also, the tightness of Bobby's shoes had had a disastrous effect on his temper whole afternoon.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| F. 1. Fell into disgrace | (d) Become without honour or respect |
| 2. Cross your fingers | (c) Hoping for good luck |
| 3. A blessing in disguise | (e) A good thing that seemed bad at first |
| 4. Get out of hand | (b) Get out of control |
| 5. Time flies when you're having fun | (a) You don't notice how long something lasts when it's fun |

Grammar and Usage

- G. 1. My brother is a **better** driver than me.
2. Anita is the **most** hard-working girl in our class.
3. Mathematics is the **easiest** subject.
4. Sunil is **smarter** than Ravi.
5. Gopichand is the **best** badminton coach of India.

10. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) The roads diverge in a yellow wood.
(b) The poet is the traveller. He feels sorry because he could not travel both the roads.
(c) 'Yellow wood' symbolises autumn season. It means a forest in which the leaves have turned yellow because of the autumn season.
2. (a) The other road has a better claim as it is still grassy and has not been used by many travellers.
(b) It means that the road was covered with grass as not many people have walked on this road, so it is more inviting.
(c) The poet finds that the road which he takes is exactly as worn out as the other road.
3. (a) 'Both' refers to the two roads that lay in front of the poet.
(b) It means that the fallen and sodden leaves lay uncrushed there. No feet has trampled them.
(c) The poet doubts if he would ever come back because he knew that once a person takes a decision, its not easy to come back, and make a new beginning.
4. (a) The poet is regretful; he could not return and take the road he had left behind to travel on another day.
(b) 'Ages and ages' means a long period of time when the poet will have had many more experiences.
(c) 'That' refers to the choice of the specific road that shaped the poet's life in a particular manner.

- B.** 1. The theme of the poem is that human beings are defined by the choices they make.
2. The rhyme scheme of the poem is: AB AA B.
3. The poet finds himself at the two roads which indicate the choices or decisions one has to make in one's life. The poet has presented the dilemma that one goes through while taking a decision regarding one's future.
4. One day, the poet comes to a diversion in the road and needs to decide which road he should take to continue his journey. One road is a beaten track. Many people have walked on it. It is lost in the small shrubs. The other road is grassy and seems less trodden.
5. The poet chooses the second road because it is grassy and less walked on.

Vocabulary

- F.** 1. sigh
2. hence
3. wanted wear
4. trodden
5. undergrowth
6. diverged
7. doubt
8. claim

Grammar and Usage

- G.** 1. Trust is always earned, never given.
2. My determination is to get higher education.
3. Weekends are a source of great joy for children.
4. The man took a lot of pride in his work.
5. Childhood memories are to be cherished for lifetime.
6. Greenery in the environment is natural beauty.

- H. 1. Bravery (a) He received a reward for his **bravery**.
(b) Sohan is a **brave** boy.
(c) The soldiers fought **bravely** against the enemy.
2. Honesty (a) Everybody praised the driver for his **honesty**.
(b) One **honest** word is better than two oaths.
(c) He **honestly** admitted his mistake.
3. Beauty (a) We were astonished to see the **beauty** of the monument.
(b) The garden is filled with **beautiful** flowers.
(c) The instrument is **beautifully** made in brass.
4. Happiness (a) Everybody has the right to seek **happiness**.
(b) We want to lead a **happy** life.
(c) The children played **happily** in the park.
5. Intelligence (a) **Intelligence** is the ability to retain knowledge.
(b) The dolphin is an **intelligent** animal.
(c) We should choose our friends **intelligently**.

11. KABULIWALA - 1

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) The speaker is Mini's father.
(b) 'She' refers to Mini.
(c) The speaker says so because Mini is very talkative.
2. (a) Mini was playing in her father's room.
(b) She runs towards the window to see the Kabuliwala.
(c) She cried for the Kabuliwala.
3. (a) 'He' refers to the Kabuliwala.
(b) The speaker feels that Kabuliwala would come in as his daughter begins to call him loudly when she sees him.

- (c) The 'seventeenth chapter' is a chapter of the novel being written by Mini's father. It talks about the uncertain position of the hero and heroine.
4. (a) 'It' refers to eight anna bit.
 (b) 'Him' refers to the Kabuliwala.
 (c) Mini's mother is scolding her because she took eight anna from Kabuliwala.
- B.**
1. Mini was afraid of Kabuliwala in the beginning because she had a blind belief that there were perhaps two or three children like her inside his bag.
 2. Kabuliwala wore a loose soiled clothing bearing a tall turban with a bag on his back. He carried boxes of grapes in his hand.
 3. Kabuliwala overcame Mini's fear by a judicious bribery of nuts and almonds. They used to talk and laugh. They cracked many jokes which offered much amusement. This led to their friendship.
 4. Mini and Kabuliwala cracked many jokes. She would ripple her face with laughter and asked Kabuliwala, what he had in his big bag. He would reply in the nasal accents of the mountaineer, an elephant.
 5. Mini's mother is a very timid lady because whenever she hears a noise in the street or sees people coming towards the house, she always has a false notion towards them. Even after all these years of experience, she is not able to overcome her terror. So, she is full of doubts about the Kabuliwala and used to beg her husband to keep a watchful eye on him.

Vocabulary

E.	Synonym	Adjective	Antonym
	Risky	Precarious	Certain
	Daunting	Formidable	Powerless
	Illogical	Absurd	Sensible
	Fanciful	Quaint	Usual
	Austere	Solemn	Frivolous
	Doubtful	Improbable	Certain
	Afraid	Timid	Brave

- | | |
|--|--|
| F. 1. discourage
2. dishonour
3. unjust
4. mislead
5. incapable
6. intolerant
7. disadvantage
8. untidy
9. unnecessary
10. misunderstand
11. depart
12. indiscipline | 13. disharmony
14. unwise
15. misbehave
16. indeed
17. misprint
18. beside
19. dislocate
20. unfair
21. mistake
22. improbable
23. improve
24. indirect |
|--|--|

Grammar and Usage

- G.** 1. A student from my college won the competition.
 2. The woman was wearing bangles made of gold.
 3. There I met a girl with blue eyes.
 4. I bought a book of great value.
 5. He was a young man of great promise.
 6. The pictures on the wall were drawn by the children.
- H.** 1. a silken scarf (b) a scarf made of silk
 2. a kind man (d) a man of kind nature
 3. a promising boy (e) a boy showing great promise
 4. Indian goods (a) goods made in India
 5. an experienced teacher (c) a teacher with experience
- I.** 1. They walked along a road laid with mud.
 2. She wore a necklace made of diamond.
 3. She is a teacher of great experience.
 4. Nobody likes a man of short-temper.
 5. A man of elderly age was sitting on the bench.

12. KABULIWALA - 2

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) There was a conflict between Rahman and the man because when Rahman went to collect the payment for the shawl, the man denied having bought any shawl. This led to an argument and then a quarrel between the two.
- (b) Rahman and the man got into a heated argument, he called the man all sorts of names, and eventually stabbed him.
- (c) Rahman was sentenced to a few years imprisonment as a punishment for his crime.
2. (a) 'He' refers to the Kabuliwala.
- (b) The speaker was unable to recognise him because he did not have a bag, the long hair, and the same vigour that he used to have.
- (c) Kabuliwala had come to meet Mini.
3. (a) Mini's father is speaking to the Kabuliwala.
- (b) There was a ceremony of Mini's marriage.
- (c) The listener had come to the house to meet Mini.
4. (a) The Kabuliwala is speaking to Mini's father.
- (b) The listener offered money to the speaker for the things he had brought for Mini.
- (c) The speaker refused to take the money because he had brought her fruits out of emotions, and love towards Mini. He too had a daughter of the same age as Mini.
5. (a) Mini's father is the speaker.
- (b) Rahman lived in Afghanistan.
- (c) The speaker gave him some money to go to his country.

- B.** 1. The police took Rahman away because he stabbed a man.
2. Mini asked him whether he was going to the father-in-law's house. Rahman laughed and told that just where he was going little one! Then, seeing that the reply did not amuse the child, he held up his fettered hands, and told her that he would have thrashed that old father-in-law, but his hands were bound!
3. No, Mini forgot her friend, the Kabuliwala.
4. Mini's father called her to meet the Kabuliwala, when kabuliwala showed the impression of the hand of his little daughter in her distant mountain. It reminded him of his own daughter, Mini.
5. The Kabuliwala was reminded of her own daughter when he saw Mini in the bridal dress.
6. Mini's father cut-out the electric lights and military band, because he had given some money to Kabuliwala to return back to his daughter in a far away land.

Vocabulary

- E.** 1. ABLUTION
 2. FETTER
 3. THROB
 4. VIGOUR
 5. CONSPIRACY
 6. PERVADE
 7. DESPONDENT

F.	Prefix	Root	Suffix
1.	En	courage	ment
2.	Re	place	ment
3.	Ir	regular	ly
4.	Mis	under	stood
5.	Un	conscious	ness
6.	Un	predict	able
7.	Dis	honest	y

Grammar and Usage

- G. 2. I was having the breakfast when the doorbell rang.
3. We were watching the television when we heard a loud bang.
4. I was sitting idle when an idea struck me.
5. Geeta was staring out of the window when she noticed something odd.
- I. 1. While he was reading, he fell asleep.
2. While I was playing computer game, the doorbell rang.
3. The aircraft was departing when we arrived the airport.
4. As they were leaving the house, it began to rain.
5. Just as Ravi was leaving the badminton court, we entered the football court.
6. As the chief guest was entering, the children sung the welcome song.
7. Farmers were cutting the grass when the storm came.

13. THE BANGLE SELLERS

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) 'We' refer to the bangle sellers. They carry various kinds of bangles.
(b) They come to the temple fair to sell bangles.
(c) The bangles are referred as 'Rainbow-tinted circles of light'.
(d) Visitors with happy daughters and wives are the buyers of these delicate things.
2. (a) Silver and blue as the mountain mist.
Some are flushed like the buds that dream.
(b) Blue and silver colours are suitable for a maiden.
These colours symbolises purity.
(c) The bangles are being compared to morning mist, flowering buds, and new born leaves.

3. (a) Stage of women's married life is referred to in the stanza.
 - (b) Red, yellow, and orange bangles are described in the stanza. They represent the bride's happiness and desires on her wedding day.
 - (c) Some are like fields of sunlit corn,
Some, like the flame of her marriage fire.
 - (d) Bridal laughter means the joy of starting a new life with her husband. The bridal tear means the sorrow of separation from her parents. The poet has compared the bridal laughter and bridal tear with the tinkling luminous, tender, and clear bangles which seem to express her joy and sorrow.
 4. (a) The stage of woman's motherhood has been referred.
 - (b) They prefer purple and golden coloured bangles at this stage as they give a feeling of pride and fulfilment in the heart of the mother.
 - (c) Indian women always stands by her husband's side, during worship as she is considered second half of her husband.
- B.**
1. The poet depicts the conceptions and celebrations of an Indian woman through the eyes of the poet. It describes various stages in the life of an Indian women through brightly coloured bangles.
 2. There are three stages in a women's life. The first stage of a woman's life is maidenhood, the period of life before marriage. This stage depicts the dreams of a young women. The second stage of a woman's life is becoming a bride, the transition from youth to adulthood. This stage depicts her recognition as a wife. The third stage of a women's life is being a mother. This stage depicts a women who cares for her children, serves household, and worships the God.
 3. The line is 'like her bridal laughter and bridal tear'.

4. The middle-aged women rear their sons with love and care, spend their lives serving their households with pride, and pray together with their husbands.
5. (a) Bangles are shining gifts that promise happy lives in the future to the wearer of the bangles. The poet thinks these bangles are the tokens of happy lives and happy marriages.
- (b) The poet draws a comparison between the buds, and the maidens who dream for a beautiful future as wives.
- (c) The red and orange bangles symbolise the bride's passion and desire. They are luminous and transparent but also tender.

Poetic Devices

- E.** 1. Rich should happily help the homeless.
 2. Go gather green leaves in the garden.
 3. Please put your pen and paper away.
 4. Bob acts silly at times, but is blessed with a brilliant brain.
 5. Bakers bake brown breads with bananas, blueberries, and butter.
- F.** 1. A paper plane passed over my head.
 2. The beautiful bouquet blossomed in the bright sun.
 3. I stood still and stopped the sound of my feet.
 4. My mother makes mouth-watering dishes.
 5. Harry happily helped the homeless.
- G.** 1. a clam | 3. a bee | 5. clockwork
 2. a whistle | 4. a snail | 6. a king
- H.** 1. My new handbag has a skin which is as soft as velvet.
 2. Siblings fight like cats and dogs over the TV remote.
 3. I workout regularly because I want to be as strong as an ox.
 4. The thief moved as quickly as lightening before the police came.
 5. After a long trek, Ali felt very tired and slept like a log.

Vocabulary

I. 1. Referred	5. Visited	9. Submitted
2. Happened	6. Offered	10. Committed
3. Benefited	7. Preferred	11. Carpeted
4. Occurred	8. Harvested	12. Transmitted

Grammar and Usage

- J. 1. Rahul performed the task with great skill.
2. Smriti spoke in a polite manner.
3. This type of computer is available at the moment.
4. The cricket team won the tournament in the end.
5. Our flight will be departing at 6 o'clock.
6. My grandfather walks very slowly with a stick.
- K. 1. Priya smiled in a cheerful manner.
2. Principal treats all the children in a kind manner.
3. Look in a careful manner before you cross the road.
4. Never speak in a loud way in the class.
5. Student thanked the teacher with all her heart.

14. THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE

Comprehension

- A. 1. He had dropped it after being attacked by a group of yobs.
2. John Horner
3. He had got it from a goose-club where he made weekly contributions.
4. James Ryder had pushed it down the goose's throat to hide it.
5. Holmes let him go.

- B.**
1. Sherlock Holmes concluded that the owner of the hat must be an intellectual as he had a big head. He also concluded that the man was well off three years ago, but was no longer since the hat had worn out.
 2. Peterson's wife got the blue carbuncle in the goose's stomach. Watson knew that it was Lady Morcar's blue carbuncle which was lost at the Hotel Cosmopolitan.
 3. The purpose of putting up the advertisement in the newspaper was to find the rightful owner of the hat, and using him as a link to reach the blue carbuncle.
 4. Holmes asked Peterson to buy another goose, and give it to him because he wanted to check if Henry Baker knew about the blue carbuncle.
 5. Holmes knew that Mr Baker is not guilty of stealing the blue carbuncle because when he asked Mr Baker to take his goose's feathers, logs, and stomach. But he denied, took his hat, and an another goose.
 6. Ryder didn't get the carbuncle after cutting the goose because when he was talking to her sister, the goose had escaped, and the goose he took back was not the same to which he had put the carbuncle into.
 7. Sherlock Homes managed to make James Ryder confess his crime by taking him to his home and telling him everything about the goose and the blue carbuncle. He also told him about Ryder's planning and making the wrong man arrested. Then, after hearing all this, Ryder confessed his crime and began to narrate the whole incident.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>E.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dialled 2. fuelling 3. cancelled 4. signalling 5. excelled 6. enamelled 7. marvelling 8. initialling | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. barrelling 10. pedalling 11. propelled 12. controller 13. compelled 14. rivalled 15. groveller 16. patroller |
|---|--|

F.

I	A	A	R	G	U	M	E	N	T	E	F	G	H
A	N	D	B	C	B	U	R	E	A	U	D	E	F
C	D	V	E	M	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
O	D	E	E	U	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
A	E	N	B	S	C	C	D	E	F	G	P	H	I
J	D	T	K	E	T	L	R	M	N	O	R	P	Q
Y	U	U	X	U	W	I	V	I	U	T	I	S	R
C	C	R	D	M	E	H	G	J	M	K	S	K	M
S	E	E	T	R	Q	P	O	A	F	I	O	N	E
Y	X	W	E	G	J	V	R	T	T	U	N	I	O
C	A	R	B	U	N	C	L	E	J	I	L	A	P
H	G	F	D	S	A	X	C	V	B	N	O	M	L
J	A	D	V	E	R	T	I	S	E	M	E	N	T

- G.**
1. under
 2. beside
 3. on
 4. on
 5. into
- H.**
1. instead of
 2. In spite of
 3. in front of
 4. according to
 5. In case of

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for 2. out of 3. at 4. by 5. behind | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. between 7. with 8. on 9. in 10. from, to |
|---|---|

15. THE TREE LOVER

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) 'It' refers to tendril of a creeping vine.
(b) According to the author, it touched grandfather's feet because it was fond of him.
(c) Grandfather was sitting with the author in the verandah.
2. (a) 'I' refers to the author.
(b) The speaker protested because he thought that no one would ever come there to see the plants they had planted.
(c) The grandfather replied that they were not planting for people only, instead they are also planting for the forest, the birds and animals who lived there in need for food and shelter.
3. (a) The grandfather is speaking to the author.
(b) The speaker is talking about a small rocky island in the middle of a dry riverbed in Dehra.
(c) The planted trees were tamarind, laburnum, and coral-tree saplings.
4. (a) The grandfather's dream was to see the trees multiply and move.
(b) The speaker is talking about Dehra, a small town in the Doon valley.
(c) The trees had multiplied having a lot of wild plants and grass under its protection, making it a green paradise.
- B. 1. The author and the grandfather lived in a bungalow on the outskirts of Dehra, having plantation all around it.
2. The author helped his grandfather in planting trees because he realised their importance as told by his grandfather.

3. The author said that the Peepul trees are great show-offs because the old peepul in his compound had forced its way through the walls of an abandoned outhouse, knocking the bricks down with its vigorous growth. Even when there was no breeze, their broad-chested, slim-waisted leaves would spin like tops, determined to attract your attention, and invite you into the shade.
4. The authors favourite tree was banyan tree which grew behind the house. It was a world in itself as it was populated with small animals and large insects.
5. The author found that the banyan tree had grown over the wall and along part of the pavement, almost as though it had tried to follow Grandfather.
6. The common monsoon sights along the roads were always picturesque because of the wide plains having smoke-coloured herds, buffaloes, flocks of goats, and black long-tailed sheep.
7. They found a small rocky island in the middle of a dry riverbed. Those riverbeds were common in Doon valley, and were completely dry in summer but flooded during the monsoon rains.
8. The island was sprung up with multiple trees having wild plants and grass. It was greenery all over the place. Thus, the island had become a green paradise.
9. The trees broke the Devil's spell to some extent as unlike dry riverbed, the trees started growing overshadowing the devil's spell, and making the island, a green paradise.

Grammar and Usage

- G.**
1. will arrive
 2. are going to watch
 3. are conducting
 4. is giving
 5. will stay
 6. is going to buy
 7. opens
 8. starts

16. I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD

Comprehension

- A. 1. (a) The poet compares himself to a cloud because he is wandering about in a state of loneliness and detachment just as the clouds do.
- (b) The words 'crowd' and 'host' suggest a large number of daffodils. It suggests the suddenness with which the poet comes across numerous daffodils.
- (c) The poet sees a large number of daffodils while wandering aimlessly along the bank of a lake.
- (d) The daffodils are dancing in the breeze.
2. (a) The milky way is the galaxy that contains our solar system.
- (b) The poet compares daffodils to the stars as they are stretched in straight line and appear just like stars in the sky.
- (c) The phrase 'the margin of the bay' means that the daffodils are spread endlessly along the boundaries of the bay.
3. (a) The poet gazed upon the scene of the daffodils as he was mesmerised by the sight. The moment he saw the daffodils, his spirit soared, and the mood of loneliness and detachment changed into joy and happiness.
- (b) 'jocund company' consists of daffodils.
- (c) The sight of the daffodils has been referred as wealth because it lifts the poet's spirit, and rejuvenates him in times of loneliness and despair. This experience is worth more than the money and worldly goods.

4. (a) The poet remembers the daffodils when he lies down on the couch.
 - (b) Vacant and pensive are the two kinds of moods that occur to the poet.
 - (c) The 'bliss of solitude' means the delight of loneliness.
- B.**
1. The theme of the poem is about the state of bliss or inner happiness the poet experiences due to a group of daffodils.
 2. The rhyme scheme is AB AB CC.
 3. According to the poet, the daffodils have been described as continuous stars that shine and twinkle on the milky way. They have also been compared with the dancing waves which provide a sense of peace and joy to him.
 4. The poet is deeply impressed by the daffodils. He enjoys their company and feels that this type of experience is worth more than money. The memory of the flowers remained with him as 'The bliss of solitude.'
 5. The main theme of the poem is that of bliss the poet encounters upon seeing golden daffodils beside the lake. It reflects the man's relationship with nature.

Poetic Devices

- D.**
1. Daffodils
Dance
 2. Daffodils
Tossing their heads
 3. Waves
Dance

- E.** 1. Alarm clock
2. Moon
3. Tree
4. Wind
5. Ship

- G.**
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. inward eye | 2. sparkling waves |
| 3. jocund company | 4. sprightly dance |
| 5. golden daffodils | |

Grammar and Usage

- I.
 1. I want to be wise; so I don't talk always.
 2. It was the first day of our school; we enjoyed a lot; then we returned back happily.
 3. He was always so kind; for example, he lent us his house.
 4. The street was full of people; the crowd was busy in shopping; we enjoyed a lot.
 5. My brother has a test tomorrow; he cannot go out tonight.
 6. There are various animals like giraffes, monkeys, elephants; but lions, leopards and tigers are more dangerous.

Speaking

- K.** 1. B
2. Age
3. Tomorrow
4. Coin
5. Normal
6. Candle
7. Cold

17. A SECRET FOR TWO

Comprehension

- A.
1. milkman in the Provincale Milk Company, in Montreal.
 2. a milkman and his horse who work closely for many years until they die.
 3. they called out their requirements to him.
 4. He had worked sincerely for over thirty years.
- B.
1. Pierre used to arrive at the stables of the Provincale Milk Company at five o'clock. The wagon would be loaded and Joseph hitched to it. Pierre would climb to his seat to deliver the milk bottles to the houses.
 2. Pierre used to boast that he didn't need reins for his horse, and had never touched them as his horse knew every house of the town.
 3. Pierre named his horse after St Joseph because in Montreal, especially in the French part of the city, animals and children were often given the names of saints.
 4. Jacques was the foreman of the stables. He noticed how Pierre communicated with the horse, how it turned his head towards Pierre. He thought these two share a secret.
 5. Pierre and Joseph slowly grew old, and they were not energetic as before. Pierre's huge walrus moustache was white now, and Joseph didn't lift his knees so high or raise his head as much.
 6. When the president of the Provincale Milk Company came to inspect the early morning deliveries, Jacques told the president to watch how the horse listened to Pierre, and turned his head toward him. He pointed out that by looking into horse's eyes, one can feel that the two share a secret.

7. Pierre refused to retire. He was panic-stricken at the thought of not driving Joseph everyday. He responded that they were two old men, and will wear out together. He added, when Joseph would be ready to retire, then he too will quit.
8. The dreadful news stated that Joseph did not wake up in the morning. Pierre reacted to the news by telling that yes, he was seventy, and would not be able to see Joseph again.
9. The ambulance doctor told Jacques that Pierre was blind for five years.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| E. | 1. Au voir | (h) to see |
| | 2. Avance, mon ami | (f) advance my friend |
| | 3. Bonjour, vieil ami | (d) hello, old friend |
| | 4. Cul-de-sac | (g) a street closed at one end |
| | 5. Mais oui | (e) ah yes |
| | 6. bon appe`tit | (b) enjoy your meal |
| | 7. Dei gratia | (c) by the grace of God |
| | 8. bon voyage | (a) have a good journey |

- | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|
| F. | 1. Mr | 7. Tue. |
| | 2. Dr | 8. misc. |
| | 3. Dir | 9. Soc. |
| | 4. Asst | 10. Sec. |
| | 5. Jan. | 11. Prof. |
| | 6. Hist. | 12. est. |

Grammar and Usage

- G.
1. No one knew Prince Edward Street as well as Pierre Dupin.
 2. Prince has been on this route now for thirty years, and never once has there been a complaint.
 3. The eyes were mirroring the grief that was in Pierre's heart and his soul.

4. Pierre walked to the corner and stepped into the street.
5. The horse knew every one of the forty families that got milk on Prince Edward Street.
6. He has been on this route now for thirty years, and never once has there been a complaint.
7. He was panic-stricken at the thought of not driving Joseph everyday.

- H.**
1. I used to eat pizza but not now.
 2. She used to have curly hair in her childhood.
 3. Earlier, India used to be known as a golden bird.
 4. We used to visit the countryside earlier.
 5. Did they not use to live in the apartment some years ago?
 6. Mahatma Gandhi used to speak truth.
 7. We used to study in the same section in class 6.

18. THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

Comprehension

- A.**
1. They lived in a one-room apartment in New York.
 2. One dollar and 87 cents
 3. Madame Sophie's Hair Goods.
 4. Grandfather
- B.**
1. Della saved her money by taking the worst cuts of meat to save a penny, and the bruised fruit to save two.
 2. Jim sold his watch to buy a gift for Della.
 3. Della cut off her hair and sold it to get a gift for Jim.
 4. Della bought a watch chain for Jim because he always wanted to change his old leather strap with a chain.
 5. Jim bought precious tortoise shell combs for Della because she desired for them since long.

6. Jim and Della wanted to give gifts to each other because it was Christmas, a time of love and celebration.
7. According to the Bible, the Magi were the three wise men who travelled a great distance to give gifts to the baby Jesus. Jim and Della are called Magi because they both bought gifts for each other by sacrificing one's most special possessions.

Grammar and Usage

- F.**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. children's shoes | 5. citizen's right |
| 2. Naga's culture | 6. mother's child |
| 3. school's library | 7. a dog's bone |
| 4. father's pen | 8. President's house |
-
- G.**
- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. I'll | 4. You're | 7. I'd've |
| 2. They've | 5. There's | 8. That's |
| 3. Wouldn't | 6. Ma'am | 9. I'd |
-
- H.**
1. I'm so glad you've come.
 2. They're flying kites in the park.
 3. David's house is very big.
 4. These're my friends.
 5. We'll be going to the movie tomorrow.

