



1. MOWGLI'S BROTHERS

Page No. 1

Warm up

Group Discussion

1. In the first picture, the lion is in a cage and in the second picture, the lioness is in the wild. The lion in captivity is caged, while the lioness is free to roam around in its natural habitat.
2. No, wild animals should not be kept in captivity because animals should be free to roam around and live in the wild. Their home is the jungle and they should be in their natural habitat and not in a cage as a captive. A cage restricts their freedom of movement which makes them dependent on others for their survival. In their natural habitat, they learn to fend for themselves which keeps their natural instincts intact.
3. I am familiar with The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling, The Lion King, Jurassic Park, Ice Age and the Life of Pi, among others.

Page No. 7

Reading

A. Write a suitable character trait for the characters in the lesson.

1. Tabaqui - mischief-maker
2. Shere Khan – loud talk
3. Deer - foolish
4. Young wolves - flatterers
5. Mowgli - fearless
6. Bagheera - tender and caring

B. Who said the following to whom? In what context were they said?

1. These words were spoken by Mowgli to himself. When he peeped through the window into

the hut of the villagers, he saw a man's child pick up a pot and fill it with lumps of red-hot charcoal. Mowgli thought that if a cub (human child) could handle the fire on his own, then there is nothing to fear.

2. (Line missing-Use this) I had never seen the jungle.

Bagheera, the panther speaks this line while talking about his life before the jungle. He tells Mowgli that he used to be a caged animal in the palace at Oodeypore (Udaipur). He realized that he belonged to the jungle; so he broke the lock and escaped to the jungle, his home. He is trying to persuade Mowgli to go back to his kind, that is, go back to living with humans.

3. The Mother Wolf said these words to Mowgli when he came running back to the cave. She knew something was troubling him from the sound of his breathing.

4. These words were spoken by Shere Khan at the Council Rock where the wolf pack and other animals had gathered. Akela, the leader of the pack missed his kill when the sambar attacked him, which meant that the leadership of the pack was open. Shere Khan wanted to lead the pack and rule over the wolves and therefore, said these words. Mowgli stopped him by saying that the leadership of the pack remains with the pack alone.

5. These words were spoken by the young wolves to Akela. The name 'Lone Wolf' refers to Akela who is also the leader of the wolf pack. The young wolves asked their leader to show his strength when the sambar attacked the pack and tried to kill Akela.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Mowgli thought that Shere Khan was all long tail and loud talk. In other words, he thought that Shere Khan was not as strong or brave as he showed himself to be.

2. One day, Bagheera realised that he was the panther and not any man's plaything. He broke the lock of the cage with a blow of his paw and escaped the cages of the King's Palace.
3. The scrap-fed wolves (young wolves) were flattering Shere Khan.
4. By Red Flower, Bagheera meant fire. No animal in the jungle called fire by its proper name as they were terrified of it. So, they used different ways to describe it.
5. The young wolves thought that a man-cub (Mowgli) had no place with the pack. They believed this because Shere Khan taught them to think this way.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Akela missed his kill when the sambar attacked him. Since he failed to kill his attacker, it meant that he was not in his prime or fit to lead the pack. This led to the leadership of the pack be open.
2. Mowgli said that the leadership of the pack was with the pack alone because he felt that a tiger could never lead a wolf pack. Only a wolf can lead its pack.
3. Mowgli considered the wolves his brothers because he was born in the jungle and raised by the wolf pack. He even pulled out thorns from the paws of the wolves as they were very dear to him. Since he considered himself a part of the pack, he called the wolves his brothers.

Page No. 8 to 10

Vocabulary

A. What did the author mean by the following? Circle the correct options.

1. c. thrust
2. c. lie comfortably
3. b. leapt
4. c. lustrous
5. c. fall all over

B. Refer the dictionary and write two other words that mean the following.

1. deadly – fatal, lethal

2. pleasant – enjoyable, delightful
3. tenderly – gently, delicately
4. wicked – evil, vicious
5. gathered – assemble, accumulate

C. Write a suitable animal sound.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. roar | 4. cackle |
| 2. snort, oink | 5. squeak |
| 3. bark, howl | |

D. Write a suitable animal sound made by a human being.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. yelped | 4. cooed |
| 2. whines | 5. snort |
| 3. roar | |

E. Add prefixes to form the opposites of the following words.

1. new - renew
2. passionate - dispassionate
3. comfort - discomfort
4. precious – semiprecious
5. replaceable - irreplaceable

F. Match the prefix with its meaning.

1. multi - many
2. dis – apart or away
3. un - not or without
4. ir - not
5. mis - wrong or mistaken
6. bi – twice or two
7. semi - half
8. pre – before
9. im – not

Page No. 10

Language in daily use

Write suitable suggestions for the following.

1. We could look for it together.
2. Let's try a new theme this year.

3. How about the new cafe in the next street?
4. Don't worry. We could go out tomorrow.
5. Why not take the shorter route to reach faster?

Page No. 11 and 12

Grammar

A. Write the type for each sentence.

1. Declarative sentence
2. Interrogative sentence
3. Exclamatory sentence
4. Imperative sentence
5. Interrogative sentence

B. Change the affirmative sentences into negative sentences.

1. They do not play badminton.
2. Geeta does not speak French fluently.
3. My mother does not go for community service every day.
4. It is not going to rain today.
5. I am not looking for my slippers.

C. Write whether the sentence is affirmative or negative.

1. Negative sentence.
I am always on time. (Affirmative sentence)
2. Negative sentence.
You are impolite/rude. (Affirmative sentence)
3. Negative sentence.
Rita was denied permission. (Affirmative sentence)
4. Affirmative sentence.
A fox is not as strong as a lion. (Negative sentence)
5. Affirmative sentence.
The other players in the team are not as tall as Mohan. (Negative sentence)
6. Negative sentence.
Meena lacks hobbies. (Affirmative sentence)

Page No. 13 and 14

Revision

D. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

1. capital (common), Tamil Nadu (proper)
2. river (common), Kolkata (proper)
3. month/year (common), January (proper)
4. animal (common), Arctic (proper)
5. mountain (common), Mt. Everest (proper)

Proper nouns

1. capital – Chennai
2. river – Hugli river
3. month/ year – January/ 2020
4. animal – polar bears
5. mountain – Mount Everest

E. Fill in the blanks with a suitable collective noun. The hints are in the box.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. panel | 4. band |
| 2. pack | 5. swarm |
| 3. bunch | |

F. Complete the sentence with a suitable abstract noun.

1. kindness, generosity
2. bravery
3. laughter
4. humility
5. respect

Page No. 14

Listening

Name of the following animals:

1. The three dogs - Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher
2. The two horses - Boxer and Clover
3. The goat - Muriel
4. The donkey - Benjamin

Answer the questions.

1. The animals appeared in the following order: dogs, pigs, hens, pigeons, sheep, cows, horses, goat, donkey.
2. The animals began to make themselves comfortable after their different fashions.
3. The sheep and the cows lay down behind the pigs and began to chew the cud.
4. The horses were considerate towards the smaller animals as they were careful to check for smaller animals hidden in the straw before sitting down. They were caring by nature. Clover is described as being motherly while Boxer was respected for his character. They knew their strength and used it to care for smaller animals.
5. Boxer was respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work.
6. Benjamin was the oldest animal on the farm, and the worst tempered.

Page No. 14 and 15

Speaking

A. Write whether the words are pronounced with a hard or soft g.

1. digs – hard g
2. margin - soft g
3. zigzag – hard g
4. gym – soft g
5. detergent – soft g

B. Discuss the different animal behaviours in the story that humans also do.

- Shere Khan is all long tail and loud talk - Like the tiger, many humans also show themselves to be brave and strong but are not so in reality.
- Shere Khan, flattered with his following of scrap-fed wolves, walked to and fro openly – Just like the wolves, humans also flatter each other when they need something.
- The cubs were out, but Mother Wolf, at the back of the cave, knew by his breathing that something was troubling her frog. - Just like the Mother Wolf, human mothers also know when their children are troubled or upset; they

share the same bond of love and care with their offspring.

- Others hate you because their eyes cannot meet yours. – Humans cannot meet the eyes of others when they are guilty or feel that someone is more powerful than them.
- Like the animals, humans also fight for their territories.

Page No. 15

Class Discussion

- Yes, it is very important in today's world to nurture a feeling of brotherhood because people around the world are fighting and killing each other over difference in opinion, religion and caste. When the world is struggling to stay united, only this sense of brotherhood will keep us all together as one. United, we will always stand and divided, we will always fall.
- The biggest challenge that we face in today's world is that people are divided by geography, religion, caste, creed, language and many other factors. We have to remember that at the end of the day, we are all one – humans, brothers and sisters.
- Yes, we can indeed dream of a world where we are all brothers. And that begins with each person making an effort. We have to teach ourselves and the people around us that we have to set aside our differences and together accept each other for who they are and love them even with all these differences. It is only when we see ourselves as brothers and sisters, will peace and harmony exist in this world.

Page No. 15

Writing

Imagine you are Mowgli and write an autobiography.

I am Mowgli, the man-cub and this is my story. I live in the jungle, but I don't remember how I got here. I remember growing up with the wolves. When I was a small baby, the Lone Wolf, Akela and Mother Wolf adopted me and raised me with their pack. I grew up with many other young wolves and they are all my brothers. I helped them when they got into a fight and even pulled out thorns from their paws when

they were injured. I love them as my own as call them my brothers.

I soon became a part of the wolf pack and learnt to hunt, and fight like them. Bagheera, the panther is my most favourite person. He loves me and has helped me stay away from Shere Khan, the greedy tiger who wants to be king and rule over all of us. Bagheera told me that if I could go to the village and get the Red Flower, I would be able to defeat Shere Khan. The Red Flower means fire. The animals are so scared of it, so they used different ways to describe it.

I left for the village and grabbed a small pot of fire from a young boy. I came back to the jungle to find Akela defeated. He had missed killing the buck and now the leadership of the pack was open. Shere Khan jumped at the opportunity to be king but I could not let that happen, certainly not on my watch.

We soon gathered at the Council Rock to decide the fate of the pack. I stood up boldly and showed them the Red Flower. I told Shere Khan that the leadership of the pack will remain with the pack alone. The wolves raised me as their own and there was no way I would let a tiger lead them. I am happy Akela is our leader. I can go back to live with the wolves and stay happy forever with my pack.

2. RAINFOREST SONG

Page No. 16

Warm up

Group Discussion

1. Amrita Devi was a courageous woman because she faced the king's men bravely when they came to cut down the khejri trees. She told them that they would have to cut her neck first to cut the trees. She faced the men fearlessly because she wanted to save the trees from being cut.
2. We should protect trees because when we cut down our trees, it harms the environment. To protect our environment from further destruction and global warming, we have to plant more trees and save the existing ones. The trees also have several benefits. Among them, the most important one is that they provide oxygen for us.

Page No. 18 and 19

Reading

A. Write the different ways in which the poet addresses the forest.

Forest,

1. my mother
2. my father
3. my shelter
4. the home of animal, bird and man
5. the ground

B. What does the poet mean by the following? Tick the correct option.

1. a. The sounds in the forest are like whispers.
2. b. The forest is like a mystery, which is difficult to understand or explain.
3. a. The poet cannot survive without the forest.

C. Read the extracts and answer the questions.

1. a. Forests help us by providing shelter to those in need – animals, birds and man. The trees provide shade under which humans and animals can rest.
b. The poet requests the rainforest to provide shade to him as he walks on the open space in the forest (green forest glade).
2. a. The forest is like a mystery, dark and deep which is difficult to understand or explain. We have not yet discovered the immense power of the forest. No man can venture into all the forests and deep into it.
b. We know that the poet is thinking about the forest all the time because he uses words like 'waking' and 'sleep'. In these lines, he indicates that the forest is like a snake which glides through his waking and sleep.
3. a. Yes, the forest is home to the poet as he describes it as a place where he lives (breathe my being) and rests (pillow my head).
b. The word 'tread' means to put your foot on something. In these lines, the phrase 'to tread' means 'to walk'; the poet explains that the forest is the ground where he walks.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The rhyming words in the poem are:
 - fruit– roots
 - shade – glade
 - ways – maze
 - deep – sleep
 - man – understand
 - tread – head
 - upon - gone
2. The poet places his tread in the forest. He describes the forest as the ground where he places his tread.
3. The forest provides a home for animal, bird and man.
4. The poet likes waking and sleeping in the forest. He thinks about the beautiful forests all through the day and night.
5. The poet wants to convey the central idea that forests are very important to humans, animals and birds alike. He expresses his love and respect for the forest and asks the readers to imagine a world without forest – which seems an impossible one. He explains that he cannot survive without a forest.

Page No. 19 and 20

Vocabulary

A. Compare the following in an interesting way.

1. The stars sparkled brightly like jewels.
2. The athlete ran as fast as a cheetah.
3. The rainbow is as colourful as a peacock.
4. The baby is as light as a feather.
5. Her cheeks are as pink as roses.

B. Complete the landforms' word scramble. Use the letters in the shaded boxes and complete the answer below.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. MEADOW | 5. DESERT |
| 2. HILLS | 6. DUNE |
| 3. VALLEY | 7. PLAINS |
| 4. GORGE | 8. CANYON |

C. Write five different ways in which one can move smoothly and quickly on a surface.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. glide | 3. float | 5. slither |
| 2. slide | 4. skid | 6. skate |

Page No. 20

Activity

A. Work in pairs and write a poem about animals in the forest. Use rhyming words.

I saw an elephant in the zoo,
And its baby too.
The elephant sang a song with his mama,
And mama danced along with her nana.
The other animals joined them too,
Together they said yabba dooba doo.
They danced all day, and night,
With all their might.
Then they just dropped to the floor,
And looked forward to more.

B. List down what you can do to protect trees. Exchange your ideas.

1. Plant more trees and encourage people around you to plant trees as well.
2. Take care of the existing trees.
3. Ensure that people around you know the importance of preserving trees.
4. Read more about trees and share the information with your friends and family.
5. Don't waste paper. Use it wisely as trees are cut down to make paper.
6. Use eco-friendly products instead of paper plates, paper cups, tissues and so on.
7. Use recycled materials whenever possible.

3. THE GREAT APES

Page No. 21

Warm up

Write Yes or No against each sentence.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. No | 3. Yes | 5. No |
| 2. Yes | 4. Yes | |

Reading

A. Write differences between apes and monkeys.

Apes	Monkeys
They are bigger and have fewer children than regular monkeys.	They are smaller and have more children than apes.
They can stand upright more than monkeys.	They cannot stand as upright as apes do.
They do not have tails.	They have tails.
Their brains are more developed and larger which makes them smarter and intelligent.	Their brains are not as large or developed as apes.
They have unique fingerprints and flat fingernails.	They do not have unique fingerprints and flat fingernails.
They have prehensile feet, which means they have a strong grip to grab things.	They do not have prehensile feet, which means their grip is not as strong as apes.

B. Complete the following.

1. troop
2. orangutan
3. Africa
4. natal groups
5. Australia

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A mature male gorilla develops gray hair on its back while a silverback has a distinctive patch of silver hair on its back, which comes with maturity. They also have large canine teeth which comes as they mature.
2. Orangutans are known as the gardeners of the forest because they play a vital role in seed dispersal and in maintaining the health of the forest ecosystem.
3. Chimpanzees exhibit emotions such as fear, distress, annoyance, anger, rage and enjoyment or contentment.
4. Gorilla troops tend to be made of one adult male or silverback, multiple adult females and their offspring. At times, multiple-male troops also exist. Both males and females tend to leave their natal groups.

5. The future of Asia's only great ape is in peril because their forest habitat in Indonesia and Malaysia are rapidly disappearing.

D. Class Discussion

1. We know that chimpanzees are aware of the public in zoos because they often find a favourite spot in the enclosure to view the public and a special place to get away especially when the crowds become bothersome.
2. A chimpanzee community consists of about 50 chimpanzees of which six to eight are adult males and usually twice as many are adult females. The other community members are infants, juveniles, and adolescents. The size of a community is dependent on the availability of seasonal resources such as food. Sometimes a chimpanzee community may break up into many smaller groups. The most common small group is a mother and her offspring foraging for food.

Vocabulary

A. Bring out the meaning of the words in the box in sentences of your own.

- My mother fed my **infant** brother and put him to sleep in his crib.
- The lioness is fiercely protective of its **offspring**; it guards it from predators.
- The police inspector let Tony go with a warning as he was 11 years old and a **juvenile**.
- My **sibling** and I love to play video games; we rarely fight.
- Unlike Ravi, Suman is quite **mature** for her age.
- The two **adolescent** boys got into trouble at their school.
- Mathew left his **natal** village to find a job in the big city.
- The teacher asked the **adults** to accompany their children to the stadium.

B. Write five movements, which you can use your hands for, example: grab.

1. shove
2. nab
3. catch
4. gesture
5. grip

C. Write antonyms for the following.

1. upright - crooked
2. slender - fat
3. unique - common
4. bothersome - pleasing
5. dispersal - collection
6. local - global

D. Combine suitable words in the box to form compound words.

- lukewarm
- honeycomb
- earthquake
- homemade
- widespread

Page No. 26

Language in daily use

Describe three things using suitable degrees of comparison.

- Suman bought a **big** pot for her garden.
- My book is **more interesting** than yours.
- The new mall is the **biggest** in the city.

Page No. 26

Listening

1. soft, brown
2. round, merry
3. scarcely, long
4. peeps, tall
5. nibbles

Page No. 26 and 27

Speaking

A. Say these words aloud.

Listen to the sound and write the number of syllables each word has.

Word	Number of syllables
1. canine	2 syllables
2. vocal	2 syllables
3. community	4 syllables
4. natural	3 syllables
5. forest	2 syllables
6. habitat	3 syllables
7. dependent	3 syllables
8. seasonal	3 syllables

B. Describe the antics of a monkey briefly.

A monkey:

- makes faces at humans.
- jumps from one tree to another.
- grabs things, mostly food from others.
- tries to scare children by chasing them.
- swings on the branches of trees.
- enters houses in search of food.
- imitates people as a sign of affection.

Page No. 27

Writing

Which animal resembles human beings the most? Form groups and discuss.

A chimpanzee resembles human beings the most. They exhibit several behaviours and emotions that are similar to the ones exhibited by humans.

Read the lesson carefully and write similarities between human beings and chimpanzees.

Human beings	Chimpanzees
They live in groups, also known as communities.	They live in a large social group called a community.
Their group consists of males, females and their offspring.	A community consists of adult male chimpanzees and twice as many female chimpanzees and their offspring.
They are social by nature, eating, resting and engaging in activities with others.	They are also social beings; they eat, rest and play together.
They use gestures and postures to communicate their moods.	Their vocal communication patterns, gestures, and body postures communicate their moods.
They exhibit different emotions and behaviours.	They exhibit emotions such as fear, distress, annoyance, anger, rage and enjoyment or contentment, similar to humans.

They use different tools for different purposes. For example: fishing rods	They also use tools. For example, they select twigs to shape into long slender fishing rods using their hands, lips and teeth.
They use rocks and hammers.	They are seen using rocks as hammers and anvils to remove nuts from hard shells.
They are intelligent beings with finer sensibilities and intellect.	They are also intelligent beings, much like humans.

4. SEVENTEEN ORANGES

Page No. 29

Warm up

1. Glutton
2. Couch potato
3. Yes, I have overeaten once when we went to the birthday party of my friend. We ate a lot of junk food and sweet treats and ended up feeling very sick. I felt very nauseous and my stomach felt like it would burst.

Page No. 33 and 34

Reading

A. Correct the following sentences.

1. The narrator ate the oranges along with the pips and the peels.
2. Pongo and the other policeman had seen some carts at the dock gate.
3. The narrator liked bananas, but he liked oranges best of all.
4. The narrator only took things when he found them.
5. Pongo let the narrator go as he had no evidence.
6. Clem opened the box in the kitchen and took out a large Dutch cheese.

B. Complete the sentences.

1. thief
2. apron
3. red-handed
4. policeman
5. seventeen oranges

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The narrator ate bananas all day.
2. When Pongo asked the narrator if he had anything to say, the narrator kept quiet. He was frightened because he had read a lot of detective stories to make the mistake of blabbing. He knew it was best to keep quiet as anything he says may be used as evidence against him.
3. Pongo counted the seventeen oranges and placed them carefully on the table.
4. The narrator was locked up because Pongo, the policeman, caught him red-handed while he was hiding the stolen oranges under his apron.
5. The narrator was feeling sick because he had eaten all the seventeen oranges along with the pips and the peels. He did this to destroy the evidence of the crime that he had committed.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Clem looked angry and smiled later because it was all a part of his planned theft. He was a careful planner who tricked Pongo, the policeman. One day, Clem was carrying a box as he was getting out of the docks. Pongo asked him what was inside the box. Clem told him not to make him open it as the cat inside would jump out and run. Pongo merely laughed and ordered him to open the box. When Clem opened the box, the cat jumped and ran out. Clem was furious. He ran after the cat shouting angrily. Later, Clem came back holding the same box while looking angrily at Pongo. He walked angrily all the way home. Later, he smiled. He opened the box in the kitchen and took out a large Dutch cheese.
2. Clem and the narrator both can be called a thief because they both stole things. Taking things without permission or without paying for them is called stealing and it is not a good thing. One should always be honest and do the right thing.

Page No. 34 to 36

Vocabulary

A. Use a word you learnt to complete the sentence.

1. pips
2. furiously
3. evidence
4. bulging
5. concealed

B. Match the body idiom with its meaning.

1. keep an eye on - watch in order to protect
2. cold feet - feel nervous before a big event
3. give a hand - help someone to do something
4. cry your heart out - cry very hard
5. all ears - listen fully/attentively

C. Use the right body idiom from the list in exercise B.

1. cried my heart out
2. give a hand
3. cold feet
4. keeps an eye
5. all ears

D. Circle the words that detectives use and find out their meaning.

Circle these words

- investigate – to examine something like a crime or a problem, especially to find the truth
- suspect - a person believed to have done something wrong, like committing a crime
- victim - someone who has been hurt, damaged, affected or suffered by the action of others
- culprit - a person who has done something wrong or committed a crime
- ponder – to think carefully about something,

E. Write a suitable affix for the following words. It may be a prefix, a suffix, or both.

1. appear - disappear
2. hope – hopeless/hopeful
3. comfort – uncomfortable/discomfort
4. usual - unusual
5. visible - invisible

Page No. 36

Language in daily use

Write an imperative sentence or command for the following situation.

1. Clean your room now!
2. Get out of here!
3. You will be punished.

Page No. 38 to 40

Grammar

A. Add a coordinator to form compound sentences.

1. My brother locked me up, yet I did not get angry with him.
2. You can visit the museum, or you can go shopping.
3. Mona laughed at him and Glen walked away angrily.
4. I was very frightened, but I did my best not to show it.
5. Shall I have bananas, or shall I have oranges?

B. Split the compound sentences into two independent sentences.

1. Pongo became angry. He shouted at me.
2. I swallowed the pips. I put some of the peel in my mouth.
3. I took a small knife from my pocket. I cut the oranges into large chunks.
4. Pongo left the cabin. I locked the door behind him.
5. Pongo counted them. He placed them carefully on the table.

C. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verb.

1. play
2. drinks
3. give
4. flows
5. starts

D. Tick the correct option.

1. left
2. met
3. disliked
4. performed
5. saw

E. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense of the verb.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. will drop | 4. will be angry with |
| 2. will do | 5. will be |
| 3. will attend | |

Page No. 40

Listening

Listen to a few facts about oranges and complete the following.

1. Brazil
2. immune system
3. slug repellent
4. citrus fruit
5. Vitamin C
6. Two other features about oranges are:
 - Marmalade is made from orange jam
 - Orange peels are used in face-washes and sunscreens.

Page No. 40 and 41

Speaking

A. Solve the riddle with either a ch, sh or th word.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. chairs | 3. three | 5. beneath |
| 2. shrub | 4. church | |

B. The narrator was working for a delivery company. Was it right of him to steal bananas or oranges? Discuss in class.

The narrator was working for the delivery company which means that he was responsible for the products that were in his care. It was his job to deliver the products safely without any damage or loss. It was not right on the part of the narrator to steal anything. He could have explained and requested the owner to give him some fruits or other things, but it was certainly not right for him to steal it. Stealing is not right and there are always consequences of this action.

Page No. 41

Writing

Write about a time of your life when you did something naughty and got caught.

This happened one day during my quarterly exams. It was Science exam the next day which is also the hardest exam. I find it very difficult to remember the answers for the questions. I kept putting off studying till the last minute and then it was just too late to cover all the portions. I really did not want to fail and upset my parents. So, I decided to cheat just this time and work harder the next.

I made small chits of paper and wrote down answers for the important questions. I hid these chits of paper in my pencil box, my socks, under my watch and any other place I could think of.

Finally, it was time for the exam. The teacher gave us our question papers and we started writing. I waited for the teacher to go to the other side of the classroom and then started copying from the chits that I had. I was so engrossed in my act that I failed to see the teacher standing right behind me. I was indeed caught red-handed.

I expected the teacher to be furious and take me to the headmistress. Instead, the teacher asked me to hand over all the chits that I had with me. I did as I was told. The teacher said calmly, "Nothing good ever comes from cheating. You might pass this exam, but you would have failed in the exam of life." She told me to continue and complete my exam.

I went back to my paper, but I could not help but feel very guilty and embarrassed. After the exam, I met the teacher and apologized for my behaviour and promised her it won't ever happen. As I walked out of the exam hall, I made a promise to myself, to study harder and to never ever cheat. It was a lesson well-learned.

5. SEA FEVER

Page No. 42

Warm up

Discuss

1. Christopher Columbus was adventurous because he was very passionate about sailing. He longed to be a sailor from a very young age and even started sailing at the age of 14. He showed a keen interest in making maps and charts and using them to navigate around the sea. His love for the sea and the desire to learn more about sea routes made Christopher Columbus an adventurous and successful person.
2. energetic, passionate, adaptable, think on the feet, daring

Page No. 43 and 44

Reading

A. How does the poet describe things in the first stanza?

1. lonely
2. shaking
3. grey

B. What kind of day does the poet ask for in the second stanza?

1. windy
2. with white clouds flying
3. seagulls crying

C. What does the poet want to go back to in the third stanza?

1. gypsy life
2. quiet sleep
3. sweet dreams

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A ship would need a star to steer her by.
2. The poet responds to the call of the running tide.
3. The poet says that it is a gypsy's life in the sea because there is no permanent home in the sea. Like gypsies who keeps moving from one place to another, the poet also keeps moving while sailing and does not stop at any one place.

4. The poet looks for a laughing fellow-rover (companion) who would tell him stories with great interest (yarn), while sailing. He is looking for a fellow sailor and wanderer, just like himself.
5. The poet refers to the whale and the sea gull to express his desire to lead a life at the sea just like the whales and sea gulls. Just like how they're free to move around, the poet also expresses a similar desire to be free to sail to his heart's content.

Page No. 44 and 45

Vocabulary

A. Add alliterations and complete the sentence.

1. rode on a red road
2. neatly and nicely done
3. under the beautiful banyan branch
4. chicken carefully before cooking
5. laying in the loft

B. Personify the following.

1. majestic
3. whispered
5. smiled
2. winking
4. glared

C. Separate the sea related words from the air-related words. Find out their meanings in a dictionary.

Sea-related words

- maritime – connected with human activity at sea
- anchor - a heavy metal object attached to a chain which is thrown from a boat into the water, to prevent the boat from moving
- towing - to pull a boat by fastening it behind another boat
- capsize – to cause a ship or a boat to turn upside down by accident while it is on water
- ahoy - a call used, especially by people in boats, to greet or attract attention
- aboard – to get onto a vehicle, a ship, aircraft or train
- landing – a boat reaching land

Air-related words

- cockpit – a small, closed area where the pilot sits in an aircraft
- transit – the movement of people and goods from one place to another
- aboard – to get onto a vehicle, a ship, aircraft or train
- aviation - the activity of flying an aircraft or designing and maintaining one
- landing - an aircraft arriving on the ground

Page No. 45

Activity

A. What do you collect at the beach? Write a sentence with an alliteration to describe it.

- Seashells
Suman sells seashells at the seashore with her sister Sheela.

B. Describe an imaginary holiday there.

My favourite holiday spot is a beach resort. It is so relaxing and fun at the same time. Beach resorts not only provide an opportunity to rest but also to rejuvenate by spending some fun time in the water. I love playing in the water. It would be a fun trip to visit a beach resort with my closest friends: Amit and Bunty.

We could have a great time playing football or volleyball near the beach. Once we start feeling hot, we could jump into the beach and cool ourselves in the cool water. We could practice how to float and even splash water at each other. After that, we could build castles in the sand. As a kid, I loved building castles. We could relive our childhood days by doing it again.

After a fun day at the beach, we could head to the resort. We would surely be starving, so we could order some delicious food to our room, eat to our heart's content and play a game of cards or charades to entertain ourselves. I am sure we would be tired after such an eventful day. We could just curl up and fall asleep in our comfortable beds. It would definitely be a holiday to remember!

6. AN AFGHAN ADVENTURE

Page No. 46

Warm up

Find out how much you know about Afghanistan.

1. Pashto and Dari
2. Kabul
3. Afghan afghani
4. President Ashraf Ghani
5. Salaam Alaikum
6. Snow leopard

Page No. 50

Reading

A. Rewrite the sentences in the lesson.

1. Suddenly he put into words what I had been thinking, "Look at this side. Isn't it a perfect hiding places for dacoits?"
2. Their eyes glittered under their turbans.
3. I did hear him, but his voice seemed to reach me from a distance.
4. I pressed myself back into the seat of the car, paralysed with fear.
5. I kept staring at the two men advancing towards the car at my side.

B. Write the words which reflect the feelings of the narrator.

- frightened, the blues, shrieked, paralysed with fear, trembled, verge of crying, to cry

C. 'I stared at her and at my brother and did what I had wanted to do all afternoon. I began to cry.' Take turns and narrate the events that lead to Puja crying.

- Puja's father worked as an engineer in Afghanistan. While her parents lived there, Puja and her brother lived with their uncle and aunt.
- Puja and her brother had come to spend their holidays with their parents in the small town of Kunduz.

- Puja was traveling in a car with her family. The wild rocky mountainside without any vegetation, the rocks and stones on both sides of the road; it all made her uncomfortable.
- She was worried that there would be dacoits hiding in these regions, but her father comforted her by saying that the people of Afghanistan were nice and friendly.
- On the way, their father stopped the car to check the rear wheels. They opened the doors to let in some fresh air. Just as Pooja looked at the road, she noticed two men walking towards their car.
- The taller of the two men charged at them. The other one limped behind awkwardly. Their eyes glittered under their turbans. They were coming straight at them, Puja shrieked and pointed at them. "Dacoits, dacoits."
- They asked their father to rush and take his place behind the wheels. Puja was paralyzed with fear and couldn't move. They tried to wind up the window but one of the men advanced towards their mother's window. They hurriedly tried to wind up the windows.
- Puja was so scared that she didn't realize she was rolling the window glass the wrong way, by then the man had reached her window. The man banged on the glass with his fist and hammered the door with his stick. Then he dropped the stick and rattled the door handle with both hands. He shouted and the words sounded like "Advia."
- Their father turned on the car quickly and they took off. They kept driving till they reached their destination unharmed.
- After dinner, the family decided to look up the meaning of the word "Advia". Their father brought a thick dictionary and found the word. When he read the meaning, his face was pale and his eyes looked troubled as he said in a flat voice, "Advia means 'medicine'."
- For a long time, no one spoke. Then their mother whispered, "Oh my God, oh my God," over and over again.

- Puja stared at her mother and at her brother and did what she had wanted to do all afternoon. she began to cry.

Page No. 50 and 51

Vocabulary

A. Circle the ones that are considered as crime in society.

Circle these words

- burglary, vandalism, fraud, treason, arson

B. Use these sound words to form suitable sentences. Use the hints in the box.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. clinked | 4. twanged |
| 2. clanged | 5. thudded |
| 3. creaked | |

C. Describe different types of glances.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. brief glance | 4. murderous glance |
| 2. angry glance | 5. secret glance |
| 3. curious glance | |

Page No. 52

Language in daily use

What would you say?

1. Get ready quickly! Hurry! We must leave or we will miss the bus!
2. I need a pen! Please!

Page No. 52

Listening

Write the observations made by Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes observed that a cab had made two ruts with its wheels close to the kerb. There had been no rain for a week, so those wheels which left such a deep impression must have been there during the night.

He also observed the marks of the horse's hoofs, the outline of one of which was far more clearly cut than the other three, showing that it was a new shoe.

Since the cab was there after the rain began and not there at any time during the morning, it means that it must have been there during the night, which implies that it brought those two individuals to the house.

Page No. 52

Speaking

A. Find out what is unusual about the pronunciation of these words.

1. castle - 't' is silent
2. muscle - 'c' is silent
3. scissors - 'c' is silent
4. campaign - 'g' is silent
5. reign - 'g' is silent
6. tomb - 'b' is silent
7. whistle - 't' is silent
8. benign - 'g' is silent
9. debt - 'b' is silent

Page No. 52

Writing

Write an incident either real or imaginary that was scary.

One night, I woke up from a deep sleep, feeling parched. My throat felt dry and I reached for the bottle of water near my bed, only to find it empty. I got up and went out towards the dining hall. As I was walking towards the fridge, I saw a beam of light. I looked closely and noticed a white shadow outside the window. I stood there for a while, paralyzed, too afraid to move. I closed my eyes tightly. I waited a few seconds and opened them again. This time, I saw the shadow moving. It seemed like it was floating in the air.

I was terrified. I didn't know what to do. After a few seconds of contemplation, I decided it was the time to be brave. I went back to my room and found a torchlight. With all the courage that I could muster, I went near the window and pushed it open. What I saw startled me. I could not believe my eyes. It took me a few seconds

to wrap my mind around the scene before me. I took a deep breath. A breath of relief, actually. The floating ghost was nothing but my white kurta which was hung out to dry in the balcony.

It was indeed an adventurous night. I took a refreshing sip of water and went back to my room, feeling amused at my own antics. I couldn't wait to tell my parents about this interesting incident which at first scared the daylights out of me!

7. THE HAPPY PRINCE

Page No. 53

Warm up

A. Work in pairs and write the meaning of the following 'gold' idioms. Use a dictionary.

1. A heart of gold – very kind and good nature, something very valuable
2. As good as gold – well-behaved, genuine
3. All that glitters is not gold – something that looks nice and appealing externally is not always good, precious internally; things are not what they seem to be

Group Discussion

B. Which is more precious? Gold or a heart of gold? Give reasons.

A heart of gold is more precious than gold. When we have a heart of gold, it means we are kind and good natured. A person with a heart of gold is loved and respected by all. Any amount of money or gold cannot buy us love, affection and respect. However, a heart of gold can fetch us happiness, love, respect, good friends and much more which mere gold can never buy. Materialistic things in life are always short lived. On the other hand, kindness and goodness always wins over people. Love and friendship are all that we need in life and not money and riches. Only a heart of gold can fetch us genuine love and friendship in life.

B. Do you know a story of supreme sacrifice? Share it with your class.

The Last Leaf by O Henry is a story of supreme sacrifice. It is the story of a poor young

woman named Johnsy, who is seriously ill with pneumonia. She spends her days looking at the ivy vine tree outside her window. She notices the tree losing all its leaves one by one. She believes that when the tree loses its last leaf, she will lose her life too. Her neighbour, Behrman, an artist, decides to paint a leaf on the wall for her. So, he stays up all night to finish the painting. The next morning when Johnsy wakes up to see the leaf still on the tree (the painting), it gives her hope. She recovers but in a twist of fate, Behrman, who caught pneumonia while painting the leaf, succumbs to the illness. Behrman sacrificed his life to ensure Johnsy had enough hope to fight for her life and recover. It is indeed a story of supreme sacrifice.

Page No. 59

Reading

A. Describe the Happy Prince when he was a human being in a few sentences.

1. The Happy Prince lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci, where sadness was not allowed to enter.
2. During the day, he played with his companions in the garden.
3. In the evening, he led the dance in the Great Hall.
4. All his friends called him the Happy Prince.
5. When he was alive, he lived a life of luxury which was filled with happiness; he was unaware of the suffering of the poor.

B. Give a reason for the following.

1. The boy's mother had coarse, red hands because they were pricked by the needle, as she was a seamstress.
2. A curious crack sounded inside the statue because the prince's leaden heart had snapped right in two (broken in two parts).
3. The swallow did not want to pluck out the prince's eyes because he would be blind without them.
4. The young man looked happy because he found the beautiful sapphire which meant he could finish his play.

5. The Happy Prince looked dull and grey because all the precious stones and gold from his body were removed and given to the poor and needy.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The swallow was flying to Egypt.
2. The drop of water that fell on the swallow was a tear that fell from the eyes of the Happy Prince.
3. From the high column, the prince saw the ugliness and the misery of his city where the poor were suffering from hunger, illness and poverty.
4. The swallow agreed to help the prince because he looked so sad as his people were in need of help.
5. The children were happy as they could buy bread now with the gold that the swallow had given them from the prince's body.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. The swallow felt warm though it was cold outside because he had done a good deed. The prince told him about the poor woman with a tired face and coarse hands as she was a seamstress. Her son was sick, and they did not have any money to buy food or medicines. The swallow followed the prince's command and plucked a ruby from his sword and laid it on the table next to the woman's thimble. This helpful act made the swallow feel warm though it was cold outside.
2. No, the prince was not really happy. In fact, he was very unhappy. From the high column, he could see the unhappiness and misery of his people who were suffering from poverty. He was unhappy as he could not help them on his own.
3. God considered the leaden heart and the sleeping swallow, precious, as they had both lost their lives by doing good deeds. They had helped the poor and the needy. They were selfless, thoughtful and helpful to those in need. This act of kindness made them precious in the sight of God who then said that the little swallow and the prince belonged in his garden of paradise. He said that the swallow could sing forever in his paradise and the Happy Prince could live in his city of gold.

Page No. 60 and 61

Vocabulary

A. Write an antonym for the highlighted words.

1. murmured – shouted
2. new – old
3. soft – hard
4. indefinite – definite
5. ordinary – extraordinary
6. ascended – descended

B. Fill in the blanks with bear or bare.

1. bear 3. bare 5. bear
2. bare 4. bear

C. Write one word to interpret what the sentences mean.

1. peculiar 4. angelic
2. valuable 5. immobile
3. forever 6. sorrowful

D. Complete the following.

1. chunks 4. block
2. dash 5. gulp
3. mouthful

Page No. 62

Language in daily use

1. Don't worry, everything will be fine. We are here with you always.
2. Relax! We will solve this together. I am always there for you.

Page No. 64 to 66

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with a suitable subordinator.

1. Although 4. after
2. because 5. before
3. If

B. Add a subordinating conjunction after, although, before, because, to make a complex sentence. Add a comma wherever necessary.

1. I will stay with you always because you are blind.
2. Before he had opened his wings, a third drop fell.
3. Although the poor little swallow grew colder and colder, he would not leave the prince.
4. He is no longer beautiful because he is no longer useful.
5. After the frost, the snow came.

Revision

A. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verb.

1. is watching 4. is driving
2. are crying 5. are waiting
3. are practising

B. Write the correct past continuous form of the verb.

1. was playing 4. was talking
2. were standing 5. was moving
3. were chasing

C. Rewrite the sentences using the future continuous tense.

1. The apple tree will be bearing fruit in winter.
2. I will be staying in Mumbai for a week.
3. All the employees will be attending a meeting at 5 o'clock this evening.
4. We will be shifting into our new office next year.
5. The children will be sleeping when you come home tonight.

Page No. 66

Listening

Listen to a poem and write a short paragraph on what it is about.

Winter Time by Robert Louis Stevenson describes a winter day as experienced by a

child. The sun sets very late in his place. There are just a few hours of sleep that he gets. He rises when it is dark, though it is morning. He dresses in the candlelight. It describes how the child explores the world around him. The child sits by the fire to warm himself and dresses in a comforter and cap as it is very cold outside. He uses a reindeer-sled to explore the countryside. The poet uses the imagery of 'wedding cake' to describe how the house, hill and lake are covered in snow, just like a frosted cake.

Page No. 67

Speaking

A. Circle the word which has a different sound.

1. prey 3. gate 5. know
2. easy 4. character

B. Discuss any incident which made you sad.

One day, I was on my way to school with my father. He was driving me and my brother to school. We were seated comfortably inside the air-conditioned car, wearing clean uniforms and shoes. We were also carrying yummy snacks with us for breaktime. As I looked out of the window, I noticed some kids dressed in rags. They were picking trash that was lying on the road. They were filling their sacks with the garbage lying around. I felt sad thinking about how unfair life is to some children who don't get to have a childhood. While most of us grow up in comfortable homes and receive a good education, some unfortunate children have to pick up rags to fill their stomachs. It made me very sad to think about the plight of these children.

Page No. 67

Writing

Write what happiness means to you.

Happiness to me, means having a good life. A life that is filled with comfort, safety and security. Often times, we think that expensive things would make us happy. But that kind of happiness is short-lived as we lose interest

once that thing becomes old. On the other hand, being in a happy family, surrounded by loving friends, under a safe roof, is everlasting happiness. There are so many people out there who do not have a roof over their heads, clothes to cover their body or food to fill their stomachs. We, fortunate ones, have all this and more.

To me, happiness is living with my family in our comfortable home. Knowing that I am loved and cared for makes me very happy. Knowing that I have friends who I can trust makes me happy. Knowing that I will wake up every day feeling healthy, loved and safe makes me the happiest person in the world. This is what happiness means to me.

8. OUR RAINBOW WORLD

Page No. 68

Warm up

1. Name a few things which you would like to change in our world.

- I would like to make our planet less polluted and eco-friendly.
- I would like to put an end to wars and crime.
- I would like to end discrimination and create a world where everyone lives in harmony.
- I would like to create a world that provides equal opportunities to one and all.

2. What kind of a world would you like to live in? Write two sentences about it.

- I would like to live in a world that is free from global warming, wars, violence, crimes and inequality. I would like a world that promotes harmony, equality and love for one and all.

3. Class Discussion

What changes would you like in the world after Covid 19?

- I would love to see a world that is free from pollution. The selfish actions of humans have affected our planet and destroyed it beyond repair. I would like to see a world where each person takes responsibility to take care of

the planet and all its elements. A world that we can proudly leave behind for our future generations.

- I would like to see a world where humans vow to take care of animals and birds around them.
- I would like to see a world where all humans, irrespective of their religion, caste, gender, and nationality live together in peace and harmony.

Page No. 69 and 70

Reading

A. What does the poet want to do with the following?

1. box of colours

The poet wants to paint a magic land, with rainbows over purple hills and green seas and golden sand.

2. pot of pencils

The poet wants to write fantastic words, poems about secret forests, shy squirrels and soaring birds.

3. packet of seeds

The poet wants to make a garden grow, with blooming poppies, pinks and petunias.

B. Write the different action words the poet uses to imagine a brand-new earth.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. make | 3. plant | 5. write |
| 2. bake | 4. paint | 6. sing |

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The poet will paint rainbows over purple hills.
2. The colours in the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.
3. Forests have secrets which only the birds and animals living in the forest are aware of.
4. The poet wants to create a garden with poppies, pinks and petunias which are blooming row after row.
5. The rainbow world is not real; it is the poet's imagination. The poet wishes to create a world like the rainbow world.

Page No. 70 and 71

Vocabulary

A. Use colour adjectives to describe your neighbourhood briefly.

It was Saturday morning. I was excited to spend the weekend relaxing after a very hectic week. I woke up early on Saturday morning as the rays of the orange sun poured through my windows. I yawned and stretched. I got out of bed and walked towards the window to open it and let some fresh air in. The scene outside looked very picturesque. The clear blue skies with spotless white clouds. The green grass carpet lining the sides of the pavement. The brown trees with dark green leaves. Everything looked so colourful. It looked like a picture from a story book. I spotted black cows, green parrots, brown sparrows, white cats, brown puppies and yellow chicks in the open farm nearby. I couldn't look away. Just then, I saw a group of kids walking out of their saffron houses. They carried several things with them: yellow bats, red balls, violet helmets, indigo balloons, pink umbrellas and more. They spotted my curious face and bright red tee shirt peeping from the window. They waved and asked me if I would like to join them in their games. I instantly said yes. I told them I would be there in a minute. As I was getting ready to meet them, I felt someone calling out my name. It seemed like it was coming from a distance. It continued, and then I felt a hand pulling my leg and that woke me from my deep sleep. I realised the picturesque scene was just a dream. I could see my mother in her yellow saree clearly now. She asked me to get ready for school. It then dawned upon me that it was Monday morning and a whole week to go before I could relax again! What a colourful dream that was indeed.

B. Add a suitable word to form compound words, which are related to nature.

1. straw + berries = strawberries
2. moon + light = moonlight
3. water + falls = waterfalls
4. earth + quake = earthquake
5. dragon + fly = dragonfly

C. Write a suitable description for any animal.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. fast cheetah | 4. fierce lion |
| 2. clever monkey | 5. friendly dog |
| 3. slow turtle | 6. poisonous snake |

Page No. 71

Activity

A. Observe the two pictures. Which one do you like better? Why?

I like the second picture as it is very colourful. The colours make the picture come alive. The brown trees, the green and orange leaves, the silver stream, the brown ground and the clear blue skies. All these colours add more beauty to the picture.

B. Imagine a world without colours. How would that be?

Colour colour colour everywhere,

Without which, everything would be bare.

Our world is filled with yellow, red and green,

Without which, no beauty would be seen.

The blue skies, green earth and the mountains that look like gold,

Without which, our stories can never be told.

Wake up, admire and be grateful for the colours that come through,

Without which, it would be a blank canvas for me and you.

9. PAID IN FULL - SECTION A

Page No. 72

Warm up

Group Discussion

Discuss the following quotes.

1. Kindness is free; let's pass it on.

This quote means that one does not have to spend any money to be kind. It is easy to be kind as you do not need anything else to be kind. You can just be kind by helping others who need help. By doing so, you are teaching others to be kind too. This way, you can pass on the kindness from one to another.

2. Whatever else you can be in this world; be kind. Everyone wishes/wants to be so many different things in life. At times, some of these wishes come true, but at other times, it remains a dream. While becoming all these things may not always be possible, but it is always possible to be kind. So, one should always work towards being kind as kindness is something which no one can take it away from you or stop you from being kind. Always choose to be kind.

Page No. 73 and 74

Reading

A. Circle the words that describe Dr Kelly.

hard-working, grateful, determined, kind, concerned, specialist

B. Class Discussion

1. After a long struggle, the battle of curing the woman was won. Here, the word 'battle' refers to the illness of the woman. The illness was so rare that the other doctors were baffled. They had no idea how to cure the illness. So, they called in a specialist, Dr Howard Kelly. He gave special attention to the case and after a long struggle, the battle was finally won where he cured the woman of her illness.
2. Dr Kelly returned the kindness that was shown to him by curing the woman of her illness and paying her bill. Many years before, the young woman had given young Kelly a glass of milk when he was very hungry and weak. Years later, Dr Kelly found the woman with a rare illness. He treated her and also paid her bill. He left her a note on the edge of the bill which said, 'Paid in full with one glass of milk.' Dr Kelly not only cured the illness but also paid the bill in full for her treatment and consultation.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The young boy was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school.
2. He was going to ask for a meal because he suddenly found that he had only one dime left, and he was very hungry.
3. When Howard Kelly left the house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man became stronger too.

4. The boy became a doctor, a specialist, much later in life.
5. Dr Howard Kelly paid for the lady's treatment and consultation.

Page No. 74

Vocabulary

A. Unscramble the character of someone who never quits.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. POSITIVE | 4. CHEERFUL |
| 2. OPTIMISTIC | 5. CONFIDENT |
| 3. HOPEFUL | |

B. Write five homographs. Explain the difference in their meaning.

1. desert – a hot, arid region
desert – to leave or abandon
2. fine – of good quality/condition
fine – an amount of money paid as penalty
3. object – a thing that can be felt
object – to reject or to oppose
4. wave – a hand gesture to greet someone
wave – sea water coming into the shore
5. tear – a drop of water from the eye
tear – to rip something

Page No. 75

Language in daily use

Write how you will say thank you for the following.

1. Thank you! So thoughtful of you. I really appreciate all your help.
2. Thank you so much! I would have never finished this project without your help. So kind of all of you to help me.

Page No. 75

Speaking

A. Fill in the blanks with words with similar i sounds.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. mile | 3. high | 5. mice |
| 2. sigh | 4. nice | |

B. Discuss the different ways one can show kindness through role play.

- Imagine you're walking down the road to visit the nearby shop. On your way, you see an old woman on the ground, looking lost and sad. You rush to her to find out what is happening.

You: Hello ma'am. What happened? How can I help you?

Lady: I slipped and fell down. I can't stand up. Please help.

You: Sure, please hold my hand. Let me help you.

Lady: Thank you. I also lost my purse. I had it with me, now I can't find it.

You: I think it must have fallen from your hand and landed under this car. Wait, let me check. Ah wait! I can see it. Let me get that for you... here you go.

Lady: Thank you so much! You're a very kind person. God bless you.

- You can also show kindness to birds and animals around you. You could place a bowl of water outside your window, feed the stray animals near your house and so on.

Page No. 75

Writing

Imagine Dr Howard Kelly having a dialogue with a colleague after recognising the lady from his town. What do you think he would say?

Dr Kelly: Oh my God! I can't believe this!

Doctor: What happened?

Dr Kelly: The patient you asked me to take a look at, I know her. Many year ago, when I was a young boy, I was very hungry and weak one day.

Doctor: And then what happened?

Dr Kelly: I knocked on this kind lady's door and she fed me a glass of milk.

Doctor: Wow! That's so kind of her.

Dr Kelly: Yes! Indeed. She saved me that day when I was ready to give up. She not only made me feel stronger physically, but also restored my faith in man and God.

Doctor: I can't believe you would meet her like this after so many years. Unfortunately, she is very sick.

Dr Kelly: Yes, but I am not going to let anything happen to her. I will find a way to cure her.

Doctor: I hope so too, Dr Kelly. You're the specialist, after all!

Dr Kelly: I am where I am today only because of the kindness she showed me that day. Now, it's my turn. I have to repay the kindness. I will find a way to cure her.

Doctor: I am sure you will, Dr Kelly. Good luck to you.

Dr Kelly: Thank you. Now, let's get to work! We have a life to save!

9. THE HOUSE OF 1000 MIRRORS - SECTION B

Page No. 76

Warm up

Group Discussion

1. A smile disappears to its secret hiding place.
2. One smile makes two. Smiles can create an atmosphere of joy and laughter.
3. One smile can become two when one person smiles at someone and the other person smiles back, it becomes two. Smiles are contagious and it can pass on from one person to the next.

Page No. 78

Reading

A. What was the difference between the two dogs? Complete the following.

1. The first dog was happy.
1. The second dog was not so happy.

2. The first dog bounded happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house.

2. The second dog climbed up the stairs slowly with his head hung low.

3. The first dog looked through the doorway with his ears lifted high and his tail wagging as fast as it could.

3. The second dog looked inside sadly.

4. The first dog found himself looking at 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his

4. The second dog found himself looking at 1000 unfriendly looking dogs staring back at him.

5. The first dog found the place wonderful.

5. The second dog found the place horrible.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The happy dog came to know of the House of 1000 Mirrors and decided to go there.
2. The happy dog bounded happily up the stairs. He was positive, happy and smiling when he looked inside. His ears were lifted high and his tail was wagging fast.
3. The happy dog saw 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. When he smiled at them, he was surprised to see 1000 smiles just as warm and friendly.
4. The second dog slowly climbed up the stairs with his head hung low. He was unhappy and grumpy.
5. The second dog saw 1000 unfriendly looking dogs staring back at him! When he growled at them, he was horrified to see the 1000 little dogs growling back at him.

C. Class Discussion

1. The first dog found the place wonderful because it was a positive experience. It was a reflection of his positive attitude and actions. The happy dog bounded happily up the stairs to the House of 1000 Mirrors with his ears lifted high and his tail wagging fast, when he looked inside. To his great surprise, he saw 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails wagging just as fast as his. When he smiled at them, he was surprised to

see 1000 smiles just as warm and friendly. As he left the house happily, he thought to himself that he would visit often as it was a wonderful place.

2. The second dog found the place horrible as it was a negative experience. It was a reflection of his negative attitude and actions. The second dog slowly climbed up the stairs to the House of 1000 Mirrors with his head hung low. When he looked inside, he was shocked to see 1000 unfriendly looking dogs staring back at him! When he growled at them, he was horrified to see the 1000 little dogs growling back at him. As he left the house sadly, he thought to himself that he would never visit again as it was horrible place.

Page No. 79

Vocabulary

A. Write antonyms for the following.

1. warm and friendly – hostile, unfriendly
2. horrible - pleasant
3. head hung low – head held high
4. often - seldom
5. surprised – predicted, expected

B. Use a suitable movement word.

1. swaying
2. swinging
3. rocking
4. vibrating
5. fluttering

Page No. 80

Language in daily use

Give two instances when you used self-talk.

1. You did not score good marks.
 - It's okay. It happens sometimes. Next time, I will work harder and score better marks. I will mark out the portions and complete a bit of it every day so it's not too much towards the end. I'm sure I can do this. I trust myself.
2. You took part in a competition but did not win a prize.

- Ah! It hurts to lose, but it's okay. I have to remember that a competition is not always about winning. It is about the spirit in which we participate. Sometimes, we win and sometimes, we lose. I will do better next time. Kudos to me for at least trying and giving it my best shot. Bravo! I am proud of myself!

Page No. 80

Listening

Listen to a few smile facts and fill in the blanks.

1. contagious
2. uplift
3. babies
4. facial muscles
5. polite, genuine

Page No. 80 and 81

Speaking

A. Say each word aloud. Write the number of syllables these words have.

Word	Number of syllables
1. bounded	2 syllables
2. horrified	3 syllables
3. wonderful	3 syllables
4. staring	2 syllables
5. horrid	2 syllables

B. All the faces in the world are mirrors. Discuss this thought in groups.

This thought means that all the faces in the world are a reflection of what we are. For example: if we smile at a person, that person smiles back. If we frown at someone, that person frowns back. Just like how a mirror shows us our reflection, so do all the faces in the world. So, if we want the world to be kind, warm and friendly to us, we should also be kind, warm and friendly to them. One gets what they give. So always give good, and it comes back. Just like the mirror, which shows us exactly what we show before it. We should always smile and try to be happy, and the world will smile back at us.

Writing

Imagine if the happy dog and the unhappy dog were to cross each other. What would they say to each other?

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Oh, Hi there! I see you are just coming out of the House of 1000 Mirrors.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Oh, yes! I rather not talk about it. It's something I don't intend to remember for long.

Dog 1 (Happy dog): What? Why? I loved the experience! It's something I hope to remember for a very long time. If I may ask, what did you see up there that was so terrible?

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Oh, I saw 1000 unfriendly, unhappy dogs staring at me. And then, when I growled at them, 1000 of them growled back! Can you imagine how scary that would have been! Hmph! Tch tch!

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Oh, my! Terrible indeed. I am sorry you had such a bad experience.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Sigh! What an unfortunate day, as it always is. So, what did you see?

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Oh, I saw 1000 happy dogs smiling at me. It was so warm and friendly in there!

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Whaaaaat! How is that possible. We both went to the same place but had such different experiences!!!

Dog 1 (Happy dog): I know. I am surprised too. Hey, do you want to visit the place again? Maybe we could find out what the mystery is about?

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Sure, let's do that. Cmon, let's go.

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Okay, so we're here now and I can see two dogs: one happy and the other one, not so happy.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Yeah me too. That's confusing.

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Why don't we try to smile and see what happens?

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Ummm okay! Let's smile now. Eeeee

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Oh, my God! Where did the unhappy dog disappear to? I can see two happy dogs now.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Yes! I love this. I wonder why this didn't happen before. Should we try growling now? Just to see what happens?

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Ummm okay... Grrrrrr!

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Oh, boy! The growling dogs are back!

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Hey! I know what this is. The mirror shows us what we show! If we show a smile, it smiles back and if we growl, it growls back.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): Ahhhh! Now, I see it. Thank you for showing me this.

Dog 1 (Happy dog): Well, you know what they say – what are friends for. So, my friend, always remember "All the faces in the world are mirrors." We get what we give.

Dog 2 (Unhappy dog): I get that now. Thanks, friend!