



Class: 7 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

1. THEO'S TOBOGGANING TRIUMPH

Page No. 1

Warm up

Write down three ways in which the two slides are different.

1. The first picture is a water slide for older children and adults, and the second is a normal slide, similar to the ones we see in parks for children.
2. You need a mat to slide down the water slide, while you do not need anything to slide down a normal slide.
3. The water slide is long and adventurous while the other slide is short and fun.

Page No. 8

Reading

A. Write True or False.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 3. False | 5. True |
| 2. False | 4. False | 6. True |

B. Who said these words and why?

1. Judge Masterton, who was acting as the starter to the race, said this after he called one competitor from Bridgetown, or one from Riverside and asked them if they were ready to start the race.
2. Ralph said this to Theo, when Theo asked him if it was fair on his part to buy a new and sophisticated toboggan after the race was announced. It was understood that competitors used the toboggans that they always did. Ralph replied with this proverb saying that, since they were at war, there was nothing unfair about it.

3. Ralph said this to Judge Masterton. Ralph had noticed how eagerly, the washer woman's son, Patsey Kehoe had eagerly watched the match, although he did not have a good toboggan to play with. It suddenly occurred to him that he could be kind to that boy and use him as ballast to balance the toboggan. So he asked the judge a minute's time to talk to his team about this.
4. Theo's mother said this to him after he won the race. She said this because, while she was proud of him for winning the race, she was prouder still of his kind heartedness. He gave a chance to Patsey Kehoe to participate in it and she approved of it.

C. Answer the following in a few sentences.

1. Patsey's toboggan was made of old barrel planks and could not carry more than one person at a time, but Ralph's, was finely varnished, comfortably cushioned and could carry four people at a time.
2. Theo was a 16 year old boy who lived in a cozy cottage with his mother on the other side of the river. He was strong, stout and sturdy, and was looked up by the Riverside boys as a leader.
3. Theo shared his day with his mother because she was wise and kind. She took an interest in both his studies and his sports. As he had lost his father, she wanted to be both father and mother to him. He found her approval of his achievement very sweet.
4. The boys from the two sides of the river argued that their team was better at tobogganing. The Bridgetown boys boasted of their toboggans and ability to beat the Riverside boys in any race. The Riverside boys argued against this.



5. Theo wanted the race to be safe and without accidents, and at the same time show which of the two teams performed better. So he arranged that four heats would be held one by one with two contestants from each team participating at one time. At the end of the four heats, the four winners would compete in two races. The last two winners would play against each other and this would show which team was better.
6. The boys prepared their toboggans by making the bottoms smooth for over an hour or two. Then they fastened the cushions tightly so that they would not slip.

D. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. The game was an exciting event. Fred Fellows and a boy from Bridgetown raced first. Fred, however, swerved and slid across the ice. The Riverside boys became hopeful when they won the next two races. But the Bridgetown boys won the last heat. The four winners, two from each side, competed in the next two races. Two winner, Ralph and Theo, one from each side played the last match. Ralph's toboggan was thin and designed to go very fast. In the beginning, the racers were going head to head. But Ralph's toboggan met with an obstruction and swerved. He set it right so hastily that it went to the other side of the slide, banged on it and broke. Theo won the race.
2. Theo was a strong and sturdy boy and his friends looked upon him as their leader. He shows several leadership qualities such as ability to communicate, plan and kindness towards his friends. He suggested that they race rather than argue and fight. He also planned the race carefully so that many players participated, but not at the same time. He used his skill to reach the final match. But that did not make him forget those Patsey, whose toboggan had been broken by Ralph. He wanted his poor friend to have a good day. So he took him on his toboggan for the final race. This caring

nature and his taking the lead in all things makes him a good leader.

Page No. 9 and 10

Vocabulary

A. Choose one of the two words to complete the sentences.

1. meek
2. earnest
3. sorely regret
4. glum
5. bashfully
6. contemptuous

B. Give antonyms for the following words from the lesson.

1. boastful 3. innocent 5. pride
2. stout 4. hasty

C. Match the words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. patented | e. unlicensed |
| 2. determined | d. hesitant |
| 3. new fangled | a. well tested |
| 4. vanquished | c. undefeated |
| 5. juvenile | b. geriatric |

D. Match the words with the pictures.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. rudder | 4. ballast |
| 2. ragged urchins | 5. toboggan |
| 3. coasting ground | |

Page No. 10 – 12

Grammar

A. Identify if the sentence is in positive, comparative or superlative degree.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Comparative | 5. Superlative |
| 2. Superlative | 6. Comparative |
| 3. Comparative | 7. Superlative |
| 4. Superlative | 8. Positive |

B. Change the following into positive degree.

1. No other girl in the class is so clever as Madura
2. No other Russian writer is so famous as Tolstoy.
3. No other videos are so funny as these in this channel.
4. No other country is so populated as China.
5. No other batsman is so good as MS Dhoni, in my opinion.

C. Change the following into comparative.

1. Samir dances more gracefully than any other boy.
2. The Weddell Sea near the Antarctic is cleaner than any other sea.
3. This software is more suitable for our work than any other.
4. The Sound of Music is better than any other movie.
5. My mother is better than any other.

D. Change the following into superlative.

1. Subash is the most polite boy in the class.
2. This team practises the best in our area.
3. My friend is the closest to me.
4. The climate in Chennai is the most stable than it is elsewhere in the country.
5. The movies on Netflix are the best.

E. Rewrite as directed.

1. This movie is the worst.
2. My coffee is not so hot as your tea.
3. Laughter is better than any other medicine.
4. No other boy in the class is so quiet as Navin.
5. This virus spreads the most quickly of all viruses.
6. Mohan speaks more than any one else in our group.

Page No. 12

Listening

Listen to your teacher read the poem and answer the questions.

1. How beautiful is the rain, is the line repeated twice in the poem.
2. We know that it is summer rain because it comes after the heat and dust of summer.
3. The rain on the roof reminds the poet of the clatter of horses' hooves.
4. The rain rushing in the gutters reminds the poet of a roaring river.
5. The poet is exclaiming at the force with which the water gushes and struggles out. He is struck by the force of the summer rain.

Page No. 13

Speaking

Work in pairs. Discuss the kind of games you play in your neighbourhood. (Answers can vary)

You: What kind of games do you play with the children who live near your home?

Partner: We love playing with marbles and sometimes four corners.

You: How do you play four corners?

Partner: We stand in the four corners of a room. One person stands in the middle. The four people in the corners move from one corner to another. The person in the middle should try to catch anyone who has left one corner and has not reached another corner.

You: Do you wish to play any other game with your friends?

Partner: Actually, we love slow cycling, which is a race in which the slowest cyclist wins. But we don't play this anymore.

You: Why can't you play this game?

Partner: There is so much traffic on the road. We are unable to play these games.

You: I wish we could race with our cycles too;

Partner: As for me, I could cycle the whole day and not get bored.

Page No. 13

Writing

Ice Hockey differs from Field Hockey in three main ways: where it is played, the kind of ball used and the number of players in a team.

While Field hockey is played on the ground, Ice Hockey is played on ice. While a ball is used to play on the ground, a puck, which is a flat rubber ball, is used to play on ice. Ice Hockey teams are smaller than Field Hockey teams. Each Ice Hockey team consists of only six players. This game is popular in countries where water freezes in winter, such as Canada, Nordic countries, Russia, Eastern Europe and the United States.

2. HARD IS THE JOURNEY

Page No. 14

Warm up

Write five lines about the picture.

The traveller appears to be driving on a mountain range. He is driving a jeep which can be used in this kind of a terrain. He has pitched a tent for sleeping. He must have carried fruits and snacks for food. He seems to enjoy the peace of being along in nature. He is a loner, travelling by himself. He is unafraid and is probably prepared to face challenges.

I would like to travel along the banks of great rivers such as the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Page No. 16

Reading

A. Choose the best answer from the options given.

1. Gold vessels and jade dishes
2. He is tired of living a life of luxury
3. The river has frozen in some places
4. To stress how difficult the journey is
5. The wind is suitable for sailing

B. Answer the following questions in a few sentences.

1. The man drinks wine from gold vessels and eats rare meats from jade dishes. These are the signs of riches around him.
2. "I lay my chop sticks down, no more can banquet" is the line which shows that the rich man is tired of fine wines and rare meats.
3. Winter is a difficult time to travel as the river is frozen in many places.
4. "stare wildly about me" is the line which tells us that the man is feeling very confused and nervous. He could be confused as to his state of affairs, or his need to travel. He wonders what he is doing in such luxury.
5. Yes, I would like to travel to unknown places and see new people and things there.

Page No. 17 – 19

Vocabulary

Match the gem with its name.

1. Pearls inside a shell
2. Red stone is a ruby
3. The colourless stone is a diamond
4. The green rings are made of jade
5. The blue stone is a sapphire
6. The red triangle is a coral

A. Look at the pictures and write down one word used to denote them.

1. right
2. seal
3. second
4. sign
5. cross

B. Underline the homophones in these sentences.

1. sent, scent
2. heir, air
3. I'll, aisle
4. soul, sole
5. role, roll

Page No. 19 and 20

Syllabification

Divide the two syllables in these words.

1. fac/tor
2. en/joy
3. hap/py
4. mo/vie
5. lock/down
6. mo/ther

Divide the three syllables in these words.

1. ra/di/ant
2. fac/to/ry
3. do/na/tion
4. il/lu/sion
5. po/li/cy
6. fab/u/lous

Divide the four syllables in these words.

1. phi/lo/so/pher
2. im/prac/ti/cal
3. fi/nan/ci/al
4. sta/bi/li/ty
5. ne/go/ti/ate
6. ed/u/ca/tor

Put the words given below in the right column.

1 syllable	2 syllables	3 syllables
food	later	sponsorship
round	judgement	recycle
sweet	jealous	syllable
flick	dragon	sabotage

4 syllables	5 syllables
America	simplification
stupidity	possibility
actually	affectionately
economic	vegetarian

Page No. 20

Listening

Identify the pair of homographs in each sentence.

1. wind
2. tears
3. minute
4. object
5. polish

Page No. 21

Writing

Write a paragraph with as many images as you can capture.

(Answers may vary)

Let me tell you about the lake near my home. A walk along the lake will take you through a riot of colours. The red sand, the green trees, the grey and brown trunks of trees, the blue sky reflected on the water are a treat to my eyes. As I walk close to the water, I can see tiny fish moving in large groups, and hear the gentle lapping of the water on the banks. Sometimes, it is windy, sometimes sunny and the lake looks different when it is cloudy and I can smell the sand. Then I know that it is going to rain. And the birds know it too. There are a number of birds in the lake and their squawks and cooing can be heard clearly across the lake. It is a natural paradise. I take everyone who comes home to the lake.

3. PASSEPARTOUT IN JAPAN

Page No. 22

Warm up

Initially, I may feel lost, confused and afraid. But I would approach a couple who look trustworthy and ask them whether I could use their mobile phone. I would explain my situation to them. I would call my parents and tell them where I am. I would give them a proper location and land mark and wait until one of them comes to pick me up.

Page No. 29 and 30

Reading

A. Choose the best answer from the options given below.

1. He needed money to feed himself.
2. He had some painful memories.
3. He wanted to go back to the United States.
4. He did not need one more servant
5. The man who had quit had been in that position.

B. Rearrange the sentences in the right order to summarize their story.

1. Passepartout and Fogg were separated from each other in Japan.
2. Passepartout found some way to get some money and had a breakfast.
3. He decided to find a job to make his way to San Francisco.
4. So he joined an acrobatic troupe as a clown.
5. He participated in an act with the help of a long nose attached to his face.
6. But the human pyramid balancing on the noses of the acrobats shattered.
7. That was because Passepartout had broken away from his line.
8. The reason was that he had seen his master standing among the spectators.
9. In this way, master and servant were united.

C. Answer the questions in a few sentences.

1. Passepartout's painful experience was that he got lost in Japan. He was tired and hungry. He had to sell his clothes to buy some food. He was also distressed as to how he would find his master.
2. Passepartout would benefit in two ways if he found work as a cook in a steamer. He would get a transport to America as well as food till he got there.
3. Batulcar wanted Passepartout to sing while standing on his head, with a top spinning on his left leg and a sabre balancing on the right.
4. The Long Noses were acrobats who attached long wooden noses to their faces, and formed a pyramid while they balanced on their noses.
5. One performer juggled with candles, which extinguished as they passed his lips but relit again without disrupting his juggling. The other made the top twirl on his hands, on swords, on pipes, on wires and even on a single hair stretched across the stage.

6. Fogg helped Batulcar manage his loss by paying him a huge sum of money.

D. Who said this to whom and why?

1. This was told by Batulcar, owner of an acrobatic company when Passepartout approached him for work. Looking at his Japanese clothes, Passepartout, Batulcar asked him why he was dressed up in that way, when he was not Japanese himself.
2. Passepartout said this when Batulcar asked him if he could sing standing on his head with a top spinning on his left foot and a sabre balanced on the right.
3. Passepartout exclaimed in this manner when he saw Fogg at the acrobatic show. Passepartout was standing as part of the human pyramid with the long noses, when Passepartout recognized him and forgot his position in his excitement.
4. Fogg said this when he saw Passepartout at the acrobatic show. He had just come to watch the show, and had no idea that Passepartout had been trying to reach America by getting a part in the acrobatic show. This question shows that he was surprised to see Passepartout there.

Page No. 30 – 32

Vocabulary

A. Tick the correct option.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. attired | 5. reminiscence |
| 2. traversed | 6. appendage |
| 3. caress | 7. tottered |
| 4. adroit | 8. appeased |

B. Match the pictures with the words given below.

First row Left to right

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. juggler | 4. gallery |
| 2. equilibrist | 5. human pyramid |
| 3. cornice | 6. car of juggernaut |

C. Match these words with their antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. retained | d. discarded |
| 2. departure | e. arrival |
| 3. attraction | a. repulsion |
| 4. graceful | c. clumsy |
| 5. sturdy | b. weak |

D. Names of ten different kinds of sailing vessels.

dinghy, cutters, sloops, ketch, schooner, catamaran, caravel, coracle, cog, dhow

Page No. 32 – 34

Grammar

A. Change into passive voice.

1. His grey beard is caressed by Mr. Batulcar.
2. The pyramid is formed by the performers.
3. His position is abandoned by Passepartout.
4. He is appeased by Fogg giving him a handful of bank notes.
5. His wings and long nose are retained by him.

B. Change into active voice.

1. Passepartout discovers a native dealer.
2. The clown carries a placard.
3. The Frenchman makes a grimace.
4. Passepartout recalls the exercises.
5. Fogg pays money.

C. Fill in the blanks with the right preposition.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. away | 4. during | 8. among |
| 2. on | 5. since | 9. between |
| 3. down | 6. in | 10. along |
| | 7. on | |

Page No. 34

Listening

1. The clock was bought on the day grandfather was born, and it stopped working on the day he died.

2. The swinging of the pendulum attracted grandfather to the clock when he was a boy.
3. The clock was faithful and never wasted time, which is why grandfather called it a good servant.
4. The clock expected the grandfather to wind it up once a week.
5. Grandfather was ninety when he died.

Page No. 35

Speaking

Answers are based on the student's and experience and can vary. Here is a sample.

1. Making fans and flowers with paper is easier.
2. I can never juggle candles, and it is very dangerous.
3. Yes, I have seen a little girl walk on a rope.
4. Making a pyramid with false noses seems impossible to me.

Writing

Answers are based on the student's interview of a family member or a friend.

My aunt Anita loves travelling. She went with her friends on a trip to Gujarat. They were travelling to the Rann of Kutch which is a desert made of salt. She told me that she would cherish all the memories from the trip. After a certain point, vehicles were not allowed inside the salt desert. They had to walk or travel by camel carts. The camels had designs in black and colour all over the body. They sat or stood up based on the instructions of their master. The camel cart owners raced against each other and laughed as one cart crossed the other. After they got down from the camel carts, aunt Anita and her friends went for a long walk on the salty landscape which was pure white. It looked like the land was covered with snow, but it was actually covered with salt crystals for several kilometres on all sides. It was peaceful and quiet and they walked together for sometime and sat on the salt covered earth and watched the sun rise. The sun looked pink on a white horizon and very beautiful.

The only sad thing was that some people had thrown plastic covers and spat betelnut juice on the white salt covered floor. Altogether, it was a memorable and surprising experience for her.

4. A STITCH IN TIME

Page No. 36

Warm up

Discuss art and culture in all the images.

1. The colourful turban protects the man from the hot sun and its design and shape is part of his culture.
2. Music and the instruments use are part of our culture.
3. A variety of spices make Indian cooking very different from others and its part of our culture.
4. The dancing dolls show how technology is used to make the dolls very different and beautiful.
5. Embroidery designs show the creativity in our culture.
6. Simple games with stones and similar natural objects, but with no expensive equipment is common trait of our traditional games.

Page No. 40 and 41

Reading

A. Give reasons for the following actions done by people in the lesson.

1. Chanda went to Kutch in 1969 as a volunteer from Ramakrishna Mission to distribute relief materials to areas affected by drought.
2. The women of Kutch are offended when we offer them things for free because they earn money through their craftsmanship and feel that they can take care of themselves.
3. Chanda started an organization called Shrujan because she wanted to promote and preserve the art and culture of the people from Kutch. She began to study the different styles of embroidery in that region.

4. The women in the refugee camp learnt embroidery in the light of oil lamps because there was no electric connection available in the camp.
5. Chanda took some women on a tour of museums because she wanted them to see how good quality embroidery can be valued and showcased.

B. Why did Chanda do the following?

1. She took the help of the local cobbler to study the designs made in the upper of the shoes.
2. She began to engage in conversation with women from several tribes in order to study the designs that they made.
3. Whenever she saw a new style of embroidery she would try to locate its creators because she wanted to form a network of women who created embroidery designs.
4. She started an organization called Shrujan in order to learn about various styles and to preserve and promote these arts by selling them everywhere.

C. Answer in a few sentences.

1. The landscape of Kutch is dry with a desert eco system, with grass lands and thorn forests. The land is not fertile enough to feed them.
2. The women whom Chanda worked with were from several tribes. They belonged to twelve different tribes and knew over 42 styles of doing embroidery.
3. Answer may vary (Students work)
4. The women usually teach embroidery to the members of their families and to members of their own tribes. Of late, they help out poor women who do not belong to their tribes by teaching them embroidery.
5. Mai Bhambi had told her followers to respect embroidery. So they felt that they should not sell it for money. Chanda Shroff

told them that they were paid for their labour, and not their art.

6. When people stopped buying quilts in large numbers, the makers managed to earn by doing designs on jackets, bags and cushion covers, which had a better market.
7. Chanda won the Rolex award because she had taught thousands of women from a remote and dry part of the country to find a sustainable source of income. She had revived the art form of embroidery.

D. Answer in a short paragraph.

1. Chanda Shroff noticed that the quality of embroidery was low in a village. She realized that the women had eye problems. She conducted an eye camp in that village, and got the women to wear spectacles. The quality of embroidery improved. Similarly she convinced the followers of Ma Bhambi to think of embroidery not as art but as labour. This way they said that they were paid for labour and not for their embroidery.
2. I was living in a refugee camp. I was one of the two women who know how to embroider. Members of my family were always dressed in beautiful clothes. All the women admired my work. One day, Chanda came to our camp and listened to the troubles of the women at the camp. She asked us if anyone of us knew how to embroider. I showed her some of my designs. She asked me if I could teach it to the other women. She said if we gave her embroidered clothes, she would pay for them. Then some of our needs would be met with. I thought it was a good idea. Women were busy during the day and were free to work only during the night. So, we sat together under candle light and I taught them to stitch along with another friend who knew embroidery. It was hard, but the women learnt with interest. Soon, we were all making some money and were able to buy many essential things for our family.

Page No. 41 and 42

Vocabulary

A. Write the noun forms of the following words from the lesson.

1. empowerment 4. establishment
2. sustainability 5. disrespect
3. determination

B. Write the verb forms of the following words from the lesson.

1. embroider 4. organize
2. innovate 5. labour
3. testify

C. Match the opposites.

1. offended c. comforted
2. reject d. accept
3. impoverished e. enriched
4. promoted b. demoted
5. initially a. finally

D. Match the words with the pictures.

Row 1 Left to right

volcano	earthquake	mudslide
tsunami	floods	avalanche

E. Check the dictionary to see what these words mean.

1. A tour is a journey of pleasure where several places are visited.
2. An excursion is a short journey or a trip, a leisure activity
3. A trek is a long, difficult journey made on foot.
4. Globe trotting is travelling regularly across the countries as if it is normal.
5. An expedition is a trip with a goal to find or study something in a particular place

Grammar

A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

1. The floor is swept by me everyday.
2. A software code is written by my sister.
3. A prescription has been written by the doctor.
4. That glass bottle may be broken.
5. Special classes for Mathematics are attended by students.
6. Flowers are changed by the lady everyday.

B. Change the sentences from passive to active.

1. Rotis were being made by him the whole day.
2. The documents had been signed by the members.
3. Their own cloth were spun at home by many villagers.
4. Free clothes were donated to the victims of flood.
5. The piano was being played by her at the concert.
6. Groceries are being bought by her at the store.

Listening

Listen to the poem and answer the questions given below.

1. The hut is surrounded by rice field and is under the shade of coconut trees.
2. He feels love when he hears children singing
3. The home is bare and simple and so the traveller finds it peaceful
4. The poet says he is ready to sleep in tents.
5. The only thing the wandering saint wants is the love and peace of God.

Speaking

Imagine how Chanda discovered the eye problem of the craftspersons.

Chanda: Oh dear! All these pieces have poor stitches! Why have done such irregular patterns?

Woman: Really? What do you mean by that? It looks fine to me.

Chanda: Do you have a problem seeing this clearly?

Woman: Yes, my eyes ache when I embroider these days.

Chanda: Okay! What about the other women in the village? Why are so many pieces of embroidery bad?

Woman: They complain of sore eyes too.

Chanda: So, I will arrange for an eye camp here. I will bring some doctors to check your eyes.

(After the doctor visits)

Woman: Welcome Chanda Kaki! Here is my embroidery.

Chanda: How lovely! How did you manage to improve so fast?

Woman: Let me show you. This is how I see better and make neat stitches.

Chanda: I am so glad that you no longer suffer from sore eyes, and can see clearly.

Woman: Yes, I can do so many things better now, like read and write letters, create new designs and find things that I misplaced. So many other women have got glasses too. We thank you for arranging an eye camp for the village.

Writing

Write an account of your visit to the museum.

We visited the embroidery museum in a small village near our city. It was a beautiful place. The embroidery pieces were divided into so many styles and kept behind glass cases. This is a good way to keep it dust free. The thread

used in embroidery looks like silk and is shiny and in attractive colours. Although I have seen embroidery work before, I never realized there were so many types of embroidery till I saw the names of the styles under each glass case.

Very interestingly, these were not made in the city or the village. They had been brought here by craftsmen from tribal communities. The women who had done this work are from these tribes and have learnt this art from their mothers and other family members. These styles had been practised in their families for years. The person at the museum told me that there were 50 styles of embroidery.

There were many books at the museum that narrate the history of each tribe and how they use the embroidery on their turbans, tunics, blouses, skirts and shawls.

There was also a sales counter where we saw so many beautiful products such as bags, shawls, blankets, wall hangings and jackets. The tribes were from a place called Kutch in Gujarat.

All my classmates were impressed by the neatness and the beauty of the stitches. I wish I knew how to do embroidery. I am going to ask my grandmother to teach me because she is good at it.

5. HOME

Page No. 46

Warm up

Look at the picture and discuss the questions.

1. Their home is made of mud and leaves or straw.
2. The furniture is made of wood and strong thread.
3. This family lives in a village.
4. They are looking into a computer. They may be looking at photographs or at a lesson that the child needs to study.
5. They all seem to be smiling with interest and look happy. They may be living in a humble home but there is the joy of togetherness.

Page No. 48

Reading

A. Say if the lines are true, false or not given.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 3. False | 5. True |
| 2. True | 4. False | 6. True |

B. What do you understand about the home?

1. The playthings show that children lived in that home and had a lot of fun playing with their toys.
2. The thumb marks show how people have lived in the house and touched the walls while opening doors or windows.
3. The roses show that the people who lived in the house loved to garden and make the house look beautiful.

C. Answer the following questions in a few sentences.

1. When we go outside, we see many strange things, but we do not get the comfort, love and familiarity of the home.
2. (Answer can vary) Luxurious things are important only to some extent. They are enjoyable but not absolutely required for a happy home.
3. It takes years of living to change a house into a home.
4. (Answers can vary) They eat their meals together. They talk to each other about their lives and they watch television together.
5. The person who took care of the roses also knew how to arrange the plants in such a way that it was beautiful to see.

D. Write three sentences starting with the following lines.

1. Home isn't a place where we just get things from others.
2. Home isn't a place where you work all the time.
3. Home isn't a place where strangers live together and do not talk to each other.

Page No. 49 and 50

Vocabulary

A. Read the meanings of the idioms and fill in the blanks.

1. In hot water
2. Hold your horses
3. Cross your fingers
4. The cold shoulder
5. Cost an arm and a leg
6. Cool as a cucumber

B. Match the words with the antonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. appreciate | d. criticize |
| 2. difference | a. similarity |
| 3. luxury | b. poverty |
| 4. gradually | e. hurriedly |
| 5. blossom | c. wither |

C. Match these phrases with their meanings.

1. earn
2. move aside
3. put on face powder
4. adjust with something less suitable
5. temporary
6. move towards
7. steal

Page No. 50

Grammar

Change these sentences from passive to active.

1. The watch man will collect a fine from all the latecomers.
2. The production house will release this film next year.
3. Graduates will take up this course as a specialization
4. They will give the registration forms to the selected candidates.

5. You will submit your homework very promptly in the future.

Listening

Work in pairs

Frame five questions each and ask each other the answers.

Questions may vary.

1. What is a houseboat?
2. Describe the houseboats of Kerala.
3. How are houseboats built?
4. Compare the houseboats of Kerala and Srinagar?
5. Why do people enjoy living in houseboats?

Speaking

Prepare a short speech of seven or eight sentences describing your home and what you love about it. (Answers depend on the student's experience. Encourage the student to write their own experience.)

My home is in a quiet street a little away from the main road. I love to reach to the peace of my home. I love also love the corner I chose to do my homework. It is near a window and I can watch the trees on the street outside my house. Sometimes birds sit on it and sometimes a bat sits on it. I like to have dinner with my family. Sometimes mother lets us eat chips with dinner. My brother and I get excited when we see her break open a packet of chips at dinner time. I also love listening to music and talking about it with my brother. All of us like watching movies or cricket matches together. These are the things I love about my home.

Page No. 51

Writing

What are people doing during quarantine?

A man is seen reading a book. As we cannot go out to meet people, it is important to occupy our mind with the ideas and thoughts of other people. Good ideas and thoughts can be found in books. It is also more fun to do with a hot cup of chocolate milk or tea.

Another fun activity can be to take care of plants. It is amazing to see how plants grow from the seeds we plant. You can water it and take care of it along with a family member, as the boy and the girl are doing it in the picture.

As we cannot go out to eat, we can share the household duties such as cleaning or helping a parent prepare food. We can clean vegetables, learn to make some simple dishes and do it together as a family.

Indoor games are a good way to have a relaxing day when we are not working. The popular indoor games such as carrom board, ludo and chess are easily available in toy shops. We can play with our family members.

We can browse the internet for interesting information on how people are managing during pandemic and learn about the health risks.

We can learn and practice an art during the long hours of staying at home. It can be rangoli or pencil drawing or colouring. These activities require time and patience, but once we start doing them, we can enjoy our own creativity.

6. A LESSON FOR KINGS

Page No. 53

Warm up

Name these religious festivals.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| Top left | – | Pongal |
| Top right | – | Christmas |
| Second Left | – | Buddha Poornima |
| Second right | – | Baisakhi |
| Third left | – | Mahavir Jayanti |
| Third right | – | Eid |

Page No. 57 and 58

Reading

A. Choose the best answer from the options given below.

1. To find his own faults
2. The king ruled with righteousness and there was no crime.
3. They had no complaints

4. Equal in all ways except their nature
5. Dressed in such a way that no one identified him.

B. Answer the following questions in a few sentences.

1. Brahmadutta went to Takkasila and became accomplished in all arts. He ruled with righteousness and equity. He gave judgments without partiality, hatred, ignorance or fear. These are the good qualities of Brahmadutta.
2. He wanted to find his own faults because everyone around him only praised him and did not tell him what was wrong with his rule.
3. The prince found that people were happy with his rule and could find no fault with him.
4. The chariots stopped because the road was too narrow to allow both of them to pass.
5. The Prince and King Mallika were of the same age, ruled equally large kingdoms and had the same amount of wealth and power.
6. The prince was superior to King Mallika because he was good to people who showed anger and other negative qualities such as wickedness or lying and corrected them by being calm, good and truthful. But King Mallika treated people in the same way they treated him. He was good only to good people.

C. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Brahmadutta found no one was able to tell him his faults inside the palace. He then asked people in his city, who too were unable to find any faults in him. He also asked people who lived in the suburbs and at the four gates. Hearing only his own praises, he decided to travel in disguise he went all over his country and yet found no one who would tell him of his faults.

2. Brahmadutta and the King Mallika were both rulers of the same age. Both were lords of kingdom three hundred leagues in extent. Their armies were of the same size. Their families were equally renowned and their countries were equally good and wealthy.

The difference in their natures became clear when the charioteers described their righteousness. While King Mallika treated people with the same level of goodness, mildness and wickedness, they showed him, Brahmadutta conquered anger by calmness, stinginess with generosity and lying with truth. Brahmadutta was more righteous than King Mallika.

D. Take turns and narrate the story using the following links.

Buddha was born in his previous life as Brahmadutta. He went to Takkasila and became accomplished in all arts. He returned to his kingdom and began to rule after the time of his father.

He ruled with righteousness and there was no partiality in his judgment, which led to a fall in the crime. Soon there were no cases being fought in the courts.

Brahmadutta could not believe that there were no faults in his rule. He decided to go outside his palace to find out his own faults because he thought that perhaps people inside the palace feared him.

As he could find no fault finder inside the country, he decided to go another country. On a narrow path on a hill, his chariot came face to face with another chariot, which was ridden by King Mallika from the kingdom of Kosala.

Only one chariot could pass through the narrow road. So the two charioteers compared their kings to see who was superior. While they were equal in wealth, fame and power, Brahmadutta was found to be more righteous than King Mallika. Upon hearing that Brahmadutta was true and generous even to the lying and stingy, King Mallika and his charioteer decided to alight from their chariot and give way.

Page No. 59

Vocabulary

A. Choose one of the two words.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. accomplished | 5. precipitous |
| 2. equity | 6. sought |
| 3. bustle | 7. renown |
| 4. uttered | 8. righteousness |

B. Words that are similar in meaning to renown.

eminence, glory, repute, illustriousness, prominence, acclaimed, esteem

C. Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ignorance | e. knowledge |
| 2. ceased | d. started |
| 3. praise | b. criticism |
| 4. wicked | a. virtuous |
| 5. renown | c. anonymity |

Page No. 60

Grammar

A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

1. The dancers were graded by the judges for their skill.
2. The lever is turned up by the driver to give the signal.
3. Several cakes had been eatend by the Queen with her tea.
4. A cart is being pushed up and down the hill by the children.
5. The cricket score will be told to you by me.
6. By whom have these rumours been spread among the villagers?
7. Several driving tests have been taken by him without success.
8. The rules for admission were being discussed by the board members.

B. Change the following from passive to active.

1. The employees had misplaced the files.
2. She has spent all her money already.
3. Her nanny feeds the child.
4. Most people purchase goods online these days.
5. The warden of the hostel told them many lies.
6. They played video games on holidays.
7. The shopkeepers will give discounts on all clothes after the festival.
8. People who were dressed in costumes of comic characters entertained us.

Page No. 61

Listening

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. doubtful | 4. proud |
| 2. bold | 5. challenging |
| 3. serious | |

Writing

(Answers can vary. Here is a sample.)

Buddha believed in a simple way of life. He requested people to feed him and ate whatever they gave him.

One day, a woman who was very tired of house work, saw Buddha at her door. She was irritated that one more person was asking her for food. She shouted angrily at him although she had some food left over at home.

Buddha thanked her and started to leave. The woman was surprised at his politeness and called him back. She asked him why he was not upset by her anger. In response, he said, "If you give me something and I do not take it, to whom does the thing return?"

"To me," she said, and realized that she had harmed herself more by being angry. She apologized to the great Buddha and gave him food to eat.