



1. THE NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY NINE PIECES OF GOLD

Page No. 1

Warm up

Browse the internet to find out what the following Islamic titles mean.

1. Khoja - follower of the Islamic leader Sadr-al-Din
2. Effendi - a title of respect in Turkey
3. Caliph - a chief or a ruler
4. Imam - one who leads a prayer in a mosque
5. Muezzin - a man who calls muslims to prayer
6. Ayatollah - a muslim religious and political leader

Page No. 5 and 6

Reading

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

1. c. he wanted to tease the Khoja who was poor.
2. c. he had guessed the truth, but did not want to return the money.
3. d. he was pretending to hesitate in order to fool the money lender.
4. b. he wanted to teach his hosts a lesson.

B. Who said this to who? When and why did they say this?

1. The money lender said this to himself because he heard what the Khoja said about rejecting a gift of a thousand gold coins from God in case it was less by even one coin.

2. When the Khoja refused to return the gold coins that the money lender had dropped down his chimney, the angry money lender asked him to come with him to the Cadi Effendi to settle the dispute.
3. Khoja said this to the money lender in front of the Cadi Effendi. Although the coat did not belong to Khoja, as he was wearing it, no one would think that it would be the money lender's. He said this purposely to make the money lender appear greedy and untruthful.
4. The Khoja said this to his expensive fur pelisse just to attract the attention of those who were in charge of the wedding. He said this to show them that they did not pay heed to humans but only to their wealth and status.

C. Answer the following questions in a short paragraph.

1. The Khoja was very poor and wished for a piece of gold. As he was making the wish, he thought that he might as well wish for a thousand pieces rather than a single piece of gold. So he said a loud prayer saying that he wanted a thousand pieces of gold and would not accept a single coin less than that.
2. At first, the Khoja did not know that the money lender had thrown the money. He believed that the coins were an answer to his prayers. He thought that it would be foolish to reject his good fortune just because it was one coin less than what he had asked for.
3. The money lender was shocked to see that the Khoja had taken the gold coins for himself. He asked him to return them saying that he had been playing a joke on the Khoja. But the Khoja refused to return the coins saying that he did not believe the money lender's claim.
4. The Khoja guessed that the money lender was telling the truth about the coins. But he did not

wish to return them. So he pretended to borrow the money lender's fur pelisse and his mule in order to meet the Khoja. In the court he denied the claim of the money lender and further said that money lender was so greedy that he would say that the Khoja's clothes and mule were his own. When the money lender said that they indeed were his clothes and mule, he appeared to be grabbing and greedy to everyone. This way the Khoja tricked the money lender.

5. People at the wedding were impressed by those who wore rich clothes. As the Khoja was wearing his old worn out clothes, they ignored him.

Page No. 6 and 7

Vocabulary

A. Replace the highlighted words in the sentence with the correct synonyms given in brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. serenecountenance | 4. jest |
| 2. oversight | 5. restore |
| 3. prostrate | 6. attired |

B. Match the words with their opposites

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. fidgety | × | still |
| 2. desperate | × | hopeful |
| 3. deny | × | accept |
| 4. bountiful | × | scarce |
| 5. dispenser | × | collector |
| 6. courteous | × | rude |

C. & D. Phrasal verbs and their meanings

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. put out | – | extinguish |
| 2. put down | – | insult |
| 3. put forward | – | express |
| 4. put up | – | hang |
| 5. puts on an accent | – | pretend to speak with a different accent |

Other phrases

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. put across | 4. put by |
| 2. put together | 5. put aside |
| 3. put up with | |

Page No. 10 and 11

Grammar

B. Change the following statements into indirect speech.

1. The mother said that she never scolded her children.
2. My son said to me that they went for a run in the park early in the morning.
3. He thought he would cheat everyone and take the money.
4. She screams birthday wishes every time someone celebrates a birthday.
5. Walter told his friends that they could finish their homework before he left.
6. The news report said that the people in Europe were facing an economic issue.

C. Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. The students said, "We enjoyed the story."
2. The money lender thought to himself, "The Khoja will stick to his word."
3. The money said to the Khoja, "My act was done in jest."
4. Being desperate, the money lender threatened, "I will see a magistrate about the case."
5. On seeing the Khoja the servants said, "Welcome, sir!"
6. The Khoja spoke to his pelisse, declaring, "You are most gracious and glorious."

Listening

Refer to the listening text on page 59

Writing

Rewrite the story in the present tense.

A grandmother goes to spend Thanksgiving Day with her children and grandchildren. She sits down in Mamma's big rocking-chair, and calls them to her. She has a present for each one of them in her brown bag, but they have to guess what they are. Isabel and Jack and Jamie watch her with wondering eyes as she opens the bag and takes out a bundle. She says that Jamie's present is red on the outside, white on the inside and there is something dark brown in the middle. So Jamie guesses a ball, and a flower and a piece of candy and everything else he can think of; but he cannot guess what is in the bundle till Grandma lets him smell it. Then he knows that it is an apple. The next bundle is for Jack. Grandma shakes it up and down, and something rattles inside. Jack guesses that they are marbles, and then when he listens again, he guesses they are nuts. Isabel tells her grandma that she wants to ask her some questions. She asked her grandma what colour her gift is and where it comes from. When her grandmother tells her it is white in colour and comes from the hen's basket, she guesses correctly that it is an egg.

2. AN OLD ROOF UNROOFED BY AN AUTUMN GALE

Warm up

Pictures of earth quake, mud slide, fire, tree fall

Vocabulary

A. Tick the words to which 'less' can be suffixed.

fearless, smokeless, restless, hopeless, endless, useless, pointless.

B. Match the movement words with their meanings.

1. scurry – move hurriedly in short quick steps
2. whirl – rotate continuously
3. stride – take long steps towards some goal
4. wander – walk aimlessly
5. prowl – walk stealthily like a thief
6. trudge – walk slowly with heavy steps because of tiredness
7. patrol – walk around an area regularly to watch over it
8. amble – walk in a slow, relaxed pace

C. Look at the dictionary and find the meanings of these words that indicate physical discomfort.

1. parched – very thirsty or very dry
2. winded – breathless
3. soaked – completely wet
4. starved – very hungry
5. drained – have no energy, physical, mental or emotional
6. dizzy – feeling faint
7. fatigued – tired
8. soreness – body ache
9. nausea – feel like vomiting

Reading

A. What objects do these adjectives in the poem describe?

1. Waddled – the quilt
2. Stiff and dry – the old man's tongue
3. Worn and hard – the old man's bed

4. Drifting and stormy – the sky
5. Fair and bright – the room he wanted

B. Find the lines which show the following:

1. The old man was poor – his only shelter was a wadded quilt
2. The wind was powerful – by the hurricane hurled
3. The village urchins were naughty – the rogues begin to steal things and then run away and grin
4. The old man is afraid – dark clouds affright
5. The old man is kind – to shelter all the poor

C. Answer the following

1. The wind blew the roof of the old man's house away and he was without a shelter.
2. The wind carried the roof across the river and as it took the roof higher, the roof got partly caught by the branches of the trees, while some parts of it fell over a pond and some other parts of it fell on the trenches dug in land.
3. The boys teased the old man for being too weak to chase after them. They carried things away from his home right under his nose and laughed at him.
4. The old man's lips are parched, and his tongue is stiff and dry. He feels that all his strength has drained away and when he tries to lie down, his body is in pain.
5. The old man dreams of a delightful mansion with a million bright rooms that would house all the poor people so that they would be happy and peaceful.

Page No. 18

Writing

It all began two days before the flood when the schools declared a holiday due to incessant rain. My sister and I watched the rain as we did our homework and listened to the updates on television. The news showed how the dam protecting the city was almost full and that

experts were thinking of how to divert the water away from the city.

We also saw water flooding homes in small villages. But never did we imagine that the same thing would happen to us.

"Come here everyone!" yelled my mother. "The news says the dam broke and water has entered the city," she said. We ran to look at the television when the electricity got cut. It was around six in the evening, and there still was light. Just then water rushed into our homes through the open door. I quickly ran for my school bag, as did my sister. My mother picked up her lap top and climbed a chair. She kept her lap top in the attic. My father handed his lap top to her and my sister and I too gave our school bags to her. By then a lot of water had rushed in and we were knee deep in water.

My father kept picking up important things like bags with documents and handing them to mother and she deposited them in the attic. He disconnected all electronic devices from their plug points. He then pointed us out to his scooter through the window. It was mostly submerged.

My father collected all the food and took us upstairs. An elderly couple lived on our first floor. They very kindly took us into their home, while my father returned down to help my mother as the flood waters rose in our home. The rain continued to beat on us. This continued for three days. We rationed the water and the food. On the third day, there was no water to drink. But the rain had stopped and the water level had gone down. We continued to stay with our neighbours.

Volunteers brought us food and water. It took my parents almost a month to clean the house after the flood waters had damaged it. I can never forget how scared we were all through those days.

Read for Pleasure

The Mirror

Answers:

1. The speaker does not like the face in the mirror. He does not recognize it as his own.
2. The speaker slim and youthful thirty years ago.

3. The mirror is fine and is not responsible for how the aging person looks.
4. Rhyming words: appear/clear fat/at
5. This poem is not a serious one. It is comical and fun to read.

3. THE LITTLE PARSNIP MAN

Page No. 19

Warm up

A. Match these popular Non-human Characters and their description.

1. Casper – a friendly ghost
2. Winne the Pooh – a bear who lives in the 100 acre forest
3. Hobbes – a tiger who talks to a six-year-old boy
4. Peter Rabbit – one wears a blue coat and steals vegetables
5. The Hungry Caterpillar – comes out of an egg and later starts to fly

B. The Creature from My Dreams (Answers will vary)

The creature from my dreams lives in a forest. Its body is made up of thick, black air. It can fly along the forest. It watches me with its large, solemn eyes and comes before me unexpectedly. Initially I used to be scared of it. But now I am just curious to know what it wants. It does not talk to me, but listens to me when I talk. The thing I like about it is how its black hair is like a three pointed crown on its head.

Page No. 28

Vocabulary

A. Meanings of the words found in the lesson

1. still – unmoving
2. address – place of residence
3. seal – gum that is used to paste a cover
4. arms – hands
5. fairly – more or less

B. Words with prefixes and suffixes and their meanings

1. fast – quickly fasten – tie something up
2. close – near/shut disclose – reveal
3. strain – stress restrain – control
4. hard – difficult hardly – just a little
5. came – arrived overcame – succeed after defeating a person

C. Words that indicate movement

twitched, scampered, vaulted, rustled, groped, twirled, seized, stooped

Page No. 28 and 29

Reading

A. Describe the following in a paragraph.

1. The cosy evening in Peter's kitchen

The winter evening was cold, but a fire was crackling in the hearth. Peter's mother had a saucepan on the fire. It was making a pleasant sound. Peter's mother was also singing to herself. All the sounds and familiar sights made the evening feel very cosy.

2. Peter's entry into the deserted home

It was almost pitch dark by the old house. The Parsnip-man whistled and Peter heard a sound like "Bst! bst!" He looked all round, but could see nothing. At this moment the Parsnip-man pointed upwards to a hole in the wall of the old house. Peter heard a rustling noise and saw that a ladder of ropes was being let down from above.

The Parsnip-man asked Peter to climb on to his shoulders, stooping as he spoke. Peter did so, and held fast by the little man's neck, who climbed nimbly up the rope-ladder to the opening in the wall above; and there Peter got down.

3. The large hall

It was a large hall illuminated with dazzling lustres of crystal, with thousands and thousands of wax tapers, which hung from the roof. The flames from the tapers were reflected from the

mirrors suspended round the room. Strange music shook the walls, and to the time of this music hundreds and hundreds of little Parsnip-men twirled and danced.

4. The dining hall

The dining hall was very large and looked like a garden because tall foreign-looking trees were planted there. Flowers of gorgeous colours and strange shapes hung from the walls, and birds of many hues flitted around them. There was a long table covered with a white table-cloth, and laid out with gold and silver plates of all sorts. Hundreds of chairs were placed round the table, and in every place was a little silver knife and a plate.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Peter's mother was taking care of her son all by herself because his father was dead. This was why she was sad. When she got three pounds, she knew that she could get Peter a good coat. So she was happy.
2. It seemed to Peter that the little parsnip man was smiling at him; but with a very ugly kind of smile. Suddenly the stove gave such a loud crack, that Peter let the parsnip fall out of his hands with a start. He blamed the grin he saw and the noise from the stove for the way he dropped the parsnip.
3. The Parsnip-man pulled out a little whistle and blew on it. Immediately there was a rustling under the bed, and then two mice peeped out. In a moment the Parsnip-man caught one, and vaulted on to its back. He asked Peter to get on the other. Peter doubted if it was big enough to carry him. But Peter had grown smaller and the mouse was a perfect fit. The two of them travelled on the mice to the deserted house.
4. Peter admired the beauty of the bright large, hall and the throne. He changed into royal clothes and went with his playmate Mary, who was also dressed as a Queen to a large dining hall. He ate all the delicious food and enjoyed himself a lot.
5. Mary was a Queen in Peter's dream and she somehow looked bigger and unfamiliar to him. Further, although she had played with him

the day before, she said that she had been the Queen for many years. All this confused Peter.

C. Two qualities about each of the characters.

1. Peter's mother worked hard to provide for her son. She is also a very sensible woman. When Peter told her about his trip in the middle of the night, she explained to him that it must have been a dream.
2. Peter is very imaginative. He imagines that the Parsnip-man was grinning at him. He is also a very affectionate son. He decides to take fruits for his mother in his dream.
3. Mary is a little girl and Peter's playmate. In real life, she plays with dolls. In the dream, she is a Queen who behaves like an adult, and is kind to Peter.

Page No. 29 and 30

Grammar

A. Change Direct speech into Indirect Speech.

(Note: All sentences are 'yes/no' questions)

1. Peter requested Mary if he might takes some cakes to his mother.
2. Mother asked Peter if the Parsnip-man could smile.
3. Peter asked the parsnip man if he had gone to the party.
4. Peter asked Mary if she had been a Queen a long time.
5. You asked me if I was lying to you.

B. Change Direct speech into Indirect Speech.

(Note: All sentences are 'wh' questions)

1. Peter asked his mother why that parsnip looked like a man.
2. The teacher asked the student where the dusters were.
3. I asked him why he was late.
4. The post man asked me what my parcel contained.

5. The master asked his maid where her family lived.

C. Change Direct speech into Indirect Speech.

(Note: All sentences include requests or orders)

1. He instructed her to come along with him quickly. He said that they must be off and instructed her to wrap up well for it was cold.
2. The little man asked him not to be frightened for it would be light again in a minute or two.
3. The Parsnip-man ordered Peter to climb on to his shoulders, stooping as he spoke.
4. Mary asked Peter not to be afraid of emptying the dish. There was plenty more fruit if they wanted it.
5. Mother ordered Peter to put on his clothes and come into the warm kitchen and began to pour out some coffee for Peter

Page No. 30

Listening

Listen to a passage and read the questions. Now listen to the teacher read the passage again before you answer the questions.

1. Alice wished that the Tiger-Lily could talk.
2. Alice was so astonished to hear a flower speak that she could not speak for a minute.
3. The Rose felt that it wasn't good manner to speak first, without being spoken to.
4. Alice wondered if the flowers were not afraid to be planted where nobody would care for them.
5. It is possible that Alice heard the flowers speaker either in a dream or in her imagination.

Speaking

Discuss the following questions with your friend. Ask your friend:

1. Do you remember what happens in your dreams?
2. Do you sometimes day dream, as in when you are awake?

3. What is your favourite day dream or fantasy?
4. Which cartoon animal or bird is your favourite?
5. What would you like to say to your favourite cartoon animal or bird?

Writing

Develop the hints given below into a story.

The Smart Dog

Atul called his pet dog and gave it a bag, which contained a hundred rupees. The dog, being a very smart one, went to the baker, who took the money and filled the bag with snacks and cakes. All the people in the bakery and on the road watched the dog as it carried the food home.

Once it reached home, the dog began to scratch the door. The neighbour who noticed this asked Atul why he had not trained the dog to ring the calling bell. Atul replied that the dog knew when he left home that there was no electricity. That is why he chose to scratch the door rather than ring the bell.

Conclusion: Do not underestimate the smartness of dogs.

4. FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

Page No. 31

Warm up

Write the name of the cuisine that the dish represents.

1. Spanakopita - Greek
2. Fish and chips - British
3. Dumplings - Chinese
4. Pasta - Italian
5. Sushi - Japanese
6. Burrito - Mexican
7. Tandoori naan - Punjabi
8. Au gratin - Continental

Reading

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

1. since invaders and traders popularized it in our country.
2. Koreans wanted to preserve vegetables for cold, barren winters.
3. prevent it from decaying.
4. plenty of fresh fish is available there
5. she adapted Portuguese cooking to Thai food using local ingredients.

B. Rewrite these false statements with true ones.

1. Mumtaz Mahal recommended that his soldiers be given Biryani to maintain good health.
2. 2. Vegetables are pickled in Korea in autumn.
3. 3. Sushi was originally made in China before it became popular in Japan.
4. 4. Thai cuisine uses spices that were imported from India
5. 5. Thin crust pizza is popular in Rome.

C. Answer the questions given below in a paragraph.

1. The Hyderabadi Biryani is prepared in fifty different ways with different kinds of fish and meat. The Mughlai Biryani is enriched with almonds reflecting the wealth of Mughal rulers, the Calcutta Biryani contains brown, fried potatoes. The Sindhi Biryani is made with cream while in some south Indian states Biryani is cooked in coconut milk.
2. During autumn men and women of the community would come together to prepare Kimchi. They would ferment the vegetables with salt and cover it with a spicy sauce. This was one way for all people of the community to assemble outdoors, share duties like cleaning large quantities of the vegetables and mixing the spices together. The members of the community chatted about their lives and

formed bonds of friendship as they worked together to prepare large quantities of Kimchi for the cold winter. Thus Kimchi preparation has become a part of Korean culture.

3. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, cooks began preparing sushi with compressed rice balls and fresh fish. This dish became popular in riverside restaurants, where there was plenty of fresh fish available. In modern times Sushi is covered with sea weed and cooked in pressure cookers with fish, sea weed, wasabi and pickled ginger.
4. Thai food cooking includes aromatic herbs, spices such as cardamom and coriander from India and a lot of coconut milk. As this cooking combines disparate elements that are sweet, salty, sour and spicy it is said to create a harmonious blend.
5. A pizza maker created it in honour of Queen Margherita in 1853 and decorated it with the colours of the Italian flag; the green basil leaves topped the white cheese along with red tomatoes.

Vocabulary

A. Write the names of the actions done during cooking.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. sauté | 6. grate |
| 2. whisk | 7. peel |
| 3. roast | 8. marinate |
| 4. slice | 9. deep-fry |
| 5. ferment | 10. simmer |

B. Match these words with their antonyms.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1. assemble | × | dismantle |
| 2. preserved | × | decayed |
| 3. compressed | × | enlarged |
| 4. similar | × | dissimilar |
| 5. harmonious | × | cacophonous |

C. Name these objects used in the kitchen.

Top Left to right: whisk cleaver ladle strainer

Down left to right: spatula cutlery crockery

Page No. 39 and 40

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct determiners.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a little | 5. A few |
| 2. A little | 6. Little |
| 3. A little | 7. A few |
| 4. Little | 8. Few |

B. Begin these questions with 'How much' or 'How many'

1. How much
2. How many
3. How many
4. How much
5. How much
6. How many

C. Choose one of the determiners

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. any | 4. some |
| 2. many | 5. much |
| 3. a few | 6. a little |

D. Change the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The patient asked the doctor what he wanted him to do.
2. The doctor asked the patient whether he took his tablets on time.
3. The manager told Aron that that was a bad idea.
4. Father instructed me not to come late that day and to complete my homework.
5. The monk told the king that he did not care if he were the richest man in the world.

6. The master pointed out east and said that that was the way they would take."

7. The volunteers at the old age home said that that was the least they could do.

Page No. 41

Writing

Write the recipe of your favourite dish here. Remember to use the cooking vocabulary that you learned. (Answers will vary)

Include the following details.

List of ingredients:

- Bread – 8 slices
- Sugar – 1 ½ spoons
- Egg – 1
- Salt – 1 pinch
- Milk – 30 ml
- Butter – 1 spoon

Preparation before cooking:

Break the egg into a bowl and add, salt sugar and milk to it. Whisk the mixture till it is a paste. Heat a pan on the fire.

How to cook it:

Once the pan is hot, add a little butter and dip the bread in the paste and quickly place it on the pan. Let it roast in medium flame. Once is fried, turn it and let the other side get cooked.

How to decorate your dish

You can decorate your dish by sprinkling a little sauce, syrup or powdered sugar on top.

5. JAMES AND THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON

Page No. 42

Warm up

Discuss the meaning of the following food related idioms.

- a piece of cake – some task that is easy to do
- a sweet tooth – being very fond of sweets

- sugar coat – say something negative in a nice way
- finger in every pie – be a part of everything
- pinch of salt – listen without believing completely
- in a nutshell – to summarize

Page No. 44 and 45

Reading

A. Tick the answer from the options given. What is the tone used by the speaker of these lines?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. impatiently | 4. sadly |
| 2. cautiously | 5. seriously |
| 3. sarcastically | |

B. Who said this to whom and when?

1. Jem said this to his servant Sue, just after he returned from school, feeling very hungry.
2. Sue said this to Jem when he demanded his dinner right after coming home from school.
3. Jem said this to the baker when the baker warned him that the food was too hot and heavy for him to carry.
4. Jem said this to himself when his pudding was washed away by the stream and he decided to save the shoulder of mutton from being carried away by the stream.
5. Jem said this to himself after he lost most of his dinner because he could not wait for it to cool.

C. Answer the following questions. (Answers 4 & 5 can vary)

1. The baker warned Jem that the dinner was too hot and heavy for him to carry.
2. Jem was running home and turned quickly when his finger touched the hot food and he dropped it all into a stream.
3. Jem thought that something was better than nothing and saved the mutton from drowning.
4. Rhyming pairs: done, run/ hot, not/ turned, burned/ meat, street/ fall, all/
5. It is not easy to admit that I was wrong and some one else was right. Especially, if that person is my younger sister or brother. It is easier when that someone is older like a teacher or a senior.

Page No. 45 and 46

Vocabulary

A. Find out what two words have been combined to form these words.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. brunch | – | breakfast + lunch |
| 2. interpol | – | international + police |
| 3. jeggings | – | jeans + leggings |
| 4. camcorder | – | camera + recorder |
| 5. cosplay | – | costume + play |
| 6. smog | – | smoke + fog |
| 7. netizen | – | internet + citizen |
| 8. edutainment | – | education + entertainment |

B. Jem tells Sue to hold her tongue, by which he means he wants her to stop talking. Read these idioms that are similar to it, and use them to fill in the blanks.

1. tongue in the cheek
2. tongues wagging
3. on the tip of one's tongue
4. keep a civil tongue
5. tongue tied
6. bite your tongue

C. Find the opposites of these words in the poem.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1. carelessly | × | prudently |
| 2. slow | × | swift |
| 3. proud | × | ashamed |
| 4. released | × | seized |
| 5. lost | × | gained |

Page No. 47

Grammar

Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. "Give me dinner." said Jem to the maid.
2. "It's too early now." said the maid to Jem.

3. The baker said in reply, "I am done."
4. Jem said, "How clever you are, Sue!"
5. "How impatient have I been!" said Jem.
6. The teacher said to the students, "What is the moral of the story?"

Page No. 47

Listening

1. The tomato, by reason of its being naturally acidic, can be preserved easily in glass or tin.
2. The tomato, sweet corn and peas. are the three most canned vegetables.
3. Western nations manufacture tomato paste in large quantities.
4. The Italians dry tomatoes extensively in the sun, slicing the fruits, and later flavour them to taste for various winter uses.
5. Malic and citric acid acid are present in tomatoes.

Page No. 47

Speaking

Answers:

You wish to convince your mother that she should take you out for an ice-cream. (Answers can vary)

- You: Mother, I would like to have ice-cream this evening.
- Mother: Oh no! It is very chill today, and you were sneezing a few times this morning.
- You: But you promised to take me for an ice-cream after the exams.
- Mother: So did you. You promised to complete your homework the day after the exams.
- You: I did start doing it, but there were too many distractions.
- Mother: I am tired of your excuses
- You: Please, you have to take me for an ice cream today.

Mother: Tell me one reason why you deserve an ice cream.

You: Well! Ice cream contains protein and fat and that is good for the neurons in my brain. I can do my homework better if you get me ice cream.

Page No. 48

Group Work

Example of a limerick (Answers will vary)

The longest tale that I have heard
Of a black tailed buffalo herd
Of the grass they feed,
The water they need,
Every day, every month and year.

6. THE STUBBORN OLD COUPLE

Page No. 49

Warm up

Discuss the meanings of the following animal idioms. Use them in sentences of your own.

1. the elephant in the room – a difficult issue nobody wants to talk about
As the politician made many promises to the poor fisherman, no one dared to bring up the elephant in the room: the fact that he had not kept promises that he had made before.
2. a one trick pony – a person who is good at only one thing and not in many others
I cannot entertain guests. I am a one trick pony who can make good tea and offer it to them.
3. hold your horses – wait a moment
Hey, hold your horses. We have not yet received the payment, and you have already started spending that money.
4. pig-headed – stubborn and stupid
Don't be pig-headed. You cannot support the criminal just because he is related to you.
5. wild goose chase – a search with no clue or idea
The police ran started to search for the thieves in the woods. This turned out to be a wild goose chase.

6. fish out of water – feel out of place
The new student sat alone at her desk like a fish out of water.

Page No. 53 and 54

Reading

A. Answer in a sentence. What happens in the story after the incidents given below.

1. The man used to go out every morning with a clean vessel in his hand. The he would return home with rice enough for the day's meal, and thus they lived on in extreme poverty
2. During the feast the beggar and his wife had their fill of dosa. They were so pleased with them, that the woman was extremely anxious to prepare some dosa in her own house, and began to save a little rice every day from what her husband brought home.
3. The woman soon turned the rice she had been saving, and the black pulse she had from her neighbour into a paste, and mixing it well with a little salt, green chillies, fenugreek seed and curds, set it in a pan on the fire; and with her mouth-watering all the while, prepared five dosas.
4. The watchmen jumped into the house, and to their horror found the beggar and his wife stretched on opposite verandahs like two corpses. They opened the door, and the whole village rushed in.
5. The couple stirred with gasps, not expecting this onslaught of water.

"I shall be satisfied with two dosas!" said the man.

Immediately the woman's voice replied, "I have gained the day; let me have the three!"

B. The bold man stayed back and questioned the beggar and his wife. Write down five questions that he asked and the answers given by the beggar and his wife. (Answers can vary)

Questions:

1. Are you feeling alright?
2. Why were you lying without movement then?

3. Did you not hear us when we rushed into your house?
4. Were you unconscious when we poured water on you?
5. For how long have you fought over a single dosa?

C. This story is a tale written a hundred and fifty years ago. Can this story take place in your city today?

Let us compare life in those times to life in modern times. Write from your own observation. (Answers can vary)

1. In cities, dosa has become part of the daily food. We do eat dosas on festive occasions, but we have a variety of north Indian, continental, Asian and American foods to choose from when we celebrate a special occasion.
2. We are all very busy with our own lives. We do not observe the people on the street. We would not notice if any one, let alone a beggar, went missing.
3. We may perhaps call the police or ambulance before we touch a dead body. Even the police would prefer that we do not cremate a body without investigation.

Page No. 54 - 56

Vocabulary

A. 'Greyheads' and 'greybeards' are idioms which refer to wise, elderly people. Fill in the blanks with the colour idioms given below.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. white lie | 4. true colours |
| 2. caught red handed | 5. rose tinted glasses |
| 3. green thumb | 6. black mark |

B. 'Perish' is another word for 'die.' Match the highlighted words with the correct set of synonyms. Note, that each row has a set of four words which mean the same.

1. inmates - residents, occupants, inhabitants, lodgers

2. dole - allowance, allocation, hand out, give out
3. charitable - generous, altruistic, considerate, benevolent
4. deserted - abandoned, isolated, vacant, uninhabited
5. suddenly - abruptly, unexpectedly, unanticipatedly, with no warning
6. expense - cost, charge, payment, price
7. desire - wish, want, need, crave
8. amazed - surprised, astonished, astounded, stunned
9. extreme - greatest, maximum, utmost, limitless
10. poverty - scarcity, penury, deprivation, insufficiency

C. Look at the dictionary and find the meanings of these words that are often confused.

1. thorough – complete in every detail / through – moving in on one side and coming out from the other
2. thought – past tense of think / taught – past tense of teach
3. accept – receive or agree / except – other than the thing mentioned after it
4. access – get a chance to reach or use / assess – find the value of something
5. principle – the basic idea or thought / principal – the head of a group

Page No. 56 and 57

Grammar

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. The husband told his wife to shut her eyes and stretch herself as if in sleep.
2. The villagers wondered what had become of the beggar and his wife.

3. One man asked another if his house was locked on the outside.
4. Some greybeards of the village exclaimed that must have been very loving to have died together like that.
5. The beggar said that he would be satisfied with two dosas.
6. A grey beard advised the beggar not to beg and to do some work.

B. Complete the sentences with an expansion of the thought after the semicolon.

1. Some colleges offer scholarships; others support students by giving them part time jobs.
2. There are many shops selling organic food; but not all of them are authentic.
3. Some children need a lot of encouragement; others are self motivated.
4. Choose your bag yourself; after all you are the going to use it.
5. I am exhausted; I am going to shower and go to bed.

C. Inverted commas are not required in some of these sentences. They are used correctly in others. Check if they are used suitably and write 'correct' or 'incorrect', in the space given next to each sentence.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Correct | 5. Correct |
| 2. Incorrect | 6. Incorrect |
| 3. Incorrect | 7. Incorrect |
| 4. Correct | 8. Incorrect |

D. Underline the short forms in the paragraph below. Write their full form in the space given below. One has been done for you.

1. we're – we + are
2. couldn't – could + not
3. I'll – I + will
4. I'm – I + am
5. You're – You + are

Page No. 58

Listening

Listen to this news report and frame five questions. Choose a fellow classmate to ask a question. Take turns in asking and answering questions. (Answers can vary)

1. Is it a crime to beg in India?
2. In what ways is begging bad for our country?
3. What has the government done for the beggars on streets?
4. Where are the shelters to be built?
5. Is giving money to beggars a good idea?

Page No. 58

Speaking

There is a new student in your class. Enquire about his/her old school.

- You: Hi, You are the new student in 7C, aren't you?
- New student: Yes, I am. I am Ananya. What is your name?
- You: I am Mehak. Which school are you from?
- New student: I am from National Public School, Hyderabad.
- You: Is your old school very different from this one?
- New student: Yes, My old school was very small with only one or two sections per class.

You: Tell me about the games you used to play there.

New student: I used to play badminton and kabaddi.

You: Do you miss your old school and friends?

New student: Yes, I miss them a lot. But I am excited about the new school too. Also a little bit worried if I can do well here.

Page No. 58

Writing

Write a paragraph about why beggars should not be given money. The paragraph should begin with your main idea. Then you must give two reasons to support your main idea. You must give an example from real life. Conclude your paragraph with a line supporting your main idea.

I believe that beggars should not be given money whenever they ask for it. Most beggars are physically capable of working for their living. They have given up hope of a decent life or may be suffering from mental disorders. Giving them money would not help them with these problems. The second reason is that if we give them money once, it encourages them to ask you everyday. For example, you can see that when people give money to beggars in front of temples or churches, a large number of them start asking for more. So beggars start surrounding anyone who wants to help and become a public nuisance. For these reasons, I think we should not give money to beggars.