



DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

LESSON BASED ASSESSMENT MATERIAL 2025-26

**FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH
STANDARD 8**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING
BANASHANKARI 3RD STAGE
BENGALURU 560085
AND
DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (DIET), MANGALORE
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1.	Students will be able to read and understand well. Use new vocabulary in sentences or short paragraphs. Students will be able to understand the plot, characters, and themes of the poem. Students will learn new words and phrases and use them in context.	The Heavenly Parasol Benjamin Jones Goes Swimming	9 -14
2.	Answers textual or non-textual questions after comprehension, draws inferences, character sketches, etc. Identifies moral values such as wisdom, caution, and intelligence over wealth. Uses prefixes, suffixes, homophones, opposite words, and correct forms of words appropriately. Attempts creative writings like dialogues, morals of the story, and short narratives. Answers comprehension questions, explains poetic ideas, and draws inferences. Identifies the use of rhyme scheme, personification, and imagery.	The Boy Who Sold Wisdom Leisure	14 - 22
3.	Comprehend the story. Understand the linkers who, and, so as soon as, thus. Know the importance of practice before doing any work. Identify literary elements like symbolism, themes of exhaustion, ambition, mortality etc.	Before The Match After Apple Picking	23 - 28

	Identify the figure of speech. Analyze themes such as the passage of time, weariness etc.		
4.	Understanding women's struggles in 19th century India. Learn the value of commitment to goals, even in the face of opposition and hardship. Understand the cultural respect given to women during special occasions like weddings. Cultivate a sense of gentleness, empathy, and respect towards others' emotions and traditions.	Anandi Gopal-An Autobiography Palanquin Bearers	28 - 31
5.	Identify Nakul's qualities such as obedience, respect and responsibility. Apply the values of discipline, honesty and respect in classroom and home situations. Identify the role machines in human life. Recognize the advantages and limitations of machines.	A Lesson from Nakul Modern Machinery	31 - 38
6.	Learners will be able to read and understand the main events, characters, and ideas from the lesson. Learners will be able to answer factual and inferential questions accurately. Learners will respond creatively to imagination-based questions, using inference and visualization inspired by the poem.	The Model Millionaire Imagination	38 - 46
7.	Recall the main events of the lesson "The great sacrifice". Apply the values of sacrifice, honesty and responsibility in everyday situations. Understand verbs related to nature and action. Identify rhyming words: buzz/fuzz, long/song,	The Great Sacrifice The Bees	46 - 51

	found/around		
8.	Identifies the qualities of the unknown woman who helps the boy Understand the theme of kindness, trust and motherly affection. Identify the natural elements and images described in the poem.	The Woman On The Platform 8 The Cloud	51 - 57
9	Comprehension and Recall Retell the story in their own words, identifying main characters, events, and the moral. Answer factual and inferential questions about the text. Learn and correctly use new vocabulary and expressions from the lesson. Read and understand the story The Miser, identifying its main characters, plot, and moral. Answer factual, inferential, and evaluative questions about the text.	Supplementary Reading 1. King Sindbad And His Falcon 2. The Broken Gate 3. The Miser	57 - 62

PROSE

LESSON – 1

THE HEAVENLY PARASOL

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to read and understand well.
- Use new vocabulary in sentences or short paragraphs.
- Relate the story's themes to personal experiences or real-life

I. Choose the alternatives given and complete the following. (K)

- The couple moved forward _____ seek the king's blessings. (easy)
A) to B) for C) from D) along
 - It needs to be taught _____ ways of peace. (easy)
A) to B) the C) from D) for
 - A look _____ terror on his face (easy)
A) of B) the C) from D) to
- I must use this time _____ (average)
A) should I? B) mustn't I? C) must I? D) do?
 - My tribe will give up their lives with me _____ (average)
A) shall they? B) won't they? C) do they? D) will they?
 - Sir you are the king _____ (average)
A) aren't you? B) isn't it? C) are you? D) will you?
- _____ Barbarian, the victim and _____ ailing boy had vanished. (average)
A) a, the B) the, an C) the, the D) the, a
 - _____ way to conquer _____ island of Lanka. (average)
A) a, the B) the, a C) the, the D) the, an
 - All of _____ sudden, there was a cry in _____ air. (average)
A) the, the, B) a, the C) the, a D) a, a

II. Observe the relationship in the first pair of words and complete the second pair accordingly in the following. (K)

4. Weary : tired :: slain : _____(easy)
Lure : attract :: vanished : _____
Cast : spread :: dazed : _____
5. Spoke : broke :: prey : _____(average)
Land : sand :: terror : _____

III. Rewrite as directed.

6. Frame a sentence of your own using the phrase. (difficult)(K)
a) 'move forward'
b) not far from
c) favoured by
7. Change the voice of the sentence (difficult)(K)
a) Meghavahana rescued both the victim and the Barbarian son.
b) Tears fell from the Barbarian's eyes.
8. Fill in the blank choosing the suitable personal pronoun (average)(K)
a) Meghavahana was about to strike _____
(Itself, himself, him)
b) If you cannot bring _____to strike at me
(Yourself, himself, itself)
9. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions. (easy)(K)
a. I bought a gift _____my brother (to, for)
b. I have to go to a meeting _____12:30 p.m. (at, on)
c. Sheetal to leave _____her office. (of, from)

IV. Choose the proper specialist given below in brackets for the following elements
(psychologist, cardiologist, pediatrician) (average)(K)

10. The child is suffering from fever the parents have to take him to a _____
11. Students are stressed because of their exams they should have a session with the _____
12. My grandfather had a pain in the chest we took him to a _____

V. Answer each of the following questions in a sentence or two.

13. What was the name of the princess? (easy)(R)
14. Who was Meghavahana? (average)(R)
15. Why did the couple move forward? (difficult)(C)
16. What happened to Meghavahana when he saw the sacrificed boy? (difficult)(R)

17. How did Meghavahana react before the divine being?(average)(C)

18. What did Meghavahana ask the Divine being?(average)(R)

19. What do you mean by Swayamvara?(easy)(R)

VI. Answer the following questions into or three sentences each.

20. What was the reaction of Meghavahana looking at the parasol? (difficult)(R)

21. Why did the ministers seek for a new king? (difficult)(C)

22. What was the law proclaimed by whom? (average)(R)

23. What was the cry heard by Meghavahana? (average)(R)

24. What was going on in front of the temple? (average)(R)

25. What did the Barbarian tell Meghavahana? (easy)(R)

26. Explain what made Meghavahana to go on an expedition? (easy)(A)

VII. Write who said to whom.(R)

27. "It casts its shade on none else but a sovereign of the whole world"

a) Who said this? (easy)

b) Who was it said to? (average)

c) When was it said? (difficult)

VIII. Answer the following question in a paragraph.

28. What did the divine voice say to Meghavahana? (difficult)(R)

Or

What did Meghavahana see in the wilderness? (average)(R)

IX. Write a paragraph on any one of the following topic .

29. Write a short note on Meghavahana's act. (difficult)(A)

Or

Importance of human life (average)(A)

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

30. The king spoke firmly. "Do not be distressed. I will save your son as well as this victim. I offer my body in sacrifice to Chandika. Kill me, oh, barbarian. May these two persons live."(R)

a) Who is I here? (easy)

b) What is the name of the king? (average)

c) Who are the two persons? (difficult)

XI. Imagine that you are Radha / Ramesh Government High School Bangalore.

31. Write a letter to your parent requesting them to save the life of your elder brother from drugs (difficult)(A)

Or

Write a letter to your teacher requesting her or him to help you to learn better.(easy)(A)

32. Write a letter to your teacher asking for 2 days leave. (easy)(A)

33. Write a letter to your friend inviting him for your grandpa's 75th birthday. (average)(A)

POEM - 1
BENJAMIN JONES GOES SWIMMING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to understand the plot, characters, and themes of the poem.
- Students will learn new words and phrases and use them in context.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.(R)

1. Benjamin Jones _____confident tones. (average)
2. You haven't gone swimming _____years.(easy)
3. I will blush to the tip _____my ears. (average)

II. Complete the sentence using the proper verb.(R)

4. The fourth quickly _____(difficult)
5. Each poised in his place for the _____of the race. (average)
6. The contest _____and Benji was ready.(easy)

III. Write the opposite word of the given word. (easy)(K)

7. Complete
8. Fast
9. Right

IV. Complete the given sentence.(R)

10. I think I will compete in the _____(easy)
11. His pace was so slow that a crab _____(average)
12. She fell in the lake _____(difficult)

V. Write the word meaning. (easy)(C)

13. Confident =
14. Blush =
15. Contest =

VI. Complete the analogy.(C)

16. Grab : catch :: foe : _____(easy)

17. Absurd : foolish :: acclaim : _____(average)

VII .Write the rhyming words. (easy)(K)

18. Fast _____

19. Ears _____

20. Right _____

VIII. Answer the following in one word.(R)

21. Who was in confident tones? (easy)

22. When was the competition? (easy)

23. What did he discover? (average)

24. Why did she discourage him? (average)

25. Who were crowded in the shore? (average)

26. What did Benjamin see on his toe? (easy)

27. What did the crab do? (average)

IX. Answer in two sentences.

28. What did Benjamin inform his wife? (average)(R)

29. How did Benjamin win the swimming competition? (difficult)(C)

30. What made Benjamin to win the race. (difficult)(R)

31. How did the wife react when he won the race? (average)(C)

32. What do you learn from this poem? (difficult)(R)

X. Who said to whom?(R)

33. “I bet I can win if I try”

a. Who said this sentence? (easy)

b. Whom did he bet? (average)

c. What was the bet? (difficult)

34. “My word! How very absurd!”(C)

a. Who said this? (difficult)

b. Whose word was it? (difficult)

c. Why was it said? (difficult)

XI. Write a paragraph on any one of the topic given.(A)

35. Write a short note on the effort of Benjamin. (average)

36. Write what do you like in this poem. (difficult)

XII. Imagine you are Lalit / Likhit.(A)

37. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join the swimming competition along with you. (difficult)

38. Write a letter to your class teacher asking for 2 days leave to attend your sister's marriage. (average)

LESSON - 2
THE BOY WHO SOLD WISDOM

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Answers textual or non-textual questions after comprehension, draws inferences, character sketches, etc.**
- **Identifies moral values such as wisdom, caution, and intelligence over wealth.**
- **Uses prefixes, suffixes, homophones, opposite words, and correct forms of words appropriately.**
- **Attempts creative writings like dialogues, morals of the story, and short narratives.**
- **Narrates the story and real-life experiences in English with clarity.**

I. Choose the alternatives given and complete the following.(easy)

1. Who is the author of The Boy Who Sold Wisdom?(R)
A) R. K. Narayan B) Ruskin Bond C) Rabindranath Tagore D) O. Henry
2. What was unusual about the boy's shop?(R)
A) It sold sweets B) It sold toys C) It sold wisdom D) It sold books
3. In what form did the boy give wisdom to people?(R)
A) Letters B) Written slips C) Drawings D) Coins
4. Why did people buy wisdom from the boy?(C)
A) To become rich B) To solve life problems C) To travel D) To gain fame
5. What message does the story convey?(R)
A) Hard work is key to success B) Money is everything
C) Wisdom is priceless and useful in life D) Luck is more important than wisdom
6. What unusual thing did the boy sell in his shop?(R)
A) Toys B) Fruits C) Wisdom D) Clothes
7. What advice did the merchant's son buy?(R)
A) Honesty is the best policy B) All that you do, do with caution
C) A friend in need is a friend indeed D) Time and tide wait for none
8. Why did the merchant get angry with his son?(C)
A) He married a princess B) He wasted money on wisdom
C) He opened a shop D) He disobeyed his father
9. What saved the merchant's son?(R)

- A) His father's wealth B) His mother's blessing C) The boy's advice D) His intelligence alone
10. What is the main moral of the story?(R)
- A) Wealth is more important than wisdom B) Wisdom is more valuable than wealth
C) Never trust strangers D) Money can buy everything
11. Choose the correct homophone: The king was pleased to hear the boy's wise _____.(R)
- A) advise B) advice C) advised D) advised
12. Identify the correct prefix: The merchant was very _____happy with his son.(K)
- A) un- B) dis- C) in- D) mis-
13. Choose the correct suffix: The boy showed his great _____.(K)
- A) -ful B) -ness C) -less D) -ly
14. Fill in the blank with the correct article: The merchant's son received _____slip of paper with advice.(R)
- A) a B) an C) the D) no article
15. Choose the correct tense form: The boy _____(sell) wisdom to many people.(R)
- A) sells B) sold C) selling D) sell
16. Pick the opposite of the underlined word: The merchant thought the slip was useful.
- A) helpful B) careful C) useless D) hopeful
17. Choose the correct form of the verb: Wisdom _____(be) greater than wealth.(R)
- A) are B) is C) were D) been
18. Identify the noun in this sentence: The boy sold wisdom to people.(R)
- A) sold B) boy C) to D) people
19. Identify the verb in this sentence: The merchant complained to the king.(R)
- A) king B) complained C) merchant D) to
20. Pick the adjective in this sentence: The clever boy opened a shop.(R)
- A) clever B) opened C) shop D) boy
21. Identify the pronoun: He became famous for his wisdom.(R)
- A) famous B) wisdom C) He D) for
22. Pick the preposition: The king was impressed with the boy's advice.(R)
- A) impressed B) with C) king D) boy
23. Identify the adverb: The merchant spoke angrily to his son.(R)
- A) angrily B) spoke C) merchant D) son
24. Choose the conjunction: The boy was poor but wise.(R)
- A) wise B) poor C) but D) was
25. The boy's wisdom is described as more valuable than wealth. This is (R)
- A) Personification B) Hyperbole C) Comparison D) Metaphor
26. The story shows intelligence defeating wealth. This is an example of (R)

A) Irony B) Simile C) Alliteration D) Rhyme

27. The merchant thought wisdom was “useless,” but later it saved his son’s life. This is (R)

A) Paradox B) Irony C) Personification D) Oxymoron

28. “The boy outsmarted the rich merchant” contains which figure of speech? (R)

A) Simile B) Metaphor C) Personification D) Alliteration

29. Fill in the blanks with ‘since’ or ‘for’. (1 Mark) (Average)(K)

- a) I have been waiting here ____two hours.
- b) She has been working in this office ____2018.
- c) They have known each other ____childhood.
- d) We have not met ____last summer.
- e) He has been studying English ____five months.

30. Rewrite using since or for correctly: (1 Mark) (Average)(K)

- a) I have lived in Delhi from 2015.
- b) He has been ill two days.
- c) She has played the piano 10 years.
- d) They are friends from school days.
- e) We have been at this school three years.

31. Make sentences with the given hints: (1 Mark) (Easy)(A)

- a) I / not see / him / (January)
- b) She / work / here / (ten years)
- c) They / live / in Mumbai / (2010)
- d) We / wait / at the bus stop / (half an hour)
- e) My brother / study / in London / (two years)

II. Answer the following question in a sentence each. (1mark) (Easy)

32. What was Nagendra's situation after being orphaned?(R)

33. How did Nagendra acquire knowledge?(C)

34. What business idea did Nagendra come up with?(R)

35. What did Nagendra write on paper for his shop?(R)

36. What did Babu think was being sold by Nagendra?(R)

37. What did Nagendra write on a piece of paper for Babu?(R)

38. How did Gupta react when he saw what Babu bought?(C)

39. What did Nagendra demand from Gupta in exchange for a refund?(R)

40. Who supported Nagendra in the dispute with Gupta?(R)

41. How many queens did the king of that land have?(C)
42. What did the maids want to buy at the same shop?(R)
43. Who witnessed the quarrel between the maids?(R)
44. What was the fee Nagendra asked for helping Babu?(R)
45. How did Babu behave when the king called him as a witness?(C)
46. Who advised Gupta's son to go back to the king when he was in a good mood?(R)
47. What did the king make his motto after hearing the boy's advice?(R)
48. What was the outcome for the minister and the queen who conspired against the king?(R)
49. What did the king do to Nagendra after the incident with the minister, queen, and doctor?(R)
50. Who is Babu?(R)
51. What was Nagendra selling?(R)
52. How did Gupta (Babu's father) react when he found out what Babu bought?(C)
53. What did the maids want to buy at the same shop?(R)
54. How much money did Gupta pay to Nagendra?(C)
55. What happened to the minister and the queen who conspired to get rid of the king?(R)

III. Answer the following question in two-three sentences each. (2 Marks)

56. How did Nagendra say he sells wisdom? (Average)(C)
57. What did Nagendra write on the paper for Babu? (Easy)(R)
58. What did Gupta demand from Nagendra? (Average)(R)
59. What was the condition for Gupta to get his money back? (Average)(R)
60. How did Babu want to buy wisdom? (Average)(C)
61. What did Nagendra write on the paper for Babu? (Easy)(R)
62. Where did Babu keep the wisdom? (Average)(R)
63. Why was Babu's father furious? (Average)(C)
64. What did Babu's father do after being furious? (Average)(R)
65. What did Nagendra say when Babu's father asked for a refund? (Average) (R)
66. What condition did Nagendra give for returning the money? (Average)(R)
67. How did Babu's father resolve the issue? (Average)(C)
68. What happened when the maids fought? (Average)(R)
69. What did Babu's son say to his father when he heard about the threat from the queens? (Easy)(R)
70. What was the outcome of Babu's appearance in the courtroom? (Easy)(R)
71. Why did Gupta send his son back to Nagendra? (Easy)(C)
72. What did Nagendra advise Gupta's son to do when he went back to the king? (Easy)(R)
73. What did the boy say he would sell for a lakh of rupees? (Average)(R)

74. What did the king do with the advice "Think deeply before you do anything"? (Average)(R)
75. What was the outcome for Nagendra after the king fell ill and the conspiracy was revealed? (Average)(R)

IV. Answer the following question in four-five sentences each. (3 Marks)

76. What was Babu trying to buy from Nagendra? (Average)(R)(C)
77. How did Nagendra sell his wisdom? (Average)(C)
78. What did Nagendra write on the paper for Babu? (Average)(R)
79. Why was Babu's father furious? (Average)(C)
80. How did the dispute between Gupta and Nagendra get resolved? (Easy)(C)
81. What happened when the two queens' maids went to buy a pumpkin from the same shop? (Average)(R)
82. What did one of the maids say to the other maid after they fought? (Easy)(R)
83. What was the outcome of the queens sending complaints to the king about the quarrel between their maids? (Average)(R)
84. What did Nagendra advise Babu to do when Babu and his father went to him for help regarding the court case? (Average)(R)
85. How did Babu behave when he was called as a witness in the court? (Average)(C)
86. Why did Gupta send his son back to Nagendra? (Easy)(C)
87. What was the boy's response when the king asked if he had more wisdom to sell? (Average)(R)
88. What did the king do with the advice "Think deeply before you do anything"? (Average)(R)
89. What happened to the minister, queen, and doctor when the king fell ill? (Average)(R)
90. How did the king reward Nagendra? (Easy)(C)

V. Answer the following question in six to seven sentences each. (4 Marks)

91. How did Nagendra get a potful of wisdom? (Difficult)(C)
92. What is the meaning of a potful of wisdom? (Average)(R)
93. What did Babu think was being sold by the wisdom seller? (Difficult)(R)
94. How did Babu's father react when he found out what Babu bought? (Difficult)(C)
95. What was written on the piece of paper that Nagendra gave to Babu? (Difficult)(R)
96. How did the situation get resolved? (Average)(C)
97. What led to the quarrel between the two maids in the market? (Average)(R)
98. How did the situation with the maids affect Babu and his father? (Difficult)(C)
99. How did Babu behave when he was called to court by the king? (Difficult)(C)
100. What was the outcome of Babu's experience with Nagendra's wisdom? (Difficult)(C)
101. What was Gupta's concern about his son Babu when he was called to be a witness in court, and how did Nagendra help? (Difficult)(R)

102. How did the king react to Nagendra's wisdom after Babu's experience in court? (Difficult)(C)
103. What happened to the king some months later when he fell ill? (Average)(R)
104. What was the outcome for the conspirators and Nagendra after the king discovered the plot? (Difficult)(R)

VI. 106. Read the passage and answer the questions given below. (4 Marks) (Average)(A)

Once, a poor farmer found a bag of gold coins lying on the road. Nobody was around to claim it. For a moment, he thought of keeping it to overcome his poverty. But soon, his conscience reminded him that it was not his. He carried the bag to the village chief and reported the matter. The chief found the owner and returned the bag. The grateful owner rewarded the farmer with enough money to live comfortably.

This incident shows that honesty may test us, but in the end, it always brings respect, peace of mind, and unexpected rewards.

Questions. (2 Marks Each)

- a. Why did the farmer decide to return the bag of gold coins?
- b. What lesson does this story teach us?

VII. 107. Letter Writing. (5 Mark) (Average)(K)

Write a leave note to your headmaster/headmistress requesting to grant three days leave to attend your sister's marriage.

POEM - 2

LEISURE

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Recites the poem with proper rhythm, pause, and pronunciation.**
- **Answers comprehension questions, explains poetic ideas, and draws inferences.**
- **Identifies the use of rhyme scheme, personification, and imagery.**
- **Quotes lines from memory and appreciates the beauty of nature.**
- **Attempts short creative writings like small verses, reflections, and appreciation of leisure.**

I. Choose the alternatives given and complete the following. (Easy)(K)

- Who wrote the poem Leisure?
A) William Blake B) Robert Frost C) W. H. Davies D) William Wordsworth
- What is the central theme of the poem?
A) Busy life brings happiness B) Leisure is a waste of time
C) Nature should be enjoyed D) Success requires no rest
- What does the poet say we do not have time for?
A) To earn money B) To stand and stare at nature C) To talk with friends D) To study
- The poet compares streams with _____
A) Silver threads B) Skies at night full of stars C) Shining mirrors D) Dancing flowers
- The poem Leisure is written in the form of _____
A) Free verse B) Rhyming couplets C) Blank verse D) Narrative ballad
- Identify the noun in this line: What is this life if, full of care _____
A) life B) if C) full D) care
- Pick the verb in this line: We have no time to stand and stare.
A) time B) stare C) stand D) have
- Identify the adjective: Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
A) full B) streams C) stars D) night
- Choose the adverb: No time to turn at Beauty's glance.
A) glance B) Beauty's C) turn D) No
- Identify the pronoun: We have no time to see.
A) We B) have C) time D) see
- Pick the preposition: Streams full of stars, like skies at night.
A) streams B) like C) skies D) stars

- l. Find the conjunction: What is this life if, full of care, we have no time to stand and stare.
A) and B) of C) no D) to
- m. “No time to stand and stare” is an example of:
A) Simile B) Repetition C) Metaphor D) Personification
- n. “Streams full of stars, like skies at night” is an example of:
A) Alliteration B) Simile C) Metaphor D) Irony
- o. “No time to see, in broad daylight, streams full of stars” is an example of:
A) Hyperbole B) Simile C) Metaphor D) Oxymoron
- p. “No time to turn at Beauty’s glance” is an example of:
A) Simile B) Metaphor C) Personification D) Alliteration
- q. The repeated use of “No time...” in the poem is:
A) Metaphor B) Repetition C) Simile D) Oxymoron

II.18. Rhyming Words. (1 Mark) (Easy)(K)

- a. Which word rhymes with care?
- b. Which word rhymes with boughs?
- c. Which word rhymes with pass?
- d. Which word rhymes with light?
- e. Which word rhymes with glance?
- f. Which word rhymes with poor?

III. Answer the following question in a sentence each. (1 Mark) (Easy)(R)

19. Who wrote the poem Leisure?
20. What is the central theme of the poem?
21. What does the poet say we have “no time to stand and _____”?
22. What are the streams compared to?
23. According to the poet, what do squirrels hide in grass?
24. What does the poet say about life without leisure?
25. What type of poem is Leisure?
26. What do “Beauty’s eyes” and “Beauty’s smile” symbolize?
27. What does the poet mean by “stand and stare”?
28. Which quality of modern life does the poem criticize?

IV. Answer the following question in two-three sentence each. (2 Mark)

- 29. Why does the poet call life “poor” without leisure? (Easy)(C)
- 30. How does the poet compare animals and humans? (Average)(C)
- 31. What images of nature are described in the poem? (Easy)(R)
- 32. What is the poet’s advice to modern people? (Easy)(R)
- 33. What does the poem teach us about happiness? (Easy)(R)

V. Answer the following question in four-five sentence each. (3 Marks)

- 34. What does the poet mean by “no time to stand and stare”? (Average)(R)
- 35. How does the poet describe the life of animals? (Easy)(C)
- 36. What pictures of nature are shown in the poem? (Easy)(R)
- 37. Why does the poet say life is poor without leisure? (Average)(C)
- 38. How does the poet compare children with nature? (Easy)(C)
- 39. What advice does the poet give to people? (Average)(R)
- 40. What is the central idea of the poem? (Average)(R)
- 41. What lesson do we learn from the poem? (Average)(R)

VI. Answer the following question in six- seven sentence each. (4 Marks)

- 42. What is life compared to if it is “full of care”? (Easy)(R)
- 43. What do we have “no time” for, according to the poet in the beginning? (Average)(R)
- 44. What does the poet say about standing beneath the boughs? (Average)(R)
- 45. What does the poet say about staring like sheep or cows? (Difficult)(R)
- 46. What beauty of streams does the poet mention? (Average)(R)
- 47. How does the poet describe stars in the night sky? (Difficult)(C)
- 48. What action of squirrels is mentioned in the poem? (Average)(R)
- 49. How are squirrels linked with the beauty of leisure? (Difficult)(C)
- 50. What does the poet say about looking at people’s faces? (Average)(R)
- 51. How does the poet describe the beauty in a woman’s smile? (Average)(C)
- 52. Why does the poet call life “poor”? (Difficult)(C)
- 53. What is the final message of the poem about having “no time”? (Average)(R)
- 54. Which line in the poem shows the importance of leisure? (Easy)(R)
- 55. How does the poet contrast human life with the life of animals? (Difficult)(C)
- 56. What is the tone of the poet in the poem? (Average)(R)
- 57. How does the poem begin and end? (Difficult)(C)
- 58. Which lines of the poem are most often quoted in exams? (Difficult)(R)

LESSON - 3
BEFORE THE MATCH

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Comprehend the story.**
- **Understand the linkers who, and, so as soon as, thus.**
- **Know the importance of practice before doing any work.**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete sentences. Choose the most appropriate one (easy).(K)

1. Rajam lost all peace of mind because
A) His teammates did not support him B) Mani often stopped the ball with his head.
C) Swami did not come for the practice session D) The headmaster did not give permission for the practice
2. The doctor did not give Swami the certificate because
A) He said a certificate would cost him more. B) He did not want to be prosecuted
C) He knew the headmaster. D) He did not want to make a false notion about Swami's health.
3. When Swami joins his friends for the practice all will be happy because.
A) He was a good friend of theirs. B) It has been a long time since they saw him.
C) As the tate of the team he could take the wicket. D) They could chat with him.
4. Swaminathan wanted to get Dr. certificate because
A) He was suffering from delirium. B) He wanted to escape from the drill practice.
C) He wanted to get a leave from the school. D) He can go home early.
5. Swaminathan had not taken off coat and cap because
A) He was feeling cold. B) He was in a terrible state of health.
C) He wanted to make sir to believe that he was in a terrible state of health. D) It became his passion.
6. The lesson 'before the match' was taken from
A) Malgudi days B) Swami and Friends C) Cricket match D) Swaminathan
7. The old lady seems to be in the _____ of health.
Fill in the blanks with the suitable colour
A) Red B) Green C) Pink D) Yellow
8. Shalini became _____ with anger when Anjali shared her secret with other girls.
A) Green B) Red C) Blue D) Pink

II. Analogy. (Average)(K)

Compare the relationship between the first pair and complete the second pair

9. Anxiety : fear :: fortnight : _____
10. Educate : verb :: educational : _____
11. Man : men :: half : _____
12. Play : played :: keep : _____
13. Less : least :: good : _____

III. Do as directed.(K)

14. Add the question tag. (Easy)
 - A. You are very kind to me, _____?
 - B. I didn't sleep a wink last night, _____?
15. Frame questions for the statement given below, use the question words given in the bracket.
 - A. Mani was steady if unimpressive. (Who) (Average)
 - B. The match was to be played on Sunday two weeks later (when)
16. Change into reported speech. (Difficulty level)
 - A. The doctor said, "It is all well but I should be prosecuted if I gave you any such a certificate"
 - B. Swami said, "I am beginning to feel late that I have delirium".

IV.18. Read extracts and answers the questions.(K)

A) "I am grateful to you for your suggestion". (Easy)

- a. Who is the speaker?
- b. Who was he grateful to?
- c. Why does he say so?

B) "I wish you all success, don't worry." (Average)

- a. Who is the speaker here?
- b. Why did he wish him success?
- c. To whom did the speaker speak?

V. Answer the following.

19. Why is Swaminathan called the "tate of the team"? (Easy)(C)
20. What is the delirium? (Average)(R)

21. What is the name of the clinical shop in which Swaminathan went? (Easy)(R)
22. What is the full form of YMU? (Easy)(R)
23. What is the real purpose of Swami's visit to the doctor? (Average)(R)
24. Who were the prominent players in The MCC team? (Easy)(R)

VI. Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences.

25. Why did Rajam lose all peace of mind? (Average)(C)
26. Why was drill master dogging at Swaminathan? (Difficulty level)(C)
27. How did Swaminathan request the doctor to help him to win MCC in the match? (Average)(C)
28. Why didn't the doctor refuse to give a certificate to Swaminathan? (Average)(C)
29. Why could Swami not attend the practice in the evenings? (Difficulty level)(C)

VII. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each.

30. Explain the conversation between Swaminathan and the drill master? (Difficulty level)(C)
31. Describe the situation how Swaminathan felt kind towards the doctor? (Average)(C)
32. What was swami plan to get exemption from drill for a week? (Average)(R)

POEM-3
AFTER APPLE PICKING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Identify literary elements like symbolism, themes of exhaustion, ambition, mortality etc.
- Identify the figure of speech.
- Analyze themes such as the passage of time, weariness etc.

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions incomplete statements. Choose the correct alternative and fill in the blanks. (Easy)(R)

1. Robert Lee Frost was a famous _____ poet.
A. American B. Indian C. England D. French
2. After Apple picking published in the year _____
A. 1913 B. 1916 C. 1914 D. 1942
3. The speaker experiences the sense of strangeness
A. When he saw the unfilled basket. B. When he let the ice fall from his hands.
C. While looking through a sheet of ice. D. When he saw the ladder standing upright, in the direction of heaven.
4. The speaker compares sleep to
A. An essence in the winter air. B. A sheet of ice
C. The ladder standing upright in the direction of heaven D. The unfilled basket
5. Which of the following indicates that the task of picking apples is still not complete?
A. His long ladder still stands against a tree rising high towards heaven.
B. There is a barrel that has not yet been filled with apples and can accommodate some more.
C. A few apples may still have been left on the branches of the tree or yet to be picked. D. All the above.
6. What causes drowsiness in the Apple picker?
A. A sheet of ice B. The scent of the apples C. The drinking trough D. The hoary grass
7. The poet says he is done with apple picking because
A. He could not rub the strangeness of the sight he had seen through a sheet of ice
B. Only few apples are left to be picked C. He is tired D. His instep arch is aching
8. The scene describe in after pick Apple picking takes place in
A. Late autumn or early winter B. Autumn C. Winter D. Summer
9. The situation describe in after Apple picking is
A. Frustration the speaker feels about apples left unpicked B. A dream the speaker has after picking apples all day.
C. The dangers the Apple realizes about the act of picking Apple. D. Worry about coming snow that winter

10. According to the speaker apples that are used to make cider are
- A. The ones that fall to the ground B. Red and sweet C. Picked from the highest tree branches.
 - D. Found on the lowest tree branches.
11. The speaker of after Apple picking can be described as someone who is
- A. Angry with the someone B. Bored with his job C. Weary from life D. In love with the stranger
12. Which questions does after Apple picking symbolically address
- A. How does a person deal with many hopes wishes and experiences?
 - B. How does one's work affect one's dream? C. What is the real importance of nature?
 - D. When does a person best fulfill life's hopes and dreams?

II. 13. Identify the figure of speech. (Easy)(K)

- a. Ten thousand fruit to touch.
- b. Ladder towards heaven.
- c. After Apple picking.
- d. The wood chuck could say.
- e. Boughs ben.
- f. Spiked with stubble.

III. 14. Give one word for the following. (Easy)(K)

- a. A large round container.
- b. Juice made from Apple.
- c. Small rooms below the ground level used for storing things.
- d. Something sharp and pointed.
- e. Small animal with short legs.
- f. Small area of colour.

IV. One mark questions. (Easy)

- 15. Who is the poet of the poem “After Apple Picking”? (R)
- 16. What fruit is mentioned in the poem? (R)
- 17. What season is described in the poem? (R)
- 18. What task is the speaker tired of? (R)
- 19. What tool does the poet mention for apple picking? (R)
- 20. Where does the ladder point? (R)
- 21. What does the speaker feel drowsy from? (R)
- 22. What is described as “magnified” in the poem? (R)
- 23. What does the speaker say about sleep? (R)

24. How does the speaker describe his tiredness?(C)
25. What is lying beside the apple tree? (R)
26. How does the poet describe the grass?(C)
27. What does the speaker dream of? (R)
28. What happens to the apples that are not picked? (R)
29. Which animal's sleep is compared in the poem? (R)
30. What season follows after apple-picking? (R)
31. What is the poem mainly about? (R)
32. What does the “essence of winter sleep” suggest? (R)
33. What does the “apple harvest” symbolize? (R)
34. What kind of sleep does the speaker wonder about at the end? (R)
35. Why did the speaker climb ladder?(C)
36. Was the poet satisfied after the Apple picking. Why?(C)
37. What does the word apple stands for in the poem? (R)

V. Two Marks Questions. (Average)

38. Describe the speaker's feeling after apple picking.(C)
39. Why does the poet mention a ladder pointing toward heaven?(C)
40. How does the poet describe the unpicked apples?(C)
41. What does the “essence of winter sleep” mean in the poem? (R)
42. What is the significance of the barrel in the poem? (R)
43. Why does the speaker talk about dreams?(C)
44. How does the poet describe the sense of sight?(C)
45. Explain the comparison with a woodchuck's sleep.(C)
46. What theme does the poem "After Apple Picking” convey? (R)
47. Why does the speaker feel “overtired of the harvest”?(C)
48. What is the role of nature in the poem? (R)
49. How does the poet connect apple picking with life?(C)

VI. Answer the following in 6 to 7 sentences each. (Difficult)(A)

50. Justify the title of the poem, 'After Apple-picking'.

LESSON – 4
ANANDI GOPAL - AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

LEARNING OUTCOME:

- **Understanding women's struggles in 19th century India.**
- **Learn the value of commitment to goals, even in the face of opposition and hardship.**
- **Encourage students to be more inclusive and supportive of others' aspirations.**

I. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks. (R)

1. Anandi Bai was the first Indian Women to become a _____. (easy)
(A) Teacher (B) Doctor (C) Lawyer (D) Engineer
2. Anandi Bai was born in _____. (difficult)
(A) Mumbai (B) Pune (C) Yamuna (D) Kalyana
3. _____ was Anandi Bai's greatest support in her educational journey. (easy)
(A) Father (B) Mother (C) Brother (D) Husband
4. Anandi Bai decided to become a doctor due to the death of her _____. (average)
(A) Brother (B) Sister (C) Daughter (D) Son
5. Anandi Bai got married at the age of _____. (average)
(A) 9 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 15
6. _____ was Anandi Bai's greatest ambition in life. (easy)
(A) to become a teacher (B) to become a doctor (C) to become a lawyer (D) to become a engineer
7. Anandi Bai joined the women's medical College in _____. (difficult)
(A) New York (B) Philadelphia (C) Pennsylvania (D) California
8. The country Anandi Bai travelled to for her medical studies was _____. (easy)
(A) England (B) America (C) Canada (D) Russia
9. Anandi was originally named _____ before her marriage. (average)
(A) Yamuna Joshi (B) Meera Joshi (C) Radha Joshi (D) Lakshmi Joshi
10. Anandi Bai passed away due to _____ at the young age of 22. (easy)
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Typhoid (C) Malaria (D) Cancer

II. Answer in a sentence each.

11. Who was Anandi Bai? (easy) (R)
12. In which country did Anandi Bai study medicine? (easy) (R)
13. What was Anandi Bai's husband's name? (average) (R)

14. What is meant by autobiography? (average) (R)
15. Which institution did Anandi Bai attend to study medicine in the USA? (average) (R)
16. What major challenge did Anandi Bai face while going abroad? (average) (R)
17. What is meant by biography? (average) (R)
18. Who helped Anandi Bai in America for her studies? (average) (R)
19. What illness caused Anandi Bai's death? (easy) (R)
20. Why did Anandi Bai study in Pune towards the end of her life? (easy) (R)

III. Answer in 2-3 sentences each (2 Marks).

21. Who was Anandi Bai and why is she remembered?(easy) (R)
22. What challenges did Anandi face in her journey to become a doctor?(easy) (R)
23. How did Anandi's husband support her education?(easy) (R)
24. What was the public reaction to Anandi's decision to study abroad?(difficult) (R)
25. What motivated Anandi to become a doctor? (average) (R)
26. What made Anandi Bai's achievement so remarkable?(difficult) (R)
27. What difficulties did Anandi Bai face in pursuing education? (average) (R)

IV. Answer in 5-6 sentences each. (3 Marks)

28. Describe Anandi Bai's health condition during her studies in the USA. (average)(C)
29. What message does Anandi Bai's life convey to today's youth?(difficult) (R)
30. Describe the significance of Anandi Bai's contribution to Indian society.(difficult)(C)

V.31. Fill in the blanks with the articles a, an, the. (average)(K)

- a. My father bought _____new car last week.
- b. He brought _____umbrella.
- c. I want to eat _____apple.
- d. This is _____book I needed.
- e. I saw _____peacock in our yard.
- f. _____sun is shining brightly.

VI. 32. Fill in the blank with suitable personal pronouns. (easy)(K)

- a. She is _____sister.
- b. I met _____friend yesterday.
- c. _____are best friends.

- d. The teacher gave _____ homework.
- e. She called _____ last night.
- f. Can _____ do me a favour.

POEM - 4
PALANQUIN BEARERS

LEARNING OUTCOME:

- Understand the cultural respect given to women during special occasions like weddings.
- Cultivate a sense of gentleness, empathy, and respect towards others' emotions and traditions.

I. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks.(K)

1. The palanquin bearers sing as they carry the bride because they are feeling(easy)
(A) sad (B) proud (C) weary (D) angry
2. The woman in the palanquin is described as being full of (easy)
(A) sorrow and pain (B) pride and arrogance (C) grace and beauty (D) fear and doubt
3. Who is being carried in the palanquin? (easy)

(A) a queen (B) a bride (C) a dancer (D) a child
4. "She sways like a flower in the wind of our song." (average)
The figure of speech used here is
(A) Metaphor (B) Personification (C) Simile (D) Hyperbole
5. "Lightly, O lightly we _____ her along." (easy)
(A) throw (B) drag (C) carry (D) chase

II. Answer in a sentence. (1 Mark)

6. Who is the poet of 'Palanquin Bearers'? (easy) (R)
7. How do the palanquin bearers feel while carrying the bride? (average) (R)
8. What kind of song do the palanquin bearers sing? (average) (R)
9. How do the palanquin bearers carry the bride? (easy) (R)
10. What is the tone of the poem? (average) (R)

III. Answer in 2–3 sentences each. (2 Marks)

11. Why do the palanquin bearers carry the bride so carefully? (easy)(C)
12. What does the poet compare the bride to in the poem? (average) (R)
13. Why is the bride described as 'a pearl on the string'? (average)(C)
14. What emotions do the palanquin bearers express while carry the bride? (difficult) (R)
15. Why is the bride compared to a flower and a star in the poem? (average) (R)

IV. Answer in 5-6 sentences each (3 marks)(C)

16. How do the palanquin bearers show their respect and care for the bride in the poem. (difficult)
17. Describe the imagery used in the poem and its effect on the readers. (difficult)

LESSON - 5
A LESSON FOR NAKUL

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Identify Nakul's qualities such as obedience, respect and responsibility.
- Apply the values of discipline, honesty and respect in classroom and home situations.

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Choose the most appropriate alternative: (easy) (R)

1. Akash was a _____ boy.

A) blind B) deaf C) lame D) dumb
2. _____ was an optimist.
A) Nakul B) Tarun C) Vaibhav D) Akash
3. Which one of the following is a determining factor of success.
A) Quarrelsome B) laziness C) commitment D) ego
4. After the exams the next event in the school was _____.
A) sports day B) annual day C) picnic D) talents day
5. The teacher in the lesson is _____.
A) Mr. Varghese, B) Mr. Agarwal, C) Mr. James D) Mr. John
6. The boys of class VI had attended the Paper in the exam.
A) Maths B) Science C) English D) Social Science
7. Nakul could not complete his Maths problems in the test because
A) Maths was not his favourite subject B) the problems were tough
C) the problems took more time than he expected D) he did not write fast
8. What mistake did Nakul think he had committed in the Maths answer-script?
A) He had left two questions unanswered. B) He had not written his name.
C) He had not mentioned his roll number. D) He had either written his name or his roll number.
9. Akash said to Nakul, "Don't be a wet blanket all the time!" The idiom 'don't be a wet blanket all the time' means
A) spoil other people's happiness with his or her gloomy, pessimistic attitude
B) use a soaked blanket always C) discourage others always D) to worsen the matter
10. The boy who always looked at the dark side of things was
A) Nakul B) Akash C) Deepak D) Rahul

11. The teachers admired Akash because
 A) he was good at studies B) he was lame
 C) he helped Nakul D) he was always cheerful in the face of difficulties
12. Nakul admitted to himself that
 A) he had been a wet blanket all the time
 B) Akash's cheerful, positive outlook had influenced his own way of thinking
 C) Akash had gone out of his way to help him D) he had always looked at the dark side of things
13. Nakul admired Akash because
 A) Akash had helped him numerous times B) Akash never looked at the dark side of things
 C) in spite of his disability he was always cheerful D) he faced problems courageously
14. Akash's attitude to life was always
 A) pessimistic B) gloomy C) positive D) negative
15. Akash decided to spread cheer in his own way because
 A) it hurt him that he could not join in the games B) he was always cheerful C) his grandma told him to
 D) he realized that others in the world are worse off than him
16. "I finished all the problems though it was quite a tussle". Here 'tussle' means
 A) struggle B) fight C) battle D) hindrance

II. 17. Use these idioms in sentences of your own: (difficult)(K)

- on behalf of (in favour of)
- at the mercy of (with kindness)
- at home (comfortable)
- to keep in the dark (not to be in the knowledge of)
- part and parcel (integral part)
- ups and downs (difficulties)
- to spread like wild fire (spread very fast)
- by hook or by crook (at any cost)

III. 18. Fill in the blanks with suitable idioms given in the box. Make the necessary changes: (easy)(K)

{pull through, give up, back out, abide by, apple of one's eye, come across, carry out, cry over spilt milk, call a spade a spade, get rid of}

- If you join a club you have to.....its rules.
- The youngest son was the.....mother's eye.
- He had promised to help me, but.....at the last moment.

- d. The servant the master's order.
- e. While reading the life history of reptiles, I a very important detail about their food habits.
- f. An honest man never hesitates to
- g. A man of action never
- h. Thank God, he succeeded in.....his bad habits.
- i. Don't.....your efforts.
- j. Thanks to the excellent medical treatment, he his illness.

IV. 19. Underline the idioms: (difficult)(K)

- a. Sorry guys I have to hit the hay now
- b. All my plans are up in the air I need to figure it out
- c. Mathematics is like a piece of cake to some
- d. The youngest son was the apple of the mother's eye
- e. The man of actions never gives up
- f. Raghu beats around the bush he never talks sense
- g. A leader will not bite his tongue anywhere
- h. In time of injustice done, one should not keep his tongue tied
- i. It is a waste of time to cry over spilt milk
- j. I wanted to surprise my friend my brother let the cat out
- k. keep everything in black and white
- l. Two friends broke ice after many years of meeting in a party
- m. A student should not have a cold feet attitude towards learning.
- n. The boxer was fit as fiddle.
- o. The Tribal's live at the mercy of the Nature
- p. I feel at home with my peer groups.
- q. Ambedkar spoke on behalf of the depressed classes.
- r. The truth cannot be kept in the dark for long.
- s. Joys and sorrows are the part and parcel of the human life

V. 20. Write the antonyms of the following. (average)(K)

- a. encourage
- b. optimistic
- c. agree
- d. able
- e. foe

- f. proud
- g. brave
- h. gloomy
- i. reluctant
- j. awful

VI. Answer in a word or a sentence.

- 21. Who is the narrator of the lesson “A Lesson from Nakul”? (Easy) (R)
- 22. What was Nakul’s disability? (Easy) (R)
- 23. Name Nakul’s teacher. (Easy) (R)
- 24. Where did Nakul study? (Easy) (R)
- 25. Why did other students laugh at Nakul? (Average)(C)
- 26. What quality of Nakul impressed the narrator? (Average) (R)
- 27. How did Nakul react when the teacher scolded him? (Average)(C)
- 28. What lesson did the narrator learn from Nakul? (Difficult) (R)
- 29. Write one word that describes Nakul’s character. (Difficult) (R)
- 30. Mention one value the lesson teaches us. (Difficult)(R)

VII. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

- 31. Describe Nakul in two sentences.(Easy)(C)
- 32. What was Nakul’s attitude towards studies? (Easy) (R)
- 33. How did the teacher treat Nakul in the beginning? (Easy)(C)
- 34. How did Nakul inspire his classmates? (Average)(C)
- 35. Why did the narrator feel ashamed at the end? (Average)(C)
- 36. Mention two qualities of Nakul that you liked. (Average) (R)
- 37. What change did the teacher undergo after observing Nakul? (Difficult) (R)
- 38. How is Nakul’s perseverance a lesson for everyone? (Difficult)(C)
- 39. Why do you think the lesson is titled “A Lesson from Nakul”? (Difficult)(C)
- 40. What social message does the lesson convey about differently-abled people? (Difficult) (R)

VIII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each.

- 41. Write a short note on Nakul’s character. (Easy)(K)
- 42. How does Nakul face difficulties in his school life? (Easy)(C)
- 43. Why is Nakul a role model for his classmates? (Easy)(C)

POEM - 5

MODERN MACHINERY

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Identify the role machines in human life.
- Recognize the advantages and limitations of machines.

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/ incomplete statements. Choose the most appropriate alternative.(R)

1. The poem 'Machine' is written by (easy)
A) Sir Henry Wotton B) James Kirkup C) Clifford Dymont D) Rudyard Kipling
2. The poem 'Machine' is imagined to be recited by (easy)
A) machines B) the poet C) the furnace D) a mechanic
3. What do simple machines not need to start working, according to the poem? (easy)
A) Oil B) Power C) Water D) Coal
4. The first step in the making of a machine is (average)
A) metals are cast and wrought B) metals are hammered to design
C) metals are taken from the ore-bed and the mine D) metals are melted in the furnace
5. For how long can the machines serve us every day? (easy)
A) twenty-four hours B) four hours C) twenty hours D) sixteen hours
6. What can a machine not do? (easy)
A) pull and haul B) lift and drive C) run and jump D) understand a lie
7. What is the risk if a machine is manhandled? (easy)
A) It results in the death of the person. B) It stops working.
C) It begins to run and jump. D) It will start telling lies.
8. Machines are the children of (average)
A) man B) heaven C) man's brain D) mines
9. In the poem, 'we' refers to (easy)
A) machines B) human beings C) stars D) children
10. The law that machines have to abide by is (average)
A) they can neither love nor pity nor forgive B) they are children of the brain of man
C) serve man twenty-four hours a day D) they are not built to comprehend a lie
11. What can human beings do that machines cannot? (easy)

A) jump B) fly C) think D) run

12. The thing that has been personified here is (easy)

A) machines B) brain C) heaven D) stars.

13. The one human quality that the poet attributes to machines is (easy)

A) ability to eat B) ability to speak C) ability to think D) ability to bear children

II. 14. Name the Figure of speech: (difficult)(R)

- a. She is beautiful like a rose
- b. He is a shining star
- c. The wind whispered through the trees
- d. I am so hungry, I could eat a horse
- e. Blasting fire
- f. She sells seashells on the seashore

III. 15. Read the following sentences and identify the figure of speech used. (average)(K)

- a. The thief was as sly as a fox.
- b. Upon explanation, the concept was as clear as crystal to Rahul.
- c. The soldier jumped on the enemies like a hungry lion.
- d. The camel is the ship of the desert.
- e. The dentist had a severe toothache.
- f. Mr. Sharma thought the sweets were calling him.
- g. It seemed that the sky was going to cry the entire night.
- h. I would forgive you when pigs fly.
- i. Man proposes; God disposes.
- j. What a piece of work is, man!
- k. Death touched Miss David with its icy fingers.
- l. Sheldon is a walking dictionary.
- m. The sausages tasted awfully good.
- n. Sheena was as proud as a peacock.
- o. It has been raining cats and dogs for hours.

IV. 16. Write the antonyms: (easy)(K)

- a. Modern
- b. Vanish
- c. Hide

- d. Forgive
- e. Heaven

V. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence:

- 17. Who is the poet of the poem Modern Machinery? (Easy) (R)
- 18. What is the main theme of the poem? (Easy) (R)
- 19. Mention one machine described in the poem. (Easy) (R)
- 20. What does the poet mean by "We are nothing without machines"? (Easy) (R)
- 21. How do machines serve mankind according to the poem? (Average)(C)
- 22. Which human qualities do machines lack? (Average) (R)
- 23. Write one advantage of modern machinery mentioned in the poem. (Average)(R)
- 24. Why does the poet warn us about misusing machines? (Difficult)(C)
- 25. Give a synonym for "mechanical" from the poem. (Difficult)(R)
- 26. What lesson do we learn from the poem? (Difficult) (R)

VI. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

- 27. Explain how machines make human life easier. (Easy)(C)
- 28. What is the relationship between man and machine in the poem? (Easy) (R)
- 29. Write two lines from the poem that describes the power of machines. (Easy)(R)
- 30. How do machines obey commands, according to the poet? (Average)(C)
- 31. Explain the poet's warning about the dangers of machines. (Average)(C)
- 32. Why does the poet call machines both "useful" and "dangerous"? (Average)(C)
- 33. How do machines show that they are "faithful servants"? (Average)(C)
- 34. What does the poem tell us about the limits of machines? (Difficult) (R)
- 35. Do machines have wisdom and emotions? Why or why not? (Difficult)(C)
- 36. According to the poem, when can machines turn harmful? (Difficult) (R)

VII. Answer the following question in six to eight sentences each:

- 37. Write a short summary of the poem Modern Machinery. (Easy)(K)
- 38. How do machines help in human progress? Give examples. (Easy)(C)
- 39. What message does the poet convey through the poem? (Easy) (R)
- 40. Explain the idea: "Man is the master, machine is the servant." (Average)(C)

LESSON - 6
THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Learners will be able to read and understand the main events, characters, and ideas from the lesson.**
- **Learners will be able to answer factual and inferential questions accurately.**
- **Learners will be able to identify and use correct grammar based on the grammar exercises in the lesson.**

I. Choose the correct answer. (easy)(R)

1. a. What is a compound word?
A) A word with a prefix B) A word made by joining two or more words
C) A word with a suffix D) A word with silent letters
b. Which of the following is a compound word?
A) Happy B) Sunshine C) Run D) Tall
c. What kind of compound word is “mother-in-law”?
A) Closed compound B) Open compound C) Hyphenated compound D) Prefix compound
2. a. What are the two words that form the compound word “notebook”?
A) Note + pad B) Note + book C) Book + pen D) Pad + book
b. What is a prefix?
A) A word added to the end of a word B) A punctuation mark
C) A word added at the beginning of a root word to change its meaning D) A type of verb
c. Which prefix means “not”?
A) Re- B) Un- C) Pre- D) Over-
3. a. Choose the correct word with the prefix “dis-”
A) Display B) Discover C) Dismark D) Disagree
a. What is the correct prefix to form a word meaning “underwater”?
A) Over- B) Sub- C) Pre- D) Super-
b. What is a suffix?
A) A word added before another word B) A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word
C) A punctuation mark D) A word with opposite meaning
4. a. Which suffix is used to form a noun from the verb “teach”?
A) -er B) -ful C) -ing D) -ed
b. Choose the correct suffix to form an adjective from “hope”:

A) -ed B) -er C) -ful D) -ness

c. Choose the correct suffix for the word: “child ____” (meaning the state of being a child)

A) -ful B) -ed C) -ness D) -hood

5. a. What are homonyms?

A) Words with opposite meanings B) Words that sound or are spelled the same but have different meanings
C) Words used to ask questions D) Words that describe nouns

b. Choose the correct pair of homonyms:

A) Blue / Blow B) Write / Right C) Tall / Small D) Big / Bigger

c. Bat” is a homonym. What are its two meanings?

A) An animal / a sports equipment B) A bird / a tree C) A player / a ball D) An insect / a racket

6. a. Which pair is NOT a homonym?

A) Right / Write B) Meet / Meat C) Hear / Here D) Good / Great

b. Alan Trevor was

A) A businessman B) A model C) A painter and Hughie’s friend D) A banker

c. Hughie receive at the end of the story

A) He was given a job B) He was arrested C) He inherited a fortune
D) He received a cheque for ten thousand pounds

II. Observe the relationship in the first pair of words and complete the second pair accordingly in the following. (easy)(K)

7. a. sherry : a kind of wine :: faint :

b. miserable : unhappy :: dreadful :

c. sovereign : a gold coin worth one sterling :: pirate :

8. a. Grand : mother :: book :

b. news : paper :: mile :

c. foot : path :: tie :

9. a. do : undo :: honour :

b. comfort : discomfort :: wanted :

c. clean : unclean :: agree :

10. a. easy : easily :: fool :

b. beauty : beautiful :: hope :

c. doubt : doubtful :: brown :

III. Rewrite as directed. (easy)(K)

11. Write a colour to describe the feelings associated with them and fill in the blanks.

a. The old lady seemed to be in the _____ of health.

- b. We must cheer him up. He was feeling _____ all day.
 - c. The stallion (breed) was as pure as _____ in colour.
12. Identify the following character from the lesson. The model millionaire.
- a. I am a very good-looking young man, liked and admired by both men and women.
 - b. I am a girl, daughter of a retired colonel
 - c. I am the richest man in Europe, who could buy all of London. I have a house in every capital city.

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.(easy)

- 13. a. Who was Alan Trevor? (R)
- b. What was Hughie Erskine's main problem in life? (R)
- c. What did Hughie give the old beggar man? (R)
- 14. a. What were the conditions laid down for Hughie to marry Laura? (R)
- b. Who was the old beggar man in the studio? (R)
- c. Who was Laura Merton? (R)
- 15. a. Why did Hughie give up job?(R)
- b. How much money did Hughie give to the beggar?(R)
- 16. a. Who was Mr.Gustav Naudin? (R)
- b. How much money did Hughie receive from the Baron?(R)

V. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.(average)

- 17. a. What did Hughie feel the model should get and why?(C)
- b. Describe Alan Trevor.(C)
- 18. a. Why couldn't Hughie marry Laura Merton immediately?(C)
- b. Describe the old beggar -man.(C)
- 19. a. What sort of man was Hughie Erskine?(R)
- b. Describe the power and status of Baron Hausberg.(C)
- 20. a. What were the various jobs that Hughie took up? Why?(C)
- b. Describe the relationship between the Baron and Alan(C)
- 21. a. How did Hughie show his kindness to the beggar?(C)
- b. What did Alan Trevor tell Hughie when he met him in the Palette Club?(R)
- 22. a. Why did Hughie feel sorry for the beggar man?(C)
- b. What did Alan Trevor tell Hughie when he met him in the Palette Club? (R)
- 23. a. What was the surprise that Hughie received from the Baron? (R)
- b. What lesson does the story "The Model Millionaire?" (R)

VI. Rewrite as directed.(easy)(A)

24. Construct sentences with the following homonyms to bring out the two different meanings of each word.
- trip
 - stamp
 - plant
 - right
25. Change the voice of the following(K)
- Hughie's old aunt gave him 200 pounds.
 - Many people bought his painting.
26. Change the following sentence into Indirect Speech (K)
- Hughie asked, "How much does a model get for sitting?"
 - The Baron said, "I will give you a million pounds for your kindness."
 - The old man said, "I am a millionaire."
 - Hughie whispered, "What a wonderful model !"

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences. (average)

27. Describe Hughie Erskine's character.(C)
28. "The old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe". Name the richest man referred to.
How is he described to Hughie?(C)
29. Why did Hughie Erskine have financial problems, and how did he feel about them?(C)
30. How did the old man repay Hughie for his kindness?(C)
31. How did the Baron reward Hughie, and why?(C)
32. What was Hughie's reaction when he found out that the old man was a millionaire? (R)

VIII. Explain with reference to context.(difficult)(C)

33. a. "Come to me my boy when you have got 10,000 pounds of your own."
b. That old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe."
34. a. "How much does a model get for sitting?"
b. "How miserable he looks."
35. "He'll invest you sovereign for you Hughie."
36. "A wedding present to Hughie Erskine and Laura Merton, from an old beggar."

IX. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences. (average)

37. Describe how Hughie Erskine was able to marry Laura Merton.(C)
38. Bring out the subtle humour from the story 'The Model Millionaire.'(A)

POEM - 6
IMAGINATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Interpretive Thinking.**

Learners will be able to analyze and interpret poetic language and imagery to uncover deeper meanings.

- **Imaginative Response**

Learners will respond creatively to imagination-based questions, using inference and visualization inspired by the poem.

- **Emotional Intelligence.**

Learners will explore and articulate emotional responses to poems, recognizing how poets evoke mood and feeling.

I. Choose the correct answer. (easy)(K)

1. a. Who is the author of the poem “Imagination”?

A) William Shakespeare B) George Bernard Shaw C) Robert Frost D) Rabindranath Tagore

b. Where did the poet imagine the Eskimos live?

A) In deserts B) In the land of ice and snow C) On islands D) In mountains

c. What does the phrase “my fantasy was all aglow” mean in the poem?

A) The poet’s fantasy was nice but dull B) The poet had forgotten his fantasy

C) The poet’s imagination was full of excitement and vivid images D) The poet could not imagine anything

2.a. What is the message of the poem?

A) Only children can imagine B) Imagination and reading help us escape the hardships of real life

C) We must travel in real life, not in our minds D) Reading is a waste of time

b. In the line “I travelled far both North and South,” which word rhymes with “mouth”?

A) North B) South C) Both D) None

c. Identify the pair of rhyming words from the poem.

A) Book – Look B) Ship – Trip C) Read – Lead D) Hunt – Front

3. a. What is the rhyme scheme followed in the poem “Imagination”?

A) ABAB B) AABB C) ABCB D) Free verse

b. What is the purpose of rhyming in this poem?

A) To make it sound childish B) To confuse readers

C) To make it musical and easy to remember D) No purpose

c. What did the poet pretend to be in childhood?

- A) An astronaut B) A pirate and a cowboy C) A scientist D) A teacher

4.a. What helped the poet escape the daily grind?

- A) Sports B) Sleeping C) Reading books D) Drawing

b. Where did the poet imagine living with Eskimos?

- A) In a desert B) In the land of ice and snow C) In a big city D) In a forest

c. Who took the poet to the moon in imagination?

- A) H.G. Wells B) Isaac Newton C) Jules Verne D) Neil Armstrong

1.a. With whom did the poet hide in America?

- A) Tom Sawyer B) Abraham Lincoln C) Huckleberry Finn D) Mark Twain

b. What was always on the poet's mind as a child?

- A) School B) Food C) Adventure D) Work

c. What kind of deeds did the poet perform in imagination?

- A) Evil deeds B) Ordinary tasks C) Wonderful and heroic deeds D) Schoolwork

1.a. What happened when the poet grew up?

- A) He traveled the world B) His imagination became stronger
C) His childish world came to an end D) He became a teacher

b. What does the poet say he still likes?

- A) Books B) Mysterious and unknown things C) Pirates D) Cowboys

c. What is the overall theme of the poem?

- A) Importance of hard work B) Power of imagination and childhood dreams
C) History of explorers D) Growing up is easy

II. Observe the relationship in the first pair of words and complete the second pair accordingly in the following.(easy)(K)

7. Seas : please :: mind :

8. Africa : Dr. Livingstone :: America :

9. Pirate : one who plunders at sea :: Eskimos :

10. Eskimos : snow :: Jules Verne :

III. Rewrite as directed. (easy)

Identify the figure of
speech.

11. I used to play at Pirates. (R)

12. And sailed the seven seas. (R)
13. My fantasy was all aglow. (R)
14. Adventure was always on my mind. (R)

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (easy) (R)

- 15.a. Where do the Eskimos live?
 - b. Who were his guides in the forest of Africa?
 - c. When did the poet go to the moon?
- 16.a. Who is the poet of poem Imagination?
 - b. What do you feel are the joys of reading?
 - c. What did the poet pretend to be while playing?
- 17.a. What pleased the poet in childhood?
 - b. What helped the poet escape the daily grind?
 - c. Where did the poet imagine living with Eskimos?
- 18.a. Which famous author took the poet to the moon?
 - b. Which American character did the poet hide with?
 - c. What kind of deeds did the poet perform in imagination?
- 19.a. What happened when the poet grew up?
 - b. What does the poet still enjoy despite growing up?

V. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.(average)

20. Do you enjoy reading? What do you feel is the joy of reading? (R)
21. Why does the poet say my fantasy was all glow? (R)
22. How did the poet use his imagination in childhood?(C)
23. What role did reading play in the poet's imaginative life? (R)
24. What are some of the fantasy adventures mentioned in the poem? (R)
25. What change does the poet describe after growing up? (R)
26. Who are the famous figures mentioned in the poem, and why are they important? (R)
27. What message does the poet convey in the final lines of the poem? (R)

VI. Rewrite as directed.(average)(K)

28. Give one word for
 - a. one who plunders at sea
 - b. that which comes from one's imagination
29. Fill in the blanks.
 - a. George Bernard Shaw was an _____playwright.

b. The movie _____ is an adaptation of George Bernard Shaw's interesting play, Pygmalion.

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences. (difficult)

30. What do you think were the simple things done by the cowboy? (R)
31. What is the message given by the poet in the poem "Imagination"? (R)
32. Write a note on poet George Bernard Shaw (C)
33. Describe how the poet used imagination in childhood. What kind of roles did he play? (C)
34. How did reading influence the poet's imagination and adventures? (C)
35. What change does the poet experience as he grows older, and how does he feel about it? (C)

VIII. Explain with reference to context. (average) (C)

36. "Then I was a cowboy, these simple things did me please."
37. "My fantasy was all aglow."
38. "This is the message I am trying to send."
39. "I performed such wonderful deeds."

IX. 40. Quote from memory: (easy) (R)

- a. I used to _____ me please (4 lines) **or**
Once I _____ aglow (4 lines)
- b. I read _____ to return (4 lines) **or**
I had a _____ grind
- c. I spent time _____ did hide (4 lines) **or**
In my world _____ succeed (4 lines)

X. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences. (average)

41. Write the summary of the poem "Imagination". (C)
42. What lesson do we learn from the poem? (Difficult) (R)

VIII. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences each:

43. Explain how machines make human life easier. (Easy) (C)
44. What is the relationship between man and machine in the poem? (Easy) (R)
45. Write two lines from the poem that describes the power of machines. (Easy) (R)
46. How do machines obey commands, according to the poet? (Average) (C)
47. Explain the poet's warning about the dangers of machines. (Average) (C)
48. Why does the poet call machines both "useful" and "dangerous"? (Average) (C)
49. How do machines show that they are "faithful servants"? (Average) (C)
50. What does the poem tell us about the limits of machines? (Difficult) (R)

51. Do machines have wisdom and emotions? Why or why not? (Difficult)(C)

52. According to the poem, when can machines turn harmful? (Difficult) (R)

IX. Answer the following question in six to eight sentences each:

53. Write a short summary of the poem Modern Machinery. (Easy)(K)

54. How do machines help in human progress? Give examples. (Easy)(C)

55. What message does the poet convey through the poem? (Easy) (R)

56. Explain the idea: “Man is the master, machine is the servant.” (Average)(C)

LESSON – 7
THE GREAT SACRIFICE

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Recall the main events of the lesson “The great sacrifice”.
- Apply the values of sacrifice, honesty and responsibility in everyday situations.
- Develop respect for those who sacrificed their lives for the country.

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Choose the correct answer. 1 Mark(R)

1. The nurse of the infant Udai Singh was _____. (easy)
A) Padma B) Panna C) Champa D) Kunti
2. Banbir was planning to kill _____. (easy)
A) The prince Udai singh B) The king Rana Singh C) Panna the loyal nurse D) The maids
3. The half-brother of Udai singh who was ruling Mewar was _____ (average)
A) Karna B) Ranaji C) Ranasangh D) Banbir
4. The scene in the play takes place in the palace of _____ (difficult)
A) Udaipur B) Mewar C) Jodhpur D) Chittoor
5. Padma and Panna were worried because _____ (average)
A) Both the prince and Panna’s son were asleep B) There was discontent among the people
C) Everything was going wrong since the death of Ranaji D) Banbir had resolved to kill the prince
6. Banbir is compared to _____ (average)
A) a snake B) the Rana of Mewar C) a fox D) a murder
7. “He had a naked Sword in his hand” here “he” refers to _____ (easy)
A) Udaisingh B) Rana C) The Prince D) Banbir
8. Name of the prince of chittor is _____ (difficult)
A) Raj sing B) Udai Singh C) Banbir D) Shivaji
9. There was discontent among the people of Mewar because _____ (easy)
A) of the death of Rana B) Banbir had become very ambitious and was rude towards others.
C) They came to know about the plan of Banbir D) They didn't want the infant to be their ruler.
10. Champa brought the news that _____ (average)
A) Banbir is talking to a man outside B) Banbir is only a hundred yards away from there
C) Banbir is coming to kill the prince D) All of the above

II. Rewrite the sentences using the words given in brackets at the appropriate place. 1 Mark (average)(K)

11. The children have returned from the Zoo. (just)

12. I have finished reading a book. (just)
13. She arrived in time for the meeting. (just)
14. They were talking about you. (just)
15. We have had our lunch. (already)
16. He is waiting at the bus stop. (already)
17. She has finished her homework. (already)
18. I have had a ride on a camel. (never)
19. She has seen snow before. (never)
20. I will forget this day. (never)
21. Lata has sung before foreign audiences. (often)
22. She reads before going to bed. (often)
23. He helps his friends with homework. (often)
24. I have seen the Republic Day Parade. (only once in my life).
25. He went to the beach. (only once in my life).
26. I met that famous person. (only once in my life).

III. Fill in the blanks with their antonyms used in sentences. 1 Mark (easy) (R)

27. All of us _____ ice cream.
28. The water was too _____ to swim in.
29. The room was _____ in the evening.

IV. Use the correct forms of the verb given in brackets and fill in the blanks. 1 Mark (easy) (R)

30. My wife _____ (try) to get a job, but she did not succeed.
31. She _____ (visit) her grandmother last week.
32. She _____ (write) a letter to her cousin.
33. I have _____ (finish) my homework.
34. The bridegroom has _____ (decide) not to take a single paisa as dowry.

V. Write the meanings of. 1 Mark (difficult)(K)

35. Resolve
36. Ambitious
37. Discontent
38. Shriek
39. Precious

VI. Change the sentences to Present perfect tense. 1 Mark (easy)(K)

40. We saw the new film on wildlife.
41. She gave me some lovely flowers.

VII. Answer the following questions in one sentence. 1 Mark(R)

42. Who did Banbir kill? (easy)
43. Name the person who was ambitious. (easy)
44. Whom did Panna promise to protect? (easy)
45. What did Banbir resolve to do? (easy)
46. Who was mistakenly killed by Banbir? (easy)
47. "He is compared to a snake". Whom is this line about? (easy)
48. What did the dying queen says he had lost except one thing? (difficult)
49. What did Banbir have in his hand? (easy)
50. Who's clothes did Panna make her baby wear? (easy)
51. What news did Champa bring? (easy)

VIII. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences. 2 Marks

52. Why were Padma and Panna worried? (easy) (C)
53. What did Panna promise the Rani? (average) (R)
54. Why did Panna change the Prince's clothes? Where did she put him? (easy)(C)
55. What did the Prince's mother tell Panna when she was dying? (average) (R)
56. How did Banbir try to become the ruler of Mewar? (average)(C)

IX. Answer the following questions in six sentences each. 3 or 4 marks.(difficult)

57. What action did Panna take when she learnt about Banbir's plan? (R)
58. Explain with reason why Banbir's other nobles were unable to stop him.(C)
59. What are the main qualities you appreciate in Panna? Give reasons.(A)

THE BEES

- **Understand verbs related to nature and action.**
- **Identify rhyming words: buzz/fuzz, long/song, found/around**
- **Recite the poem aloud with rhythm and intonation.**
- **Develop appreciation for living creatures and their work.**

- The drone is called _____(easy)
A) mason B) the soldier C) The majesty D) a lazy bee.
- The poem "The Bees" was written by _____(easy)
A) William wordsworth B) William Shakespeare C) Robert Frost D) P.B .Shelly
- The action of stealing honey _____(average)
A) weild B) cavern C) pillage D) surly
- "Others like merchants, ventures trade abroad" The figure of speech used here is _____(difficult)
A) Metaphor B) Personification C) Simile D) Alliteration
- The poet described the drone as _____(average)
A) Bad-tempered B) Hardworking C) Lazy and Sleepy D) Pate and Sad eyed
- The honey bees teach people _____(average)
A) How to suck nectar B) The act of order C) How to work D) How to store nectar in the hive
- The meaning of the word "surly"_____ (easy)
A) thick and soft B) bad tempered C) Pavillion D) making honey smooth
- What do bees teach us _____(difficult)
A) To live lazy B) To fight C) To work hard in an organized way D) To rest all day
- Which bees "correct things at home"? (easy)

A) Magistrates B) Soldiers C) Drones D) Masons
- The humming around of the bees is compared to _____
A) music B) Sad-eyed justice C) A song of soldiers D) None of these
- Who supervises the work in the hive _____(average)
A) The merchant bee B) The drone C) The king /Emperor D) The solider bee.
- The royal emperor surveys(easy)
A) Mason bees building roofs of gold B) Civil citizens kneading up the honey

C) Porter bees crowding at the narrow gate with heavy D) All of the above

13. All the bees serve the _____(average)

A) Magistrates B) Drone C) King D) Soldiers

14. The soldier bees armed with their stings _____(average)

A) Knead up the honey B) Suck honey from the velvet buds
C) Build their hives D) Venture trade abroad

II. Answer following questions in one sentences each. 1 mark(R)

15. Who supervises the work in the hive?(easy)

16. What is the unique quality of bees? (average)

17. “So work the honey-bees, creatures that by a rule in nature teach _____” What do the honey -bees teach?
(average)

18. What does “roofs of gold” refer to in the poem?(easy)

19. What role do the Magistrates play, according to the poet?(easy)

III. Write the meanings of. (average)(K)

20. drone

21. pillage

22. porters

23. masons

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each. 2 marks(C)

24. Why is the drone considered lazy?(easy)

25. How do the bees serve a example to people? (average)

26. How is the work distributed among the bees?(easy)

27. What lesson does Shakespeare want human beings to learn from the bees?(difficult)

V. Answer the following questions in six sentences each. 3 or 4 marks.(C)

28. How does the poet describe the drone? (average)

29. How does the poet describe the duty -Consciousness of the bees?(difficult)

LESSON - 8
THE WOMAN ON THE PLATFORM 8

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Identifies the qualities of the unknown woman who helps the boy**
- **Understand the theme of kindness, trust and motherly affection.**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following incomplete sentences. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.(R)

1. The narrator was _____years old. (easy)
A) 12 B) 13 C) 14 D) 15
2. The narrator was waiting at the _____station. (easy)
A) Shimla B) Ambala C) Dehradun D) Delhi
3. The train was scheduled to arrive at _____o'clock. (easy)
A) 11 B) 12 C) 10 D) 9
4. It was the narrator's _____year at the boarding school. (easy)
A) first B) second C) third D) fourth
5. The woman on the platform wore a _____sari. (easy)
A) blue B) white C) red D) green
6. The woman offered the boy some _____.(average)
A) tea and samosa B) coffee and jalebies C) juice and fruits D) biscuits
7. Satish was the narrator's _____.(easy)
A) cousin B) school friend C) neighbour D) brother
8. Satish came to the station with his _____.(difficult)
A) mother B) father C) both parents D) teacher
9. The narrator felt _____when Satish's mother questioned the woman.(difficult)
A) happy B) embarrassed C) excited D) grateful
10. The narrator described the woman's face as _____.(difficult)
A) pale and stern B) kind and understanding C) angry and sharp D) dull and weak
11. Satish's mother was a _____woman. (difficult)
A) thin and nervous B) large imposing and stern C) small and timid D) cheerful and polite
12. The boy enjoyed having a glass of _____at the dining room. (easy)
A) tea B) milk C) lemonade D) water

13. The platform appeared to be full of _____.(average)
A) excitement B) noise C) loneliness D) children
14. Satish's mother advised the boy not to _____to strangers.(average)
A) listen B) sit C) talk D) walk
15. The narrator replied that he liked to talk to _____.(easy)
A) teachers B) strangers C) children D) old people
16. The narrator was sent to school alone by his _____.(average)
A) parents B) headmaster C) friends D) uncle
17. The narrator had been given strict instructions by _____.(difficult)
A) headmaster B) his mother C) teacher D) Satish's mother
18. The woman treated the boy with great _____.(average)
A) anger B) sympathy C) affection D) pride
19. The boy found the woman's company _____.(easy)
A) boring B) frightening C) comforting D) disturbing
20. The story was written by _____.(average)
A) R.K. Narayan B) Ruskin Bond C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Khushwant Singh.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (1 mark each)

21. Who is the author of the lesson "The Woman on Platform 8"? (average) (R)
22. How old was the narrator in the story? (easy)(C)
23. Where was the narrator waiting for his train? (easy) (R)
24. Who was Satish? (easy) (R)
25. Who accompanied Arun at the station? (easy) (R)
26. What did the woman offer the boy at the dining room? (average) (R)
27. How did Satish's mother look? (difficult)(C)
28. What colour sari did the woman wear? (average) (R)
29. Where did the narrator meet the woman? (easy) (R)
30. Why did the narrator come alone to the station? (difficult)(C)
31. What was the narrator's reply when Satish's mother warned him? (easy) (R)
32. Whom did the narrator feel grateful to at the end? (easy) (R)
33. How did the boy describe the woman's face? (difficult)(C)
34. How did the narrator feel in the beginning on the platform? (difficult)(C)
35. What did Satish's mother give him? (average) (R)

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each. (2 marks each)

36. Describe the appearance of the woman on platform 8.(easy)(C)
37. What food and drink did the woman order for the boy? (easy) (R)
38. How did the boy feel in the company of the woman? (average)(C)
39. Why was the narrator embarrassed by Satish's mother's words? (difficult)(C)
40. Describe Satish's mother in two sentences. (easy)(C)
41. Why did the narrator feel grateful to the woman? (average)(C)
42. What did Satish's mother tell him before she left home?(difficult) (R)
43. How was the platform described in the beginning? (easy) (R)
44. Why did the narrator consider the woman a true companion?(difficult)(C)
45. Why did Arun like the woman? (average)(C)

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each. (3 marks each)

46. Describe in detail the narrator's meeting with the woman on the platform.(easy)(C)
47. How did the narrator spend his time before the train arrived? (easy)(C)
48. Explain the incident at the dining room with the woman. (easy)(C)
49. Describe Satish's mother's behaviour towards the narrator and the woman.(difficult)(C)
50. How did the woman react when Satish's mother questioned her? (difficult)(C)
51. What message does the story "The Woman on Platform 8" convey? (difficult)(A)
52. Explain how the woman treated the narrator with affection. (average)(C)
53. How does Ruskin Bond create a sense of loneliness in the beginning of the story?(difficult)(C)

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences each. (4 marks each)

54. Narrate the sequence of events from the time the boy met the woman until Satish arrived. (difficult)(K)
55. How does the narrator highlight the difference between the woman on platform 8 and Satish's mother? (difficult)(C)
56. Describe in detail the narrator's feelings throughout the story.(easy)(C)
57. What qualities of the woman impressed the narrator? Explain with examples from the story. (average) (R)

VI. Read the Extracts and answer the questions that follow. (2 marks each) (R)

58. "She wore a white sari, had a pale face and dark kind eyes."(easy)
 - a. Who is described here?
 - b. What was special about her eyes?
59. "Come with me and have something to eat."(easy)
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. Where did they go after this?
60. "And never talk to strangers !" (easy)

a. Who said this and to whom?

b. Did Arun follow it?

61. "Yes, I am Arun's mother". (average)

a. Who said this and to whom?

b. Why did she say so?

62. "I like strangers". (difficult)

a. Who said this?

b. Why did he like strangers?

VII. Rewrite the following sentences in the reported speech. (2 marks each)(R)

63. The woman said, "Come with me."(easy)

64. Satish's mother said, "Don't talk to strangers."(easy)

65. The narrator said, "I like strangers."(easy)

66. The woman said, "Will you have something to eat?" (average)

67. Satish's mother asked, "Who is this lady?"(easy)

68. The narrator said, "She is my mother." (easy)

69. The woman said, "Drink it up." (average)

70. The narrator said, "Yes, I am travelling alone." (average)

71. Satish's mother said, "Be careful, child." (average)

POEM – 8
THE CLOUD

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Identify the natural elements and images described in the poem.**
- **Recognize how the poet personifies the cloud.**

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following incomplete sentences/lines. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.(R)

1. The poet of the poem “The Cloud” is _____.(easy)
A) William Wordsworth B) P.B. Shelley C) John Keats D) Robert Frost
2. The cloud brings _____.(easy)
A) sunshine B) rain C) snow D) mist
3. The cloud waters the _____.(average)
A) leaves B) buds C) flowers D) roots
4. The cloud shakes the _____.(average)
A) snowflakes B) dewdrops C) raindrops D) hailstones
5. The cloud scatters the _____.(average)
A) snow B) stars C) hail D) sunshine
6. The cloud gives shade to the _____.(easy)
A) flowers B) sun C) leaves D) earth
7. The cloud is compared to a _____.(easy)
A) A bird and a child B) A child and a ghost C) A ghost and a horse D) A horse and a bird
8. The cloud is seen as a _____.(easy)
A) temporary form B) permanent form C) still object D) shadow
9. The cloud claims it never _____.(easy)
A) weeps B) sleeps C) dies D) fades
10. The cloud brings joy to the _____.(easy)
A) earth B) rainbow C) lightning D) thunder
11. The cloud is called a _____.(average)
A) shape-changer B) rain-bringer C) life-giver D) all the above
12. The poem “The Cloud” celebrates the power of _____.(average)
A) air B) fire C) water D) snow

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each. (1 mark each) (R)

13. Who is the poet of the poem “The Cloud”? (easy)
14. What does the cloud shake from its wings? (average)
15. What does the cloud scatter? (average)
16. Who receives light shade from the cloud? (easy)
17. What does the cloud announce? (easy)
18. What is the cloud compared to? (average)
19. Who receives joy from the cloud? (easy)
20. What is the central idea of the poem? (average)
21. Which natural force is praised in the poem? (average)
22. What role does the cloud play in the cycle of nature? (average)

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each. (2 marks each)

23. Who is the speaker in the poem “The Cloud”? (easy) (R)
24. How does the cloud describe its role in watering the earth? (easy)(C)
25. What is the relationship between the cloud and flowers? (average) (R)
26. Which natural elements does the cloud claim to control? (easy) (R)
27. What role does the cloud play in producing thunder and lightning? (average) (R)
28. How does the cloud help in the process of rain? (average)(C)
29. What is meant by the line “I wield the flail of the lashing hail”? (difficult) (R)
30. How does the cloud take part in both creation and destruction? (difficult)(C)
31. How does the cloud describe its immortality? (average)(C)
32. Why does the poet personify the cloud in this poem? (difficult)(C)
33. What is the tone of the poem towards nature? (difficult) (R)
34. What message does Shelley convey through “The Cloud?” (easy) (R)

IV. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences each. (3 marks each)

35. Describe the different forms of the cloud as explained in the poem. (easy) (C)
36. How does the cloud give life to nature? Explain with examples from the poem. (easy)(C)
37. What role does the cloud play in the cycle of rain? (average) (R)
38. How does the cloud describe its connection with the lightning and thunder? (difficult)(C)
39. Why does the cloud say, “I cannot die”? (easy)(C)
40. Explain how the cloud helps in both creation and destruction in nature. (average)(C)
41. How is the cloud connected with the earth, sky, and ocean? (average)(C)
42. What lesson do you learn from the poem The Cloud? (easy) (R)

V. Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences each. (4 marks each)

43. The cloud says, "I bring fresh showers for the thirsty flowers." Explain the importance of this line. (easy)(C)
44. How does the poet personify the cloud in the poem? Give examples. (difficult)(C)
45. Explain the cycle of nature as presented in The Cloud. (easy) (average)(C)
46. What qualities of the cloud make it a symbol of eternity? (R)

VI. 47. Write the Antonyms for the following words. (1 Mark each)(K)

- a) Life × _____(easy)
- b) Light × _____(easy)
- c) Joy × _____(easy)
- d) Shade × _____(average)
- e) Permanent × _____(average)

VII. 48. Write the Rhyming Words from the poem. (1 Mark each)(easy)(K)

- a) Rain –
- b) Sky –
- c) Flower –
- d) Tree –
- e) Shade –

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

LESSON – 1

KING SINDBAD AND HIS FALCON

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Comprehension and Recall Retell the story in their own words, identifying main characters, events, and the moral. Answer factual and inferential questions about the text.**
- **Explain the consequences of King Sindbad’s actions and discuss what could have been done differently.**
- **Identify the moral lesson (patience, controlling anger, valuing loyalty) and relate it to real-life situations.**
- **Express personal opinions about the story in oral discussions. Write a short paragraph or dialogue showing what they learned from the story.**

I. Answer the following questions two to three sentences each.

1. What was the name of the king in the story? (Easy) (R)
2. What did the king love to do? (Easy) (R)
3. What was the king's favorite bird? (Easy) (R)
4. Where did the king hang the cup? (Easy) (R)
5. Why did the king want water? (Easy)(C)
6. What did the falcon do to the water in the cup? (Easy) (R)
7. How many times did the falcon knock the cup away? (Easy)(C)
8. What did the king use to strike the falcon? (Easy) (R)
9. What happened to the falcon after the king struck it? (Easy) (R)
10. Why did King Sindbad's falcon have a small cup? (Average)(C)
11. Describe the forest where the king went hunting. (Average)(C)
12. What was the main reason the king grew very thirsty? (Average) (R)
13. How did the king try to get water to drink from the rock? (Average)(C)
14. What was the king's reaction when the falcon knocked the cup away the first time? (Average) (R)
15. What made the king even angrier the second time the falcon knocked the cup away? (Average) (R)
16. What was dripping from the rock that the king was trying to collect? (Average) (R)
17. How did the king punish the falcon? (Average)(C)
18. After the falcon's death, what did the king notice about the water dripping from the rock? (Average) (R)
19. What did the king realize about the water and the snake? (Average) (R)
20. Why did the falcon knock the cup away? (Average)(C)

21. What was the king's feeling after he understood the falcon's actions? (Average) (R)
22. What is the main lesson of this story? (Average) (R)
23. What object did the king find near the place where the falcon was resting? (Average) (R)
24. What did the king do with the dead falcon? (Average) (R)

II. Answer the Following Question 4-5 Sentences Each.

25. Analyze the king's character at the beginning of the story versus the end. (Difficult)(C)
26. Explain the symbolism of the falcon in the story. (Difficult)(C)
27. What moral dilemma does the king face and how does he resolve it? (Difficult) (R)
28. How does the setting of the "dense forest" contribute to the plot's rising tension? (Difficult)(C)
29. What would have been a better course of action for the king to take instead of striking the falcon?
(Difficult) (R)
30. How does the discovery of the snake's poison change the entire meaning of the falcon's actions?
(Difficult)(C)
31. What is the significance of the phrase "Do not act in haste"? (Difficult) (R)
32. Describe the climax of the story. (Difficult)(A)
33. What is the role of irony in this story? (Difficult)(A)
34. What literary device is used when the king's emotions shift from frustration to sorrow and regret?
(Difficult) (R)
35. Discuss the themes of trust and misunderstanding as they are presented in the story. (Difficult)(K)
36. How does the author build suspense leading up to the king's tragic decision? (Difficult).(C)
37. In what ways can this story be seen as a cautionary tale? (Difficult)(R)
38. Compare and contrast the king's initial perception of the falcon with his final understanding of it.
(Difficult)(A)
39. How does the final scene, where the king is filled with sorrow, provide closure to the story's main conflict? (Difficult)(C)

LESSON - 2
THE BROKEN GATE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- **Read and understand the story The Broken Gate,**
- **Identifying the main characters, events, and setting. Summarize the key incidents in the story in their own words.**
- **Learn and correctly use new vocabulary and expressions from the lesson.**

I. Answer the following Questions.

1. Who is the main character in the story? (Easy) (R)
2. How many boys are there in the story? (Easy)(C)
3. What did the boys break? (Easy) (R)
4. What did the boys want to do after they broke the gate? (Easy) (R)
5. What was the first thing Mr. Twinkle asked the boys? (Easy) (R)
6. What does the word 'dreadful' mean in the glossary? (Easy) (R)
7. What did Jack say they did when Mr. Twinkle asked them? (Easy) (R)
8. What notice did Twinkle put on his window? (Easy) (R)
9. Who was chosen to be the head boy of the project? (Easy) (R)
10. Why did Jack feel strange when Mr. Twinkle looked at him? (Easy)(C)
11. How the school boys could manage to do a job? (Easy)(C)
12. What did Jack's mother always tell him? (Easy) (R)
13. Why Jack hesitate to try for the job? (Easy)(C)
14. What did the boys do before they broke the gate? (Easy) (R)
15. What was Mr. Twinkle's first reason for needing a boy? (Easy) (R)
16. How did the boys try to hide what they did? (Average)(C)
17. What the boys decided after breaking the gate? (Average) (R)
18. What do we learn about Mr. Twinkle's character? (Average) (R)
19. What did Jack think Mr. Twinkle would do to them? (Average) (R)
20. Why did Jack's heart feel lighter after Mr. Twinkle's conversation? (Average) (C)
21. Explain the meaning of "broken gate" in the story. Is it just a physical object? (Average)(C)
22. Why do you think Mr. Twinkle chose to interview all five boys together? (Average)(C)
23. How the boys broke the gate in the lesson? (Average)(C)

24. Why was Jack chosen to be the head of the project? (Average)(C)
25. What did Mr. Twinkle mean when he said, "I don't want to get boys into trouble"? (Average)(R)
26. What is the difference between a boy who is 'clever' and a boy who is 'loyal'? (Average) (R)
27. Why was Mr. Twinkle's approach of offering a job so effective? (Average)(C)
28. What does the story tell us about the importance of telling the truth? (Average) (R)
29. What is the "moral of the story" in your own words? (Average) (R)
30. How did Jack's mother's advice influence him in the end? (Average)(C)

II. Answer the Following Questions in 4-5 sentences each.

31. Analyze the character of Mr. Twinkle. What makes him an ideal teacher? (difficult)(A)
32. Why the boys decided to tell the lie? (difficult)(C)
33. Why Jack did not return with his friends? What he was doing instead? (difficult)(C)
34. What is the advice given by Jack's mother? (difficult) (R)
35. What is the deeper meaning of Mr. Twinkle's statement, "I want a boy who is loyal... A boy who can be trusted"? (difficult) (R)
36. Analyze the psychological journey of Jack throughout the story. What is his central internal conflict? (difficult)(A)
37. What was Jack's answer when he was enquired by Mr. Twinkle? (difficult) (R)
38. How does the author create suspense at the beginning of the story? (difficult)(C)
39. What does the story suggest about the role of an elder or a mentor in guiding young people? (difficult) (R)
40. How Jack tried to own up the mistake? (difficult) (C)

LESSON - 3

THE MISER

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Read and understand the story The Miser, identifying its main characters, plot, and moral. Answer factual, inferential, and evaluative questions about the text.
- Learn and correctly use new words and expressions from the lesson in speech and writing.
- Relate the lesson's theme to real-life situations and personal experiences.

I. Answer the following Questions.

1. What is the name of the miser in the story? (Easy) (R)
2. How did Surender get his wealth? (Easy)(C)
3. What did Surender's wife ask him to do? (Easy) (R)
4. What does a "miser" love to do? (Easy) (R)
5. What did Surender buy with his money? (Easy) (R)
6. Who appeared at Surender's door? (Easy) (R)
7. What did Sakka ask Surender to do? (Easy) (R)
8. Did Surender share his wealth at first? (Easy) (R)
9. What happened after Surender refused to share? (Easy) (R)
10. What did Surender do to save more money? (Easy) (R)
11. Who came running to Surender's house? (Easy) (R)
12. What did the villagers do to Surender's house? (Easy) (R)
13. What was Surender's wife's name? (Easy) (R)
14. What did Surender learn from the experience? (Easy) (R)
15. What did Surender want to do with the laddoo he was eating? (Easy) (R)
16. Why was Surender described as a miser even though he was wealthy? (Average)(C)
17. What was the dream that Surender had? (Average) (R)
18. Why was Vandana sad about Surender's miserly nature? (Average)(C)
19. Explain the meaning of "Being generous only wastes your own wealth that you have so carefully saved."
(Average)(K)
20. Why did Sakka, the King of Gods, appear as a holy man? (Average)(C)
21. How did the "thieves" and "robbers" that came to Surender's house differ from actual criminals?
(Average)(C)
22. What does Surender's reaction to his lost wealth ("an agony of grief and disbelief") reveal about him?
(Average) (R)
23. How does Surender's behavior at the marketplace show his miserly nature? (Average)(C)

24. Why did Vandana say, "This is my true husband, Surender"? (Average)(C)
25. What is the central theme of the story? (Average) (R)
26. What does the phrase "generous Vandana" imply about her character? (Average) (R)
27. What did Surender say that showed he had changed? (Average) (R)
28. How did the King of the Gods, Sakka, know about Surender's miserliness? (Average)(C)
29. What happened to Surender's wealth at the end of the story? (Average) (R)
30. Why did Surender tremble and weep in front of Sakka? (Average) (R)

II. Answer the following Questions in 4-5 sentences each.

31. Analyze the character of Surender. How does the story use his actions to reveal his internal conflict? (Difficult)(K)
32. Explain the symbolism of the "laddoo" in the story. How does it represent Surender's miserliness and his journey?(Difficult)(K)
33. Discuss the role of divine intervention in the story. What is the author's message about the nature of a god's punishment versus a lesson?(Difficult)(A)
34. How does the story use contrast to highlight the main theme?(Difficult)(C)
35. Why is it significant that Surender is left with nothing at the end of the story? What is the author's message about materialism?(Difficult)(C)
36. Analyze Vandana's role. Is she a passive character, or does she play a crucial part in Surender's transformation?(Difficult)(K)
37. How does the story use a dream and a spiritual figure to convey a moral lesson, making it a fable?(Difficult)(C)
38. What does the phrase "Being generous only wastes your own wealth" tell you about Surender's distorted worldview?(Difficult)(R)
39. Explain the psychological impact of Surender's miserliness on his family, as hinted in the story.(Difficult)(K)
40. How does the resolution of the story challenge the common belief that wealth brings happiness? (Difficult)(C)

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON – 1

THE HEAVENLY PARASOL

I.

1. a) A) to
b) B) the
c) A) of
2. a) B) mustn't I?
b) B) won't they?
c) A) aren't you?
3. a) C) the, the
b) C) the, the
c) B) a, the

II.

4. kill, disappeared, confused
5. pray, horror

III.

6. a. When I stopped the car, he moved forward.
b. My grandmother's house is not far from my school.
c. He is favoured by all the teachers in the school.
7. a. The victim and the barbarian's son was rescued by Meghvahana.
b. The tears were fallen from the eyes of the Barbarian
8. Himself
Yourself
9. a) for
b) at
c) from

IV.

10. pediatrician

11. psychologist

12. Cardiologist

V.

13. Amritaprabha was the name of the princess.

14. Meghavahana was the great grandson of a former king of Kashmir

15. The couple moved forward to seek the King's blessings.

16. His heart was torn with confusion and compassion.

17. Meghavahana bowed before the Divine Being and returned the parasol reverently to him.

18. Meghavahana asked the Divine Being saying , "I need help to cross the waters so that I may conquer the island"

19. Swayamvara means to enable to choose once husband

VI.

20. Meghavahana was surprised, wandering at the meaning of the words .At once,he saw a beautiful, dazzling white parasol with exquisite decorations that was casting it's shadow over him.

21. The ministers were seeking for a new king because he had devoted himself to a life of prayer and the affairs of the kingdom were neglected, the people suffered because of this .

22. As soon as Meghavahana became the king of Kashmir, he proclaimed a law against the killing of living beings.

23. Meghavahana heard the cry of the boy saying "Even under Meghavahana's rule I have been slain!"

24. In front of the temple of Chandika, with some sort of human sacrifice was going on the steps.A man lay on the ground, his arms raised for mercy and a menacing -looking barbarian stood over him brandishing his sword.

25. The Barbarian dropped his sword in fear and fell on his knees and requested Meghvahana to save his son from his diseases by killing this victim so that he can save his own son.

26. Meghavahana wanted to go on an expedition to conquer other kingdoms to impose the law against the killing of living beings.

VII.

27. a) The king of Pragjyotisha said this.

b) Meghavahana

c) when the parasol appeared before Meghavahana .

VIII.

28. "This is the parasol of Varuna, the lord of the seas," explained the king. "It casts its shadow on no-one else but a sovereign of the whole world .You are destined for glory and brilliance."

Or

When Meghavahana was on his expedition near the temple of Chandika he saw a human sacrifice which was going on ,the voice cried "stop "the king was shocked at the sight." you wretch !you dare threaten another's life in my realm?"The Barbarian dropped his sword in terror and fell on his knees before the king , "oh noble one ,have mercy ! I am the leader of a troop of barbarians that live in this wood. my little son has fallen pray to some disease and is on his death bed if I kill this man the gods will be pleased and save my son's life ,if you prevent this sacrifice my son dies and the rest of my troop will give up their lives with me.

29. Meghavahana was a noble king of ancient Kashmir, believed to have ruled around the first century. He restored peace and stability after a period of turmoil and promoted Buddhist teachings, marking his reign with moral governance and compassion. Meghavahana was guided by his conscience and cared deeply for his people, especially the poor and needy. As king, he introduced a law against killing. One day, during an expedition, he stopped a barbarian from sacrificing a man to save his sick son. Angered by the act, Meghavahana offered his own life instead. Moved by the king's selflessness, the barbarian repented, and his son was miraculously healed by the king's noble deed.

Or

Importance of human life.

Life is a God given gift. God is the master of each one in this creation. God has given life to each one of us, so that we may be happy and do good in the world.

Human life is the gift of God which is most important than any other life.

We need to make use of this human life in a proper way so that our life may be an example for the others.

We should use our life, for the life of others than to kill others through our words or actions.

We have life only once and we need to make use of this life as a gift from God and help others in whatever way we can.

Human life is the precious Life by which we can be more gentle like, God being gentle with us.

As we are gifted by this life from God we have to use this life in all the ways so that we lead a happy and contented life.

IX.

30. a) "I" here is The King

b) Meghavahana

c) Meghavahana and the Barbarian

X.

31. From

Radha

Government school

Bangalore

27.9.25

Dear Papa

How are you, I am doing well over here.

I am writing this letter to you to request you to tell my brother not to use drugs because it harms his life very badly as the days go by. Kindly tell him the importance of life and not to waste his money in misusing it. Tell him the harm that causes because of it, so that he may save his life.

Hope you will take care of his life.

Waiting to see you soon

Your loving daughter

Radha

OR

From

Ramesh

Government school

Bangalore

29.9.25

To

The Class Teacher

Government school

Bangalore

Subject: Requesting you to guide me for better studies .

Respected Mam,

As I am finding difficult to learn the method of studying and not able to get good marks ,I humbly request you to give me your concern in guiding me to learn better. As I know you are so kind in helping many students, I humbly request you to do the same with me so that I too may come up in life and be a good student and remember you always in my life.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Ramesh

32. From

Likhit

Government school

Mysore

29.9.25

To

The Class Teacher

Government school

Mysore

Subject: Requesting for two days leave.

Respected Mam

As I am going to Delhi for my sister's marriage I am not able to come to school for two days .kindly accept my absence and grant me the leave .

Thanking you

Your faithfully

Likhit

OR

From

Latha
Government school
Mysore

29.9.25

Dear Friend

How are you? I hope you and your family is doing well. I am also doing well over here.

I am writing this letter to you requesting you to join with me to celebrate the 75th birthday of my grandfather in Mysore. I will be happy to have you and your family on this special day at 10 o'clock in Mysore Rajaram Palace. Waiting to see you soon to spend little time with you

Your loving friend

Latha

KEY ANSWERS

POEM – 1

BENJAMIN JONES GOES SWIMMING

I.

1. in
2. for
3. of

II.

4. came
5. start
6. began

III.

7. incomplete
8. Slow
9. Wrong

IV.

10. free for all meet.
11. Saw his toe
12. With a splash

V.

13. sure
14. Feel shy
15. competition

VI.

16. Enemy
17. Praise

VII.

18. Last
19. Years
20. Bite

VIII.

21. Benjamin was in confident tones.
22. Competition was on the fourth of July
23. He discovered a crab venturing to bite his toe.
24. She discouraged him because he had not been for swimming for years.
25. Many people were crowded near the shore.
26. Benjamin saw a crab on his toe.
27. Crab wanted to grab the toe of Benjamin

IX.

28. Benjamin told his wife that he would compete in the free for all meet.
29. Looking at the crab trying to grab his toe, with the fear he swam faster and won the swimming competition.

30. Fear of crab, grabbing his toe, he swam as fast as he could and won the race.
31. Wife could not believe that Benjamin won the race .So with the splash she fell in the lake.
32. We learn from this lesson that, when we have confidence we take courage and win anything in our life.

X.

33. a) Benjamin said this
b) He bet with this wife
c) I bet I can win if I try
34. a) Benjamin's wife said this.
b) Benjamin's wife
c) since Benjamin had not gone for swimming for years she said this word in surprise.

XI.

35. Benjamin was an old man who wanted to compete in the free for all meet but his wife discouraged him since he had no practice. But Benjamin had confidence that he would win the competition if he tries .For his luck when he entered into the competition on the fourth of July, though he was the last one to swim, suddenly he saw a crab trying to grab his toe, so he took courage, in confidence like a possessed man he swam and won the race.
36. I liked in this poem, the great confidence of Benjamin though he did not have practice, he took courage to enter into the free for all meet .His wife discouraged him but still he had a determination and self confidence that you would participate in the contest and win the race .Looking at the crab he took courage to face it and proved to win the race. This is what I liked in this poem.

XII.

37. From
Lalit
Government school
Hubli
29.9.25

Dear friend,

How are you? me and my family are fine over here. Hope to find you in the same. I am writing this letter to invite you to join the swimming competition which will be held on 30th of September in Hubli. Many of my friends are participating in the same, so I wish that you too would come and join the competition and win the race.

Hope to see you soon joining with me for the competition

Your loving

Lalit

38. From

Likhit

Government school

Hubli

29.9.25

To

The Class Teacher

Government school

Hubli

Subject: Requesting for two days leave.

As I am going to attend my sister's marriage in Karwar, I am not able to attend the class for two days.
So kindly accept my absence and grant me two days leave .

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Likhit

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 2

THE BOY WHO SOLD WISDOM

I.

1. A) R. K. Narayan
2. C) It sold wisdom
3. B) Written slips
4. C) To solve life problems
5. C) Wisdom is priceless and useful in life
6. C) Wisdom
7. B) All that you do, do with caution

8. B) He wasted money on wisdom
9. C) The boy's advice
10. B) Wisdom is more valuable than wealth
11. B) advice
12. A) un-
13. B) -ness
14. A) a
15. B) sold
16. C) useless
17. B) is
18. B) boy
19. B) complained
20. A) clever
21. C) He
22. B) with
23. A) angrily
24. C) but
25. D) Metaphor
26. A) Irony
27. B) Irony
28. D) Alliteration
29.
 - a. for
 - b. since
 - c. since
 - d. since
 - e. for
30.
 - a. I have lived in Delhi since 2015.
 - b. He has been ill for two days.
 - c. She has played the piano for 10 years.
 - d. They are friends since school days.
 - e. We have been at this school for three years.
31.
 - a. I have not seen him since January.

- b. She has worked here for ten years.
- c. They have lived in Mumbai since 2010.
- d. We have been waiting at the bus stop for half an hour.
- e. My brother has been studying in London for two years.

II.

- 32. Nagendra was without a job.
- 33. Nagendra learned many things by observing his father.
- 34. Nagendra started a shop selling "Wisdom for Sale."
- 35. Nagendra wrote "Wisdom for Sale" on paper for his shop
- 36. Babu thought it was a vegetable or something he could hold in his hand.
- 37. Nagendra wrote, "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting."
- 38. Gupta was furious.
- 39. Nagendra demanded Gupta sign a document saying his son would never use Nagendra's advice and would always stand and watch people fighting.
- 40. The passers-by supported Nagendra.
- 41. Two.
- 42. The same pumpkin
- 43. The merchant's son.
- 44. Five hundred rupees.
- 45. He babbled and uttered nonsensical syllables.
- 46. Nagendra.
- 47. "Think deeply before you do anything."
- 48. They were ordered to be hanged.
- 49. He made Nagendra his minister and honoured him with wealth
- 50. Babu is a rich merchant's son.
- 51. Nagendra was selling wisdom.
- 52. Gupta was furious.
- 53. The king had two queens.
- 54. The maids wanted to buy the same pumpkin
- 55. Gupta paid Nagendra five hundred rupees
- 56. The king ordered them to be hanged.

III.

- 57. Nagendra said he sells wisdom by quality, not by weight.
- 58. Nagendra wrote, "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting."

59. Gupta demanded that Nagendra return the nickel or else he'd call the police.
60. Gupta had to sign a document saying his son would never use Nagendra's advice and would always stand and watch people fighting.
61. Babu wanted to buy wisdom by weight (per k.g).
62. Nagendra wrote, "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting.
63. Babu kept the wisdom tied up in his turban cloth.
64. Babu's father was furious because Babu paid a nickel for nonsense.
65. Babu's father went to Nagendra's shop and scolded him.
66. Nagendra said if Babu's father didn't want his goods, he could return them and get his money back.
67. Nagendra said Babu's father had to sign a document saying Babu would never use his advice and would always stand and watch people fighting
68. Babu's father resolved the issue by signing the document and taking his money back.
69. The maids fought, tore each other's hair, and came to blows.
70. Babu's son said, "Let's go and ask Nagendra. He has wisdom to sell."
71. Babu was delighted by the success of the ruse (he babbled nonsensical syllables and got out of answering questions)
72. Gupta sent his son back to Nagendra for more wisdom because he was not pleased and thought his son would have to feign madness or else the king would find out he had been tricked.
73. Nagendra advised Gupta's son to go back to the king when he is in a good mood and tell him the whole story. He will find it amusing and forgive him, but make sure he is in a mood of laughter.
74. The boy said he would sell a king for a lakh of rupees.
75. The king made it his motto, had it embroidered on his pillows, and engraved on his cups and plates so that he would not forget it.
76. The king made Nagendra his minister and honoured him with wealth.

IV.

77. Babu was trying to buy wisdom from Nagendra. He was a rich merchant's son who heard Nagendra hawking his wares. Babu thought wisdom was like a vegetable or something he could hold in his hand. He asked Nagendra about the cost per kg.
78. Nagendra sold his wisdom by quality, not by weight. When Babu asked about the cost per kg, Nagendra said he doesn't sell wisdom by weight. He sells it by quality. This indicates the value of wisdom isn't measured like a physical commodity.
79. Nagendra wrote "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting" on a piece of paper for Babu. Babu asked for a nickel's worth of wisdom. Nagendra gave him this piece of advice. This shows the nature of the wisdom Nagendra was selling.

80. Babu's father was furious because Babu paid a nickel for what seemed like nonsense to him. The father thought everyone knows you shouldn't stand and watch two people fighting. He scolded Nagendra, accusing him of cheating Babu.
81. The dispute got resolved when Gupta agreed to sign a document saying his son would never use Nagendra's advice and would always stand and watch people fighting. Nagendra refused to return the money unless Gupta signed this document. Passers-by supported Nagendra, leading Gupta to sign the document and get his money back
82. The two maids wanted to buy the same pumpkin from the shop. Since there was only one pumpkin left, they began to quarrel. Their quarrel was fierce, causing the grocer to flee. Babu, who was nearby, watched the quarrel.
83. One of the maids said to the other, "You be my witness. She struck me." The other maid countered, "You've seen with your own eyes who struck whom. You are my witness. She has hit me so many times." After this, they went their ways.
84. The queens were furious and sent complaints to the king about the quarrel between their maids. Each queen wanted the king to support her maid. The king's message to Babu indicated he would have his head chopped off if he didn't speak in support of one of the queens. Babu was in a panic.
85. Nagendra advised Babu to behave as if he didn't understand anything when called to court, and to pretend to be insane. Nagendra said he would help Babu but charged a fee of five hundred rupees. Gupta paid the money.
86. Babu behaved by babbling and uttering nonsensical syllables when asked questions in the court. He didn't answer any of the questions posed by the king and his minister. This led to the king losing patience and driving Babu out of the courtroom. Babu was delighted with the success of the ruse.
87. Gupta was not pleased with his son's behaviour. He thought his son would have to feign madness or else the king would find out he was tricked. Gupta sent his son back to Nagendra for more wisdom to avoid trouble. The son followed Nagendra's advice to tell the story to the king when he was in a good mood.
88. The boy said he had plenty of wisdom to sell, especially to a king. He said his fee would be a lakh, a hundred thousand rupees. The king paid him, and the boy gave him a piece of paper with the advice "Think deeply before you do anything."
89. The king was delighted with the advice and made it his motto. He had it embroidered on his pillows and engraved on his cups and plates. This was so he wouldn't forget the advice. The king valued this wisdom greatly.
90. The minister and a queen conspired to get rid of the king and bribed the doctor to poison him. When the king read "Think deeply before you do anything" on the cup, he didn't suspect anything and lowered the cup. The doctor confessed due to guilt, and the king ordered the minister and queen to drink the poison. They were to be hanged, and the doctor was banished.

91. The king made Nagendra his minister. He also honoured Nagendra with wealth. This was after the king dealt with the minister, queen, and doctor who had plotted against him. Nagendra's wisdom had played a crucial role in the king's actions.

V.

92. Nagendra was orphaned and found himself without a job. He was clever and had learned many things by observing his father. One day, he had a brilliant idea. He went into town and hired the smallest shop. He put a placard that said, "Wisdom for Sale." All around him were merchants who had large shops selling various items. He patiently waited for customers despite initial ridicule.

93. A potful of wisdom refers to Nagendra's idea of selling "wisdom" in his shop. He placed a placard saying "Wisdom for Sale" and had a unique way of selling wisdom by quality, not weight. People found it amusing, but Nagendra's wisdom eventually proved valuable to those who sought it. His approach to selling wisdom was unconventional yet effective in its own way.

94. Babu thought the wisdom seller was selling a vegetable or something he could hold in his hand because he didn't know what "wisdom" was. He was a stupid boy according to the passage. Babu asked Nagendra what it would cost per kg. Nagendra said he doesn't sell wisdom by weight but by quality. Babu then put down a nickel and asked for a nickel's worth of wisdom. Nagendra wrote on a piece of paper, "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting." Babu kept it tied in his turban cloth.

95. Babu's father was furious when he found out what Babu had bought for a nickel. He screamed at his son, calling him a fool for paying a nickel for "nonsense." He said everyone knows you shouldn't stand and watch two people fighting. Then he went to Nagendra's shop and scolded him, accusing him of cheating Babu. Nagendra refused to give back the money unless Gupta signed a document saying Babu would never use his advice and would always stand and watch people fighting.

96. The piece of paper that Nagendra gave to Babu had the wisdom "It is not wise to stand and watch two people fighting." This was the nickel's worth of wisdom that Babu bought.

97. The situation got resolved when passers-by supported Nagendra. Gupta, Babu's father, ended up signing a document saying Babu would never use Nagendra's advice and would always stand and watch people fighting if he wanted his money back. Gupta was happy it was easy to undo his son's foolish bargain after signing the document and taking his money back.

98. The two maids were sent to the market by the two queens of the king. Both maids went to the same shop wanting to buy the same pumpkin. Since there was only one pumpkin available, they began to quarrel. Their quarrel escalated with abuses and fierce gestures, causing the grocer to flee. Babu, who was nearby, remembered his father's contract with Nagendra and went to watch the quarrel. The maids fought physically, tore each other's hair, and came to blows.

99. The maids reported the quarrel to their queens, adding colourful details. The queens were furious and sent word to Babu that he was the witness and if he didn't speak in support of one of them, he would

have his head chopped off. Babu was in a panic. His father was also in a panic when he heard about this. Babu's father decided to consult Nagendra, who sells wisdom, to get Babu out of the situation. Nagendra agreed to help for a fee of five hundred rupees. Nagendra advised them to pretend to be insane when called to court.

100. When the king called Babu as a witness, Babu was asked various questions by the king and his minister. However, Babu didn't answer any of the questions. Instead, he babbled and uttered nonsensical syllables. This behavior led the king to lose patience, and he drove Babu out of the courtroom. Babu was delighted with the success of this ruse. He told everyone about Nagendra's great wisdom. This made Nagendra's wisdom a buzzword in the marketplace.

101. Babu's experience with Nagendra's wisdom led to a successful outcome for him. By following Nagendra's advice to pretend to be insane in court, Babu avoided trouble with the king. Babu was happy with how things turned out. He spread the word about Nagendra's great wisdom. This resulted in Nagendra's wisdom becoming well-known in the marketplace. The story highlights the value of Nagendra's wisdom in tricky situations. Babu's father paid five hundred rupees for this valuable advice.

102. Gupta was worried because Babu was called to be a witness in a quarrel between two maids in the market. If Babu didn't speak in support of one of the queens, he would have his head chopped off. Gupta consulted Nagendra for wisdom to get Babu out of this tricky situation. Nagendra advised them to pretend Babu was insane when he went to court. Babu followed this advice and acted crazy in front of the king. The king lost patience and drove Babu out of the courtroom. Babu was delighted with the success of this ruse.

103. The king was intrigued by what he heard about Nagendra in the market. He sent for Babu and asked if Nagendra had any more wisdom to sell. Babu said Nagendra had plenty of wisdom to sell, especially to a king, for a lakh, a hundred thousand rupees. The king paid the amount, and Babu gave him a piece of paper with "Think deeply before you do anything" written on it. The king was delighted with this advice and made it his motto. He had it embroidered on his pillows and engraved on his cups and plates. The king wanted to remember this wisdom always.

104. Some months later, the king fell ill. The minister and one of the queens had been conspiring to get rid of the king. They bribed the doctor to poison the king's medicine. When the medicine was brought to the king, he lifted the golden cup to his lips and read the words engraved on it: "Think deeply before you do anything." The king thought about the medicine without suspecting anything and lowered the cup to look at it. The doctor felt nervous because his guilty conscience made him believe the king had guessed the medicine was poisoned. The doctor threw himself at the king's feet and confessed everything.

105. The king ordered the doctor to be arrested after the doctor confessed. He then sent for the minister and the queen and insisted they drink the poison in the cup. They fell at his feet and begged for mercy. The king ordered them to be hanged and banished the doctor from his kingdom. He made Nagendra his

minister and honoured him with wealth. This outcome showed the value of Nagendra's wisdom in saving the king from danger. The king's decision to make Nagendra his minister highlighted Nagendra's importance. The story ends with Nagendra being rewarded for his valuable wisdom

VI. 106.

- a. The farmer's conscience reminded him that the gold was not his, so he decided to return it.
- b. The story teaches us that honesty always brings respect, peace of mind, and rewards.

VII. 107

To
The Principal,
[Your School's Name],
[Place].

Date: [Write date here]

Subject: Request for Leave

Respected Sir/Madam,

I am a student of Class VIII, Section _____. I kindly request you to grant me leave from [start date] to [end date] as I have to attend my sister's marriage at home.

I assure you that I will complete all the pending classwork and homework after rejoining school.

I kindly request you to consider my application and grant me leave for the mentioned days.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently,
[Your Full Name]
Class VIII, Sec _____

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 2

LEISURE

I

1. A) W. H. Davies
2. C) Nature should be enjoyed
3. B) To stand and stare at nature
4. B) Skies at night full of stars
5. B) Rhyming couplets
6. A) life
7. D) have
8. A) full
9. D) No
10. A) We
11. B) like
12. A) and
13. B) Repetition
14. B) Simile
15. A) Hyperbole
16. C) Personification
17. B) Repetition

II. 18.

- a. Stare
- b. Cows
- c. Grass
- d. Night
- e. Dance
- f. Sure

III.

19. W. H. Davies
20. Importance of enjoying nature

- 21. Stare
- 22. Skies at night full of stars
- 23. Nuts
- 24. It is poor
- 25. Lyric poem in rhyming couplets
- 26. The simple joys of life
- 27. Observe and appreciate nature
- 28. Hurry and busyness

IV.

- 30. The poem was written by W. H. Davies. He was known as the “tramp poet” who loved nature.
- 31. The poet says life is poor without leisure. He urges people to take time to enjoy nature’s beauty.
- 32. “Stand and stare” means to pause and observe nature carefully. It shows the importance of slowing down in life.
- 33. Streams are compared to the night sky full of stars. This comparison shows nature’s beauty.
- 34. The poet criticizes the hurry and busyness of people. He says people miss simple joys of nature because they have no time.

V.

- 34. The poet says people have “no time to stand and stare” because they are too busy. Life has become rushed and full of work. People do not pause to admire beauty around them. Nature shows us trees, streams, animals, and stars. But humans ignore them in their hurry. The poet feels this makes life incomplete and dull.
- 35. The poet describes animals like cows and sheep as calm and peaceful. They have time to rest in the fields. They live close to nature and enjoy simple moments. In contrast, humans run from one task to another. People forget to relax and admire life. The poet suggests we can learn from animals.
- 36. The poem paints many beautiful images of nature. It speaks of streams sparkling in sunlight and stars shining at night. It also shows squirrels hiding food in grass. The faces of children are described as simple and innocent. These small pictures of life give joy to the heart. They remind us of the beauty around us.
- 37. The poet says life is poor without leisure because we miss happiness. Work alone cannot give peace or joy. Leisure allows us to enjoy little things in nature. Without it, life becomes empty and meaningless. Simple joys like watching trees, stars, or children are lost. This makes our life incomplete.
- 38. The poet compares children’s faces to natural beauty. He says children’s innocent smiles are pure and refreshing. Just like nature, they bring peace to the mind. But busy people fail to notice these joys. In ignoring children’s innocence, they miss real happiness. The poet wants us to value such moments.

39. The poet advises people to slow down. We must take time to enjoy the beauty of the world. Life should not be only about work and wealth. Nature offers many simple joys. Leisure refreshes the soul and makes life meaningful. Without it, life becomes poor and wasted.

40. The central idea of the poem is that life should have balance. Work is necessary, but leisure is equally important. If we rush all the time, we lose real happiness. Nature's beauty and small joys give us peace. Leisure helps us to live fully. The poem teaches us to make time for rest.

41. The poem teaches us to appreciate leisure and nature. We should not waste life only on duties and worries. Happiness lies in simple things like stars, streams, animals, and children. Taking time for them makes life rich. Without leisure, even success feels empty. The lesson is to live slowly and enjoy life.

VI.

42. Life is described as "poor" if it is full of care. The poet means that a busy life without leisure is meaningless. People get trapped in constant work and forget to enjoy nature. They live like machines without rest. Such a life loses its charm and beauty. That is why the poet compares it to a poor life.

43. According to the poet, we have no time to "stand and stare." He says people are too busy to pause and look at the world around them. They do not notice nature's beauty or daily wonders. Work and worries keep them occupied. This makes life dull. The poet urges us to find time to stand still and enjoy life.

44. The poet mentions standing beneath the boughs of trees. He says people do not have time to enjoy this simple act. Watching trees gives peace and joy. But busy lives stop us from noticing such beauty. Nature offers shade and comfort under trees. Missing it makes life incomplete.

45. The poet compares humans with animals like sheep and cows. These animals stand calmly in fields and enjoy their surroundings. They spend time in peace and leisure. Humans, however, run after work and forget such joys. The comparison shows how animals seem wiser in leisure. It teaches us to slow down.

46. The poet describes streams full of beauty. He says they sparkle and shine in the sunlight. These streams bring peace and joy when observed. But people are too busy to look at them. The poet feels sad that such wonders are ignored. Leisure is needed to enjoy these scenes.

47. The poet talks about stars in the night sky. He says they are bright and shining with beauty. Stars remind us of peace and mystery in the universe. But people forget to admire them. Their busyness takes away this simple happiness. The poet wants us to have time to watch stars.

48. The poet also mentions squirrels. He says they hide their food in the grass. This small action is a part of nature's charm. People who are too busy fail to notice such things. The poet shows that even tiny acts of animals have beauty. Leisure helps us see them.

49. Squirrels represent the little joys of life. Watching them play or hide food is refreshing. The poet says we ignore these joys because of our rush. If we had leisure, we would enjoy such moments. They bring smiles and wonder to life. Missing them makes life dull.

50. The poet says we do not have time to look at people's faces. Human expressions carry emotions and beauty. But busyness makes us ignore them. We rush past without noticing others. Leisure would allow us to connect with people. It adds meaning to relationships.
51. The poet describes beauty in a woman's smile. He says her smile can enrich our hearts. But people have no time to notice it. They are caught up in worries and work. This makes life poor and empty. Leisure helps us enjoy the beauty of human expressions.
52. The poet calls life "poor" when there is no leisure. Without time to rest and observe, life becomes dry. Simple joys are ignored, and happiness is lost. People may gain wealth but miss peace. Leisure gives richness to life. Without it, life has no true value.
53. The final message of the poem is about having no time. The poet repeats that a busy life is meaningless. Work without leisure is empty. True happiness lies in noticing nature and people. Leisure fills life with joy and calmness. The poem ends with a warning against losing leisure.
54. The most important line is: "What is this life if, full of care, / We have no time to stand and stare." These lines highlight the poem's central idea. They show the importance of leisure. The poet reminds us that life is wasted without free time. These lines are often quoted in exams. They capture the heart of the poem.
55. The poet contrasts humans and animals clearly. Animals like sheep and cows spend time calmly. They enjoy nature without rushing. Humans, however, keep working nonstop. They forget to pause and observe beauty. This makes them poorer than animals in joy.
56. The tone of the poet is thoughtful and slightly sad. He feels disappointed that people waste life in hurry. His words are gentle but full of warning. He reminds us about the value of leisure. The tone is also reflective, making us think. It carries both sadness and advice.
57. The poem begins with a question: "What is this life if, full of care, / We have no time to stand and stare?" It ends with the same idea. The beginning and ending highlight life's emptiness without leisure. The repetition makes the message strong. It shows how serious the poet feels. The whole poem revolves around this theme.
58. The most quoted lines are the opening ones: "What is this life if, full of care, / We have no time to stand and stare." These are memorable and easy to recall. They sum up the poem's message. They are often used in exams as references. They reflect the poet's deep concern. That is why they are famous.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 3

BEFORE THE MATCH

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete sentences. Choose the most appropriate one (easy).

- 1) B. Mani often stopped the ball with his head.
- 2) B. He did not want to be prosecuted.
- 3) C. As he was the state of the team he could take the wicket.
- 4) D. He wanted to escape from the drill practice.
- 5) C. He wanted to make sir believe that he was in a terrible state of health.
- 6) B. Swami and Friends
- 7) C. Pink
- 8) B. Red

II. Analogy. (Average)

Compare the relationship between the first pair and complete the second pair.

- 9) Two weeks
- 10) Adjective
- 11) Halves
- 12) Kept
- 13) Best

III. Do as directed.

- 14)
 - A) Aren't you?
 - B) Did I?
- 15)
 - A) Who was steady if unimpressive?
 - B) When was the match to be played?
- 16)
 - A) The doctor said that it was all well but he should be prosecuted if he had given him any such a certificate.
 - B) Swami said that he was beginning to feel late that he had delirium.

IV. Read extract and answer the questions.

17) A.

- a) Swaminathan is the speaker
- b) He was grateful to Rajam, the captain of the team.
- c) Rajam suggested that Swami get the permission of his headmaster.

B.

- a) The doctor
- b) Swaminathan
- c) Because Swami is going to play the cricket match.

V. Answer the following.

- 19. Swami was given the name Tate of the team because after the famous English fast bowler Maurice Tate.
- 20. The state of excitement, when you cannot think or speak clearly is usually caused by a fever.
- 21. Shri Krishna dispensary.
- 22. Young men's union
- 23. To get the doctor certificate
- 24. Mani, Swaminathan and Rajam

VI. Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences.

- 25. Rajam felt confident that his team could crash the YMU. He himself could be dependent upon not to let down the team. Even Mani often stopped the ball with his head. So Rajam lost all peace of mind.
- 26. Swaminathan did not take off his coat and cap. So that drill master stopped before him and looked him up and down and scolded Swaminathan to remove his cap and coat. Swaminathan said that he was in a terrible state of health and couldn't attend the drill today. So the drill master was dogging at him.
- 27. Swaminathan told the doctor that next week they have to play a match against YMU. And he must have some practice. But there is a drill class, scouting every evening. So he requested the doctor to give him a medical certificate.
- 28. The doctor examined Swaminathan tongue and tapped his chest and declared him to be in the Pink of health. The doctor said it was all very well but he should be prosecuted if he had given him any such certificate. So the doctor refused to give a certificate to Swaminathan.
- 29. Swami could not attend the practice in the evening because every evening there is a drill class, scouting and other dirty periods.

VII. Answer the following in 5 to 6 sentences each.

30. Swaminathan had not taken off his coat and cap during the drill class. The drill master stopped before him and looked him up and down and passed on muttering. Swaminathan convinced him by telling that he had a terrible state of health. He couldn't attend the drill and he would die if he had done the drill. The drill master was dogging him and he asked what the matter was with him. He said the whole last night he had a delirium. The drill master was turned by his piece of news. Swaminathan said that his doctor said not to attend the drill class for a week. But the drill master said he didn't believe a word and he told him to go out. This was the conversation between Swami Nathan and the drill master.

31. Swaminathan went to the doctor to get the doctor certificate in order to escape from the drill practice every evening. But the doctor tested him and he said he was in the Pink of health and he can't give the medical certificate. He should be prosecuted if he had given such a certificate. But the doctor said he would request the headmaster to leave him after 4:30. So Swaminathan felt very kind towards the doctor.

32. Swaminathan made a plan to get an exemption from the drill for a week as he wanted to practice for the cricket match. His plan was to take a medical certificate from the doctor so that he can go to the practice every evening.

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 3

AFTER APPLE PICKING

I. Four alternative are given for each of the following questions incomplete statements. Choose the correct alternative and fill in the blanks. (easy)

- 1) A. American
- 2) C. 1914
- 3) C. While looking through a sheet of ice.
- 4) D. An essence in the winter air
- 5) D. All the above
- 6) B. The scent of apples.
- 7) C. He is tired
- 8) A, Late autumn or early winter
- 9) B. A dream the speaker has after picking apples all day.
- 10) A. The ones that fall to the ground.
- 11) C. Weary from life
- 12) A. How does a person deal with many hopes and wishes and experiences?

II.13. Identify the figure of speech. (easy)

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Metaphor
- c. Metaphor
- d. Personification
- e. Alliteration
- f. Alliteration

III. 14. Give one word for the following. (easy)

- a. Barrel
- b. Cider
- c. Cellar
- d. Spiked
- e. Woodchuck
- f. Fleck

IV. One mark questions. (easy)

- 15. The poet of the poem is Robert Frost.
- 16. The fruit mentioned is the apple.
- 17. The season of autumn is described in the poem.
- 18. The speaker is tired of picking apples.
- 19. The poet mentions a ladder.
- 20. The ladder points toward heaven.
- 21. The speaker feels drowsy from the scent of apples.
- 22. The apples appear magnified through the sheet of ice.
- 23. The speaker longs for deep sleep.
- 24. The speaker describes it as "overtired of the harvest."
- 25. A barrel is lying beside the apple tree.
- 26. The grass is described as being covered with fallen apples.
- 27. The speaker dreams of apples.
- 28. They fall to the ground and are wasted.
- 29. The poet compares it with a woodchuck's sleep.
- 30. Winter follows after apple-picking.
- 31. The poem is mainly about human effort, hard work, and weariness.
- 32. It suggests death or long rest.

33. The apple harvest symbolizes human achievements and duties.
34. The speaker wonders whether it is human sleep or long sleep like death.
35. The speaker climbed ladder to pick the Apple.
36. No. because he could not pick all the apples from the tree.
37. In the poem Apple stands for greediness.

V. Two Marks Questions. (average)

38. The speaker feels very tired and drowsy after apple picking. He expresses a longing for rest and sleep after the day's hard work.
39. The ladder pointing toward heaven suggests high effort and aspiration. It also symbolizes human desire to reach higher goals in life.
40. The unpicked apples are left hanging on the tree or fall on the ground. These apples are wasted and become a symbol of unfulfilled tasks.
41. The essence of winter sleep refers to the long rest in winter. It also symbolizes the eternal rest of death.
42. The barrel is partly filled with apples, showing incomplete work. It represents the unending nature of human duties.
43. The speaker dreams of apples, which shows his deep involvement in work. Even in sleep, his mind is occupied with his labour.
44. The poet describes seeing apples magnified through a sheet of ice. This shows a blurred, dream-like vision.
45. The speaker compares his sleep with that of a woodchuck. It suggests deep hibernation or death-like rest.
46. The poem conveys themes of hard work, human limitation, and the approach of death. It reflects on the cycle of life and rest after toil.
47. The speaker feels overtired because apple picking has exhausted his body. He has worked beyond his strength and longs for rest.
48. Nature plays a central role in the poem by showing the season of autumn. It mirrors human life, work, and the coming of rest.
49. Apple picking is used as a metaphor for human efforts and responsibilities. Just as apples are harvested, humans gather achievements but also face tiredness and rest.

VI. Answer the following in 6 to 7 sentences each. (difficult)

50. The poem 'After Apple-picking' is written in the first person; the speaker is someone who has worked long and hard but is now on the verge of being overwhelmed by fatigue and the depth of the experience of picking apples. The details of his activity are recalled in contemplating the dream he expects to have.

The poem is filled with images drawn from the speaker's experience with the pastoral world; the events he remembers all took place on a farm, specifically in an apple orchard. He has climbed a ladder to pick apples; even when he has finished, he can almost feel the rungs of the ladder beneath his feet. The smell of the apples is pervasive, and he can still hear the sound of the wagons carrying loads of apples into the barn.

Frost intends to evoke a mood of hesitation and drowsiness, as if the speaker were about to drop off to sleep and is no longer fully in control of his thoughts. He does this in the framework of apple-picking. Thus the title is highly appropriate.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 4

ANANDI BAI - AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I.

1. (B) doctor
2. (D) Kalyana
3. (D) husband
4. (D) son
5. (A) 9
6. (B) to become a doctor
7. (C) Pennsylvania
8. (B) America
9. (A) Yamuna Joshi
10. (A) Tuberculosis

II.

11. Anandi Bai was India's first female doctor.
12. Anandi Bai studied medicine in America.
13. Anandi Bai's husband's name was Gopalrao Joshi.
14. An 'Autobiography' is the story of a person's life written by the person himself.
15. Anandi Bai studied medicine in Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
16. Anandi Bai faced social opposition and criticism while going abroad.
17. Biography is the story of a person's life written by somebody else.
18. Mrs Carpenter Mavashi
19. The disease of tuberculosis caused Anandi Bai's death.

20. Anand Bai stayed in Pune for Ayurvedic treatment towards the end of her life.

III.

21. Anandi Bai was the first Indian woman to become a doctor. She is remembered for her courage, determination and for breaking societal norms to pursue higher education in medicine.
22. Anandi Bai faced social opposition, health issues, financial problems and cultural restrictions. Despite all these, she pursued her dream and went to America to study medicine.
23. Anandi's husband Gopalrao Joshi was progressive and strongly supported her education. He encouraged her to study and even arranged for her to go abroad for medical studies.
24. Many people criticized and opposed her decision, as it was against the traditional norms for women to travel alone or study, especially in a foreign country. They believed that crossing the ocean is an evil thing.
25. Anandibai lost her child due to the lack of proper medical care. This incident deeply affected her and motivated her to become a doctor to help other women receive proper medical treatment.
26. Anandibai Joshi was the first Indian woman to receive a degree in western medicine. She pursued medical education despite strong social stigma, religious opposition and public criticism. Her aim was to serve Indian women, many of whom were denied medical care from male doctors due to cultural norms.
27. Anandibai faced numerous difficulties in pursuing her education. Women's education, especially in higher studies was generally frowned upon. Many believed that crossing the seas was against religious and social norms and will lead to social exclusion.

IV.

28. Anandibai suffered from poor health throughout her time in U.S. She was not physically strong. Anandibai was affected by tuberculosis, a serious and often fatal disease at that time. T.B affected her lungs and she suffered from coughing, fever, chest pain and weight loss. Despite these health problems she completed her medical degree in 1886. Her health did not recover and she died of tuberculosis at the age of 21 just one year after her graduation.
29. Anandibai's life conveys a powerful and timeless message to today's youth. She broke barriers in a time when women had very few rights. Her dedication to education and service to others is an inspiration for youth to strive for excellence and contribute to society. She teaches us to never give up on our dreams, no matter how difficult the path may seem. Anandibai treated education not just as personal advancement, but as a way to serve others especially women who lacked access to proper medical care. Anandibai's life is a call to action for today's youth: to dream bigger, rise stronger, study harder and serve despite no matter the obstacles.
30. Anandibai Joshi's journey was not just personal; it was a symbol of the larger struggle for women's rights and education in India. Her achievement opened doors for other Indian women to pursue education and professional careers. She showed that with determination, even the strictest societal norms could be challenged. Her legacy inspires countless people to this day.

VI. 31.

- (a) a
- (b). an
- (c). an
- (d). the
- (e). a
- (f). the

B) 32. (a). my

- (b). her
- (c). we
- (d). us
- (e). me
- (f). you

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 4

PALANQUIN BEARERS

I.

- 1. (A) Proud
- 2. (C) Grace and beauty
- 3. (B) A bird
- 4. (C) Smile
- 5. (C) Carry

VII.

- 6. Sarojini Naidu
- 7. The palanquin bearers feel joyful while carrying the bird.
- 8. The palanquin bearers sing gentle and respectful song.
- 9. The palanquin bearers carry the bride gently and carefully.
- 10. The tone of the poem is joyful, respectful and celebratory.

VIII.

- 11. The palanquin bearers carry the bride carefully because she is precious and delicate like a flower. They

consider it like an honour and joy to carry her.

12. The poet compares the bride to a flower, a bird, a pearl, a star and a tear all soft, beautiful and precious things.
13. The bride is described as a pearl on a string to highlight her beauty, value and delicate nature. It also symbolizes that she is an ornament of grace.
14. The palanquin bearers express joy and pride. They sing while carrying the bride, they take great pleasure and feel honored in their task.
15. Just like a flower sways gently in the breeze, the bride is carried delicately and treated with great care. A star symbolizes something precious, radiant and celestial.

IX.

16. The palanquin bearers show great care and respect for the bride by carrying her gently and joyfully. They describe her as “light as a laugh” and “delicate as a flower.” Showing how tenderly they treat her. They carry the bride very gently and carefully. They do not complain about the hardwork. They are proud of their task, singing and gliding smoothly to avoid disturbing her.
17. The poet uses vivid imagery to help readers imagine in the scene. Phrases like “swaying like a flower,” “floating like a laugh,” and “gliding like a river,” paint a picture of elegance and smooth motion. This imagery creates a sense of grace and reverence for the bride and elevates the importance of the palanquin bearers life.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 5

A LESSON FROM NAKUL

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. C) Lame
2. D) Akash
3. C) Commitment
4. B) Annual day
5. A) Mr.Varghese
6. A) Maths
7. C) the problems took more time than he expected
8. D) He had either written his name or his roll number.
9. A) spoil other people’s happiness with his or her gloomy, pessimistic attitude
10. A) Nakul
11. D) he was always cheerful in the face of difficulties

12. B) Akash's cheerful, positive outlook had influenced his own way of thinking

- 13. C) in spite of his disability he was always cheerful
- 14. C) positive
- 15. D) he realized that others in the world are worse off than him
- 16. A) struggle

II. 17. Use these idioms in sentences of your own:

- a. on behalf of (in favour of)

Answer: Our Principal thanked the Chief Guest on behalf of the school.

- b. at the mercy of (with kindness)

Answer: We are at the mercy of nature.

- c. at home (comfortable)

Answer: Suresh felt always at home in his friend's house.

- d. to keep in the dark (not to be in the knowledge of) They have kept me in the dark, I don't know what their decision is.

- e. part and parcel (integral part)

Answer: Teaching computer and music is a part and parcel of our curriculum.

- f. ups and downs (difficulties)

Answer: They have gone through many ups and downs in life.

- g. to spread like wild fire (spread very fast)

Answer: The news of Mahatma Gandhiji's death spread like wild fire throughout the nation.

- h. by hook or by crook (at any cost)

Answer: He wanted to get a job by hook or crook.

III. 18. Fill in the blanks with suitable idioms given in the box. Make the necessary changes: Answer:

- a. abide by
- b. apple of
- c. backed out
- d. carried out
- e. came across
- f. call a spade a spade
- g. cries over spilt milk
- h. getting rid of
- i. give up
- j. pulled through.

IV. 19. Underline the idioms

- a. Sorry guys I have to hit the hay now.
- b. All my plans are up in the air I need to figure it out.
- c. Mathematics is like a piece of cake to some.
- d. The youngest son was the apple of the mother's eye.
- e. The man of actions never gives up.
- f. Raghu beats around the bush he never talks sense.
- g. A leader will not bite his tongue anywhere.
- h. In time of injustice done, one should not keep his tongue tied.
- i. It is a waste of time to cry over spilt milk.
- j. I wanted to surprise my friend my brother let the cat out.
- k. keep everything in black and white.
- l. Two friends broke ice after many years of meeting in a party.
- m. A student should not have a cold feet attitude towards learning.
- n. The bower was fit as fiddle..
- o. The Tribal's live at the mercy of the Nature.
- p. I feel at home with my peer groups.
- q. Ambedkar spoke on behalf of the depressed classes..
- r. The truth cannot be kept in the dark for long.
- s. Joys and sorrows are the part and parcel of the human life

VI. 20. Antonyms.

- a. discourage
- b. pessimistic
- c. disagree
- d. unable
- e. friend
- f. humble
- g. cowardly
- h. Cheerful
- i. Enthusiastic
- j. pleasant

VI. Answer in a sentence each:

21. The narrator (student/observer).
22. He was physically challenged (had a disability).
23. The English teacher (name if mentioned in textbook).
24. In his school (specific name if given in text).
25. Because of his disability and slowness.
26. His patience/perseverance/hard work.
27. He remained calm and patient.
28. To face difficulties with courage.
29. Persevering / Courageous / Patient.
30. Equality, kindness, respect for differently-abled people.

VII. Answer in two or three sentences each:

31. Nakul was differently-abled but determined and hardworking.
32. He studied sincerely and never gave up despite difficulties.
33. In the beginning, the teacher scolded and discouraged him.
34. By showing patience and never giving up on studies.
35. Because he realized Nakul had more courage and strength than himself.
36. Patience and determination.
37. He became kinder and supportive.
38. It shows success comes through courage and effort.
39. Because Nakul himself teaches an important life value.
40. To respect, support, and treat them equally.

VIII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences:

41. Nakul is shown as a humble, polite, and disciplined boy. He is respectful towards elders, obedient to his teachers, and caring towards his friends. Nakul is also hardworking and sincere, doing every task with dedication. Though he belongs to a simple background, his good manners, honesty, and noble values make him stand out. His character teaches that true worth is measured by conduct and character, not by wealth or position.
42. Nakul faces difficulties in life with courage, patience, and determination. He does not complain about his problems but accepts them calmly. With hard work, honesty, and positive attitude, he overcomes challenges. Nakul's strength lies in his simplicity, discipline, and strong values, which help him to face life's hardships bravely.

43. Nakul is a role model for his classmates because of his good behaviour, honesty, and simplicity. He is obedient to teachers, respectful to elders, and helpful to friends. He faces difficulties in life with courage and patience without ever complaining. His discipline, sincerity, and noble values inspire others to follow him. Thus, Nakul becomes an example of how true greatness comes from character, not wealth or status.

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 5

MODERN MACHINERY

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. D) Rudyard Kipling
2. A) machines
3. B) Power
4. C) metals are taken from the ore-bed and the mine
5. A) twenty-four hours
6. D) understand a lie
7. A) It results in the death of the person.
8. C) man's brain
9. A) machines
10. D) they are not built to comprehend a lie
11. C) think
12. A) machines
13. B) ability to speak

II. 14. Figure of speech:

- a. She is beautiful like a rose _____Simile
- b. He is a shining star _____metaphor
- c. The wind whispered through the trees _____Personification
- d. I am so hungry, I could eat a horse _____Hyperbole
- e. Blasting fire _____Idiom
- f. She sells seashells on the seashore _____Alliteration

III. 15. Read and identify the figure of speech:

a. The thief was as sly as a fox. – **Simile**

- b. Upon explanation, the concept was as clear as crystal to Rahul. – **Simile**
- c. The soldier jumped on the enemies like a hungry lion. – **Simile**
- d. The camel is the ship of the desert. – **Metaphor**
- e. The dentist had a severe toothache. – **Irony**
- f. Mr. Sharma thought the sweets were calling him. – **Personification**
- g. It seemed that the sky was going to cry the entire night. – **Personification**
- h. I would forgive you when pigs fly. – **Hyperbole**
- i. Man proposes; God disposes. – **Antithesis**
- j. What a piece of work is, man! – **Exclamation**
- k. Death touched Miss David with its icy fingers. – **Personification**
- l. Sheldon is a walking dictionary. – **Metaphor**
- m. The sausages tasted awfully good. – **Oxymoron**
- n. Sheena was as proud as a peacock. – **Simile**
- o. It has been raining cats and dogs for hours. – **Idiom**

IV. 16. Give the antonyms of:

- a. ancient
- b. emerge
- c. show
- d. condemn
- e. hell

V. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each:

- 17. Rudyard Kipling
- 18. Dependence on and usefulness of machines.
- 19. Locomotive / Engine / Pump (any one).
- 20. Human life is dependent on machines.
- 21. They save time, energy, and do heavy work.
- 22. Wisdom, feelings, emotions.
- 23. They make life comfortable.
- 24. Because misuse can cause destruction/war.
- 25. “Mechanical.”
- 26. Machines are useful but should be used wisely.

VI. Answer the following question in three to four sentences each:

27. They reduce manual labour, save time, and do heavy work.
28. Man is the master, machines are servants.
29. Any two lines (e.g., “They will run your errands... they will never complain”).
30. They follow instructions without error.
31. Misuse leads to destruction like wars and accidents.
32. Useful in work, but dangerous when misused.
33. They obey without question and don’t complain.
34. They can’t think independently.
35. No, because they have no feelings or wisdom.
36. When wrongly used in war, accidents, or neglect.

VII. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences each:

37. Poem explains uses and dangers of machines. They are helpful but lack wisdom. The poet highlights the importance and power of machines in human life. He explains that machines are created by man and act as faithful servants. They perform difficult task quickly, save time and energy and never complain. However they lack wisdom, emotions and judgement. Kipling reminds us that though machines are very useful, they can also become dangerous if misused. The central idea of the poem is that man should remain the master and use machines wisely for progress, not destruction.
38. Machines like engines and locomotives help in fast transport of people and goods. Pumps and turbines supply water and generate electricity. Machines in factories produce goods on large scale helping in the progress of industries. thus, machines contribute greatly to human progress by improving comfort speed and productivity.
39. The message is: use machines wisely; man should control machines, not vice versa. Man should remain the master of machines and use them wisely for the good of society.
40. Machines follow orders; man creates and directs them. Machines cannot work on their own, they only follow the commands given to them. This makes man master, because he decides how and where machines should be used. Machines are the servants because they faithfully carry out tasks without question or complaint. The idea highlights that while machines are powerful and useful, they must always remain under human control.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 6

THE MODEL MILLIONAIRE

I.

1. a) B, A word made by joining two or more words
b) B. sunshine
c) C. Hyphenated compound
2.
a) B. Note+ Book
b) C. A word added at the end of a word
c) B. Un-
3.
a) D. disagree
b) B. sub
c) B, A Letter or group of letters added to the end of a word.
4.
a) A. -er
b) C. -ful
c) D.-hood
5.
a) B. Words that sound or are spelt the same but have different meanings
b) B. Write - Right
c) A. An animal / a sports equipment
6.
a) D. Good / Great
b) C. A painter and Hughie's friend
c) D. He received a cheque for ten thousand pounds

II.

7. a) slight b) extremely bad or serious c) one who plunders at sea
8. a) mark b) stone c) breaker
9. a) dishonour b) unwanted c) disagree
10. a) foolish b) hopeful c) brownish

III.

11. a) pink b) grey c) white
12. a) Hughie Erskine b) Laura Merton c) Barron Hausberg

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

- 13.a. Alan Trevor was a clever painter and a friend of Hughie.
b. He was poor and had no job.
c. Hughie gave the old beggar man a sovereign.
- 14.a. The colonel, Laura's father, demanded that Hughie get 10,000 pounds of his own if he wanted to marry his daughter.
b. Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe.
c. Laura Merton was the daughter of a retired Colonel and the lady love of Hughie.
- 15.a. Hughie failed miserably at every job that he took up, probably being frustrated, he gave up working.
b. One sovereign
- 16.a. Mr. Gustav Naudin was the messenger of Baron Hausberg
b. 10,000 pounds.

V. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

- 17.a. Hughie felt that the model should get a share of the amount that Alan got for the painting. This was because he felt that even the model worked equally hard as the artist.
b. Alan Trevor was a clever painter with a red beard. He was a friend of Hughie. It was at Alan's studio that Hughie met an old beggar man, which changed his destiny.
- 18.a. Hughie couldn't marry Laura immediately because her father insisted that Hughie must have at least ten thousand pounds before marrying her.
b. The old beggar -man whom Hughie met at Alan Trevor's Studio was posing as a model for Alan Trevor. He had a brown ragged coat over his shoulder, and his shoes were patched and well worn. He leaned on a stick with one hand, and on the other hand, he held a begging bowl.
- 19.a. Hughie Erskine was a good-looking man who was liked and admired by both men and women. He was kind, but not clever and did not have sufficient money. He constantly changed jobs and did everything possible to earn a decent living but in vain.
b. Baron Hausberg was one of the richest men of Europe. He could buy the whole of London the next day and would never miss his money. He had a house in every capital and ate off Gold plates. He could even prevent Russia going to war when he chose.

20. a. Hughie worked on the stock exchange for six months as a tea merchant for over six months and sold sherry. Probably, not being clever, he could not succeed in any of the jobs. Therefore, he constantly changed jobs.

b. The Baron was a good friend of Alan Trevor as well as a good patron for he bought all the pictures and other things from Alan.

21. a. Hughie felt sorry for the beggar's condition and gave him a sovereign (a gold coin), even though he himself was poor.

b. Alan Trevor told Hughie the old beggar man, had taken a liking for him, and had enquired about Hughie in detail

22. a. The old beggar man looked so lonely and sad that Hughie felt sorry for him. Therefore, he gave him a sovereign, the only coin he had because he felt that the beggar needed it more than him.

b. Hughie Erskine was a good-looking and kind-hearted young man. However, he was poor and had no regular income, which made it difficult for him to marry the girl he loved.

23. a. The Baron sent Hughie a cheque for ten thousand pounds as a wedding gift, rewarding him for his generosity and kindness.

b. The story teaches that true generosity and kindness are always rewarded, and that appearances can be deceptive.

VI. Rewrite as directed:

24. a. trip: I tripped on my brother's foot.

We went on a long trip to Ooty.

b. stamp: The naughty boy stamped the dog tail.

There was a rare stamp on the envelope.

c. plant : He planted a few mango saplings in his garden.

This plant will flower only in the month of June.

d. right : we should fight for our rights.

The book is right in front of you.

25. a. 200 pounds were given to Hughie by his aunt/ Hughie was given 200 pounds by his old aunt.

b. His paintings were bought by many.

26. a. Hughie asked how much a model got for a sitting.

b. The Baron said that he would give him a million pounds for his kindness.

c. The old man said that he was a millionaire.

d. Hughie whispered that it was a wonderful model.

VII. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.

27. Hughie Erskine was a handsome, good-natured, and kind-hearted young man. Although he had no steady job or income, he was generous and caring. His kindness was shown when he gave a sovereign to the old beggar, not knowing he was actually a rich man in disguise. Hughie's good heart ultimately brought him happiness and success.

28. The richest man referred to here is Baron Hausberg. He is described as 'one of the richest men in Europe who could buy London The next Day and would never miss his money. He owned a house in every capital, ate off Gold plates and could even prevent Russia going to war when he chose.

29. Hughie Erskine was a young man of noble birth but was financially struggling. He had no steady income and was relying on the small inheritance he had left from his family. Despite his situation, Hughie was in love with Laura Merton, but he couldn't marry her because he lacked the money to provide her with a comfortable life. He felt embarrassed and frustrated by his inability to marry the woman he loved due to his financial troubles.

30. The old man, whom Hughie had helped by giving him a gold coin, turned out to be a wealthy millionaire named Baron Hausberg. As a gesture of gratitude for Hughie's kindness, the Baron decided to reward him by leaving him a large sum of money. Hughie received one million pounds as a reward, which he could now use to marry Laura Merton. The reward was an unexpected and generous gesture, showing that good deeds are sometimes repaid in the most surprising ways.

31. The Baron, who was actually the beggar model in Alan Trevor's studio, rewarded Hughie by sending him a cheque for ten thousand pounds. He did this because he was deeply impressed by Hughie's kind gesture of giving money despite being poor himself. The Baron's reward enabled Hughie to marry Laura, the girl he loved.

32. Hughie was shocked and astonished when he discovered that the old man he had helped was a millionaire, Baron Hausberg. He had never imagined that his simple act of kindness would lead to such a remarkable reward. Hughie couldn't believe it at first, as he had no idea that the old man was wealthy. He was overjoyed and deeply grateful when he learned that the Baron had left him one million pounds.

VIII. Explain with reference to context.

33.a) "Come to me my boy when you have got 10,000 pounds of your own."

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. The retired colonel, father of Laura Merton said the above sentence to Hughie. Hughie had got 10,000 pounds to fulfil the condition laid down by the colonel if he wanted to get married to his daughter.

b. "That old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe."

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. This line is said by Alan Trevor to Hughie. The richest man referred to here is Baron Hausberg. He is described as one of the richest men in Europe who

could buy London the next day and would never miss his money. He owned a house in every capital, ate off gold plates and could even prevent Russia going to war when he chose.

34.a. “How much does a model get for sitting?”

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. This line is said by Hughie to Alan Trevor. Hughie felt that the model should get a share of the amount that Alan got for the painting. This was because he felt that even the model worked equally hard as the artist.

b. “How miserable he looks.”

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. This line is said by Hughie to Alan Trevor. The old beggar man looked so lonely and sad that Hughie felt sorry for him. Therefore, he gave him a sovereign, the only coin he had because he felt that the beggar needed it more than him.

35. “He’ll invest you sovereign for you Hughie.”

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. This line is said by Alan Trevor to Hughie. Hughie gave him a sovereign, not realising that the beggar man was actually Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe. He would probably invest the sovereign for Hughie in a bank and pay him the interest every six months.

36. “A wedding present to Hughie Erskine and Laura Merton, from an old beggar.”

This line is taken from the lesson, the model millionaire. This line is said by Baron Hausberg. Baron Hausberg presented Hughie with a cheque of 10,000 pounds as a wedding gift. This gift enabled Hughie to fulfill the demands of the colonel and Laura Merton.

IX.

37. One morning Hughie was on his way to meet Laura Marton. He decided to visit his friend, Trevor, a painter, who lived nearby when Hughie went to Trevor Studio. He was finishing the full size portrait of a beggar man. The beggar was standing on a platform. He was an old man, bent and wrinkled with a piteous look on his face over his shoulder. He had a ragged brown coat, all torn and dirty. His thick boots were patched and well worn. He was leaning on a rough stick with one hand, and in the other he held out a hat for money. Hughie took pity on the beggar and gave him a sovereign, the old beggar, smiled and thanked him. Later Hughie went to see Laura. That night he met Trevor at the Palett club. Trevor told him the old model asked him about Hughie and he had to tell him everything about Hughie. When Hughie asks Trevor, why he had told the old man everything about him, Trevor informs him that the old man was one of the richest men in Europe and had hired him to paint a portrait of himself as an old beggar, and that his name was Baron Hausberg. Hughie is surprised and tells Trevor that he had given the beggar a sovereign out of pity. The next morning, the messenger of Baron Hausberg handed Hughie a sealed letter when Hughie opened the envelope he found a cheque for 10,000 pounds as a wedding present from the Baron. Thus Hughie was able to marry Laura Merton.

38. Hughie Erskine was a good-looking young man. He was in love with Laura Marton, and wished to marry her. But he was not clever and had no money. He lived on 200 pounds a year, given to him by an old aunt. Laura's father, a colonel, agreed to let him marry Laura when he had earned 10,000 pounds. One day on his way to meet Laura, he decided to meet his friend Alan Trevor, an artist. There he found Trevor painting an old beggar. The pitiful state of the old beggar prompted Hughie to offer him a sovereign. Later that night he met Alan Trevor at the pallet club and learned that the poor beggar was one of the richest men in Europe. Alan told him that he had informed the old man all about Hughie, as he seemed very interested in him. The next morning, a messenger from the Baron gave a sealed envelope to Hughie. When he opened the envelope, he found a cheque for 10,000 dollars as a wedding present from the old beggar, Baron Hausberg. One can imagine how funny it is to offer a sovereign to a millionaire.

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 6 **IMAGINATION**

I.

1. a) B. Gorge Bernard Shaw
b) B, in the land of ice and snow

c) C . The poet's imagination was full of excitement and vivid images
2. a) B. imagination and reading help us escape the hardships of real life
b) C. both
c) A . Book – Look
3. a) B. AABB
b) C. To make it musical and easy to remember
c) B. A pirate and a cowboy
4. a) C. Reading Books
b) B. In the land of ice and snow
c) C. Jules Verne
5. a) C. Huckleberry Finn
b) C. Adventure
c) C. Wonderful and heroic deeds
6. a) B. His imagination became stronger
b) B. Mysterious and unknown things
c) B. Power of imagination and childhood dreams

II.

- 7. Grind
- 8. Huckleberry Finn
- 9. Inhabitants
- 10. Moon

III.

- 11. Alliteration
- 12. Alliteration
- 13. Metaphor
- 14. Personification

IV.

- 15. a. The Eskimos live in the cold Arctic region. They live in houses made of ice called igloo.
 - b. Dr. Livingstone was his guide in the forest of Africa.
 - c. The poet went to the moon while reading a book on the journey to the moon written by Jules Verne.
- 16. a. George Bernard Shaw.
 - b. We are taken into the world mentioned in the book, along with our imagination and fantasy.
 - c. Pirate and a cowboy.
- 17. a. Simple things and imagination.
 - b. Reading books.
 - c. In the land of ice and snow.
- 18. a. In the land of ice and snow.
 - b. Huckleberry Finn.
 - c. Wonderful and heroic deeds.
- 19. a. His childish world came to an end, and life became serious.
 - b. The mysterious and unknown.

V.

- 20. Yes, I enjoy reading. We are taken into the world mentioned in the book, along with our imagination and fantasy.
- 21. While reading the book about Eskimos, the poet got so drawn into their world of adventure that he imagined fishing and hunting with them. As he shared their adventure his fantasy was at the height of his imagination.

22. The poet used his imagination to play roles like a pirate, cowboy, and adventurer. He imagined sailing the seas, living with Eskimos, going to the moon, and exploring with famous literary and historical figures.
23. Reading opened up new worlds for the poet. Through books, he escaped daily life and imagined grand adventures, such as traveling with Jules Verne or hiding with Huckleberry Finn.
24. The poet imagines sailing the seven seas, living with Eskimos, visiting the moon, exploring Africa with Dr. Livingstone, and going to America to hide with Huckleberry Finn.
25. After growing up, the poet says his childish imaginative world came to an end. Life became serious and overwhelming, almost driving him “around the bend.”
26. The poet mentions Jules Verne, Dr. Livingstone, and Huckleberry Finn. These figures represent adventure, exploration, and literary imagination, all central to the poet’s childhood fantasies
27. The poet shares that even though he has grown up, he still values imagination and the mysterious. He encourages others to appreciate imagination and its power to enrich life.

VI.

28. a) Pirate b) fantasy was all aglow
29. a) Irish b) My Fair Lady

VII.

30. The cowboys tend to their herd of cattle usually accompanied with a dog. They ride horses at a leisurely pace along with their cattle. They soak themselves in the sun and the rough dry weather. They enjoy themselves at the rodeo where they play Lasso the wild Bull or a wild horse. They spend their evenings in the pubs, chatting with their buddies. They sometimes go out into the wilderness to capture some wild horses.
31. The message of the poet in this poem is that reading is a good habit for it not only enhances our knowledge but makes our imagination run wild. He also states that he had thoroughly enjoyed the mysterious facts of the world and still cherishes them.
32. George Bernard Shaw(1856-1950) was an Irish playwright. Although his first profitable writing was music and literary criticism, in which capacity he wrote many highly articulate pieces of journalism, but his main talent was for drama, and he wrote more than 60 plays. Nearly all his writings deal sternly with the prevailing social problems.
33. The poet had a vivid imagination in childhood and used it to escape into fantasy worlds. He played as a pirate sailing the seven seas and as a cowboy. He imagined living with Eskimos in icy lands, going hunting and fishing, and even traveling to the moon. These simple imaginative adventures gave him great joy and shaped his early experiences.

34. Reading played a major role in the poet's imaginative life. Books opened up new worlds for him, allowing him to travel in his mind. For example, he read Jules Verne and imagined visiting the moon. He also joined Dr. Livingstone in Africa and hid with Huckleberry Finn in America. Through reading, he escaped the routine of daily life and became a hero in his fantasy world.
35. As the poet grew older, he left behind his childish world of fantasy and imagination. Life became serious, and the burden of adulthood nearly drove him "around the bend." Despite this change, he still enjoys the mysterious and unknown, suggesting that the love for imagination never completely left him. He wants to convey that imagination is a powerful and valuable part of life.

VIII.

36. "Then I was a cowboy, these simple things did me please."

This line is taken from the poem, *Imagination* written by George Bernard Shaw. Said by the poet. The cowboys tend to their herd of cattle usually accompanied with a dog. They ride horses at a leisurely pace along with their cattle. They soak themselves in the sun and the rough dry weather. They enjoy themselves at the rodeo where they play Lasso the wild Bull or a wild horse. They spend their evenings in the pubs, chatting with their buddies. They sometimes go out into the wilderness to capture some wild horses.

37. "My fantasy was all aglow."

This line is taken from the poem, *Imagination* written by George Bernard Shaw. Said by the poet. While reading the book about Eskimos, the poet got so drawn into their world of adventure that he imagined fishing and hunting with them. As he shared their adventure his fantasy was at the height of his imagination.

38. "This is the message I am trying to send."

This line is taken from the poem, *Imagination* written by George Bernard Shaw. Said by the poet. The message of the poet in this poem is that reading is a good habit for it not only enhances our knowledge but makes our imagination run wild. He also states that he had thoroughly enjoyed the mysterious facts of the world and still cherishes them.

39. "I performed such wonderful deeds."

This line is taken from the poem, *Imagination* written by George Bernard Shaw. Said by the poet. In his world of imagination, the poet performed various wonderful deeds in different nations along with the heroes of those nations.

IX. 40. Quote from memory:

- a. I used to play at Pirates,
And sealed the seven seas
Then I was a cowboy

These simple things did me please **Or**

Once I live with the Eskimos

In the land of ice and snow

Went hunting and a fishing

My fantasy was all aglow

b. I had a vivid imagination,

Adventure was always on my mind

I discovered the joy of reading

And escaped the daily grind **Or**

I read a book of Jules Verne

And went off to the moon

It was just to take a look

Then it was a time to return

c. I spent time in the forests of Africa

With Dr. Livingstone, as my guide.

Then off again to America

With Huckleberry Finn, I did hide **Or**

In my world of fantasy and imagination

I performed such wonderful deeds

A hero of all the nations

I was the one that did succeed

- X. 41.** The poem reflects on the poet's childhood imagination and how it allowed him to go on grand adventures through make-believe and books. As a child, he played games like being a pirate, a cowboy, and imagined himself in exotic places - living with Eskimos, exploring Africa with Dr. Livingstone, hiding with Huckleberry Finn, and even traveling to the moon inspired by Jules Verne. His vivid imagination and love for reading gave him an escape from the everyday routine and helped him become a hero in his own fantasy world. However, as he grew older, the realities of adult life took over, and his childhood dreams faded. Despite this, he still values the mysterious and imaginative, and the poem ends with a message to the reader - to cherish imagination, even as we grow up.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 7

THE GREAT SACRIFICE

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Recall the main events of the lesson “The great sacrifice”.**
- **Apply the values of sacrifice, honesty and responsibility in everyday situations.**
- **Develop respect for those who sacrificed their lives for the country.**

I.

1. B) Panna.
2. A) The prince Udaisingh
3. D) Banbir
4. D) Chittoor
5. D) Banbir had resolved to kill the prince
6. A) a snake
7. D) Banbir
8. B) Udaisingh
9. B) Banbir had become very ambitious and was rude towards others.
10. D) All of the above.

II.

11. The Children have just returned from the Zoo.
12. I have just finished reading a book.
13. She just arrived in time for the meeting.
14. They were just talking about you.
15. We have already had our lunch.
16. He is already waiting at the bus stop.
17. She has already finished her homework.
18. I have never had a ride on a camel.
19. She has never seen snow before.
20. I will never forget this day.
21. Lata has often sung before foreign audiences.
22. She often reads before going to bed.

- 23. He often helps his friends with homework.
- 24. I have only once in my life seen the Republic Day Parade .
- 25. He went to the beach only once in his life.
- 26. I met that famous person only once in my life.

III.

- 27. Like
- 28. cold
- 29. bright.

IV.

- 30. tried
- 31. visited
- 32. wrote
- 33. finished
- 34. decided

X.

- 35. resolve = decide
- 36. ambitious = having a strong desire to succeed.
- 37. discontent = dissatisfaction
- 38. Shriek = scream, cry out
- 39. precious = Valuable or dear..

XI.

- 40. We have seen the new film on wildlife.
- 41. She has given me some lovely flowers.

XII.

- 42. Banbir killed Panna's son, thinking that he was the prince.
- 43. Banbir, a half brother of Prince Udaisingh.
- 44. Panna promised to protect Udaisingh.
- 45. Banbir resolved to kill Udaisingh and become king.
- 46. Banbir mistakenly killed by Panna's child
- 47. This line is about Banbir.

48. The dying queen said she had lost everything except her son Udaisingh. She asked Panna to take care of him and protect him from all harm.
49. Banbir had a sword in his hand.
50. Panna made her baby wear prince Udaisingh's clothes.
51. Champa brought the news that Banbir was coming to kill Udaisingh.

XIII.

52. Padma and Panna were worried because everything was going wrong since the death of Ranaji. Nobody seems to be happy. The nobles are quarreling among themselves. They have become mean and selfish.
53. Panna promised the queen that she would give her life to save the life of the prince.
54. Panna wanted to dress her own son in the prince's clothes. She wanted the prince to look like an ordinary child. She put him in a basket.
55. The Prince's mother told Panna that she had lost everything except her son. She was leaving him in her charge. She asked Panna to bring him up like her own child and protect him from all harm.
56. Banbir killed Panna's son and planned to kill young prince Udaisingh. By removing them, he wanted to make himself the ruler of Mewar.

XIV.

57. When Panna learnt that Banbir was coming to kill prince Udai Singh, she quickly made a brave decision. She dressed her own son in the Prince's clothes and placed him on the prince's bed. Then she hid the real prince in a basket and sent him away secretly. Banbir, thinking it was Udai Singh, killed Panna's child. By this sacrifice, Panna saved the life of the future king. Her act showed her courage, loyalty, and devotion.
58. Banbir was very ambitious and cruel. He secretly killed Panna's son and wanted to kill prince Udaisingh too. The nobles were shocked at his sudden violence. They did not have the courage to oppose him openly. Some nobles also feared for their own lives. That is why they were unable to stop Banbir's evil deeds.
59. Panna was brave and courageous women .In the time of danger she did not lose heart. She decided quickly what she should do to save the Prince's life. She did no hesitate to sacrifice the life of her own son. She showed utmost courage and presence of mind. She was ready to do anything to keep her promise. Her resolute mind and loyalty deserve our appreciation.

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 7

THE BEES

I.

1. D) a lazy bee
2. B) William Shakespeare
3. C) pillage
4. C) Simile
5. C) Lazy and Sleepy
6. C) the act of order
7. B) Bad tempered
8. C) To work hard in an organized way
9. A) Magistrates
10. B) sad eyed justice
11. C) The king/Emperor
12. D) All of the above
13. C) Drone
14. B) suck honey from the velvet buds

II.

15. The king bee/Emperor supervises the work looks over building of the hive and ensures order.
16. The unique quality of bees is that they make honey for which they have a division of Labour which is perfectly organized.
17. The art of order to a people kingdom.
18. The golden- colored bee hive structure.
19. They correct things at home-they act like judges or administrators ensuring order in the hive.

III.

20. male bee
21. the action of stealing honey.
22. a person employed to carry luggage
23. person who work with stones

IV.

24. Because the drone does no work,

Unlike Other bees that build, carry, defend, or produce honey. The poem condemns his idleness.

25. The bees are hard working. They discharge their work efficiently, they are sincere to their work and master. They are always active.

26. There are Magistrates, merchants, soldiers, Masons, civil worker's mechanic, porters and so on .Each of these groups performs its assigned duty sincerely.

27. That people should live in an organized, disciplined manner, each doing their duty, cooperating for the good of the society rather than being idle.

V.

28. The poet described the drone negatively .He calls it “lazy yawning drone” -meaning that is idle, sleepy, and does no useful work. The drone stand contrast to other bees who are busy doing their task.

29. Bees are very duty conscious. They perform their assigned duties honesty and sincerely. They share their work and do it like experts in that profession. They do not complain or cheat. They are loyal to their masters.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON-8

THE WOMAN ON THE PLATFORM 8

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following incomplete sentences/lines. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A)12 | 2. B) Ambala |
| 3.B) 12 | 4. B) second |
| 5. B) white | 6. A) tea and samosa |
| 7. B) school friend | 8. A) mother |
| 9. B) embarrassed | 10. B) kind and understanding |
| 11. B) large imposing and stern | 12. A) tea |
| 13. B) noise | 14.C) talk |
| 15. B) strangers | 16. A) parents |
| 17. D) Satish’s mother | 18. C) affection |
| 19. C) comforting | 20. B) Ruskin Bond |

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (1 mark each)

21. The author of the lesson The Woman on Platform 8 is Ruskin Bond.
22. The narrator was twelve years old.
23. The narrator was waiting for his train at Ambala station.
24. Satish was the narrator's school friend.
25. A woman accompanied Arun at the station.
26. The woman offered the boy tea and some snacks at the dining room.
27. Satish's mother looked large imposing and stern.
28. The woman wore a white sari.
29. The narrator met the woman on the station platform 8.
30. The narrator came alone to the station because his parents consider him old enough to travel alone.
31. The narrator replied that he liked to talk to strangers.
32. The narrator felt grateful to the woman whom he had met at the station at the end of the story.
33. The boy described the woman's face as pale with kind and dark eyes.
34. In the beginning, the narrator felt lonely on the platform.
35. Satish's mother gave him a bag of fruits, a cricket bat and big box of chocolates.

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each. (2 Marks each)

36. The woman was dressed in a white sari. She had a pale face and dark kind eyes.
37. The woman ordered samosas, jalebies and tea for the boy. She offered them kindly to him.
38. The boy felt comfortable and secure in the woman's company. He began to enjoy her presence.
39. The narrator felt embarrassed when Satish's mother rudely questioned the woman. He did not like her attitude.
40. Satish's mother was a large imposing woman. She looked stern and commanding.
41. The narrator felt grateful to the woman for showing him affection. He saw her as a true motherly figure.
42. Satish's mother told him not to talk to strangers. She warned him to be careful.
43. The platform would be quiet for a while and then, when a train arrived, it would be an inferno of heaving, shouting agitated human bodies.
44. The narrator considered the woman a true companion because she gave him affection and company.
45. Arun liked the woman for the simplicity of her dress, her deep, soft voice and the serenity of her face.

IV. Answer the following Questions in six sentences each. (3 marks each)

46. The narrator met the woman while sitting alone on his suitcase at the railway platform. She was in a white sari with kind, dark eyes. She spoke gently and invited him for tea. They soon became comfortable

in each other's company. The boy accepted her care happily. This meeting changed his lonely waiting hours into pleasant moments.

47. The narrator was pacing up and down the platform, browsing at the book stall, feeding broken biscuits to the stray dogs. He watched trains come and go. He observed people at the station. He was bored and felt lonely. Then he met the woman, who made him feel better. His wait became more cheerful.
48. At the dining room, the woman ordered samosa, jalebies and tea for Arun. He began to thaw and take a new interest in this kind woman. He enjoyed the food. The woman treated him with motherly affection. This experience gave the boy comfort and joy. He remembered it warmly.
49. Satish's mother looked stern and suspicious. She questioned the woman rudely. She advised Arun not to talk to strangers. She behaved in a very proud and unfriendly way.
50. When Satish's mother questioned her, the woman did not argue. She simply held the boy's hand firmly. She silently showed affection and support. She did not reply rudely. Her calm behaviour impressed the narrator. He felt close to her.
51. The story conveys a message of kindness and trust. It shows how strangers can sometimes provide affection. The woman symbolises motherly love. Satish's mother represents strict caution. The story balances caution with compassion. It teaches us not to judge quickly.
52. The woman treated the narrator with love. She spoke gently to him. She gave him tea and food. She held his hand with affection. She gave him company at the lonely station. She became a motherly figure for him.
53. Ruskin Bond creates a sense of loneliness in the beginning of the story by showing the narrator waiting alone at a railway station at night. The platform was almost empty, with only a few people moving about. The silence of the night and the absence of his parents or friends made Arun feel isolated and lonely. His loneliness was broken only after meeting the woman.

V. Answer the following questions in eight sentences each. (4 Marks each)

54. The boy was sitting alone at Ambala station. He had been waiting for the train. Then he met the woman in a white sari. She invited him to have tea and snacks. He felt happy and comfortable with her. Later Satish arrived with his parents. Satish's mother questioned the woman rudely. The boy did not feel happy with Satish's mother. He felt grateful to the woman. Finally, he thought of her as his true mother.
55. The woman on the platform was kind and affectionate. She treated the narrator warmly. Satish's mother was strict and suspicious. She rudely questioned the woman. The narrator felt uncomfortable with her words. In contrast, the woman gave him silent support. This difference made the boy admire the woman more. He saw her as a real motherly figure.
56. At first, the narrator felt lonely. Then he met the woman and felt happy. He enjoyed her company at the dining room. He felt proud of drinking tea. He became attached to her. He felt grateful to the woman. His

feelings changed from loneliness to comfort and gratitude. The commanding tone of Satish's mother made the narrator feel uncomfortable.

57. The woman impressed the narrator with her kindness. She spoke to him gently. She gave him food and drink. She held his hand in support. She did not argue when Satish's mother insulted. She remained calm and affectionate. The narrator admired her silence and love. He accepted her as a motherly figure.

VI. Read the Extracts and answer the questions that follow. (2 marks each)

58. a. The woman on platform 8 is described here.
b. Her eyes were dark and kind.
59. a. The woman said this to Arun.
b.. They went to the dining room.
60. a. Satish's mother said this to Arun.
b. . No, he did not follow it.
61. a. . The woman on platform 8 said this to Satish's mother.
b. She said this to protect Arun from embarrassment and show care for him.
62. a. Arun said this.
b. He liked strangers because he wanted to appreciate the kindness and warmth shown by the woman.

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech. (2 marks each)

63. The woman told him to go with her.
64. Satish's mother advised him not to talk to strangers.
65. The narrator said that he liked strangers.
66. The woman asked if (whether) he would have something to eat.
67. Satish's mother asked who that lady was.
68. The narrator said that she was his mother.
69. The woman told him to drink it up.
70. The narrator said (agreed) that he was travelling alone.
71. Arun's mother advised the child to be careful.

KEY ANSWERS

POEM - 8

THE CLOUD

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following incomplete sentences/lines. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. B) P.B. Shelley | 2. B) rain |
| 3. C) flowers | 4. B) dewdrops |
| 5. C) hail | 6. C) leaves |
| 7. B) a child and a ghost | 8. A) temporary form |
| 9. C) dies | 10. A) earth |
| 11. D) all the above | 12. C) water |

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each. (1 mark each)

13. The poet of the poem “The Cloud” is P.B. Shelley.
14. The cloud shakes dewdrops from its wings.
15. The cloud scatters hail.
16. The leaves receive light shade from the cloud.
17. The cloud announces thunder.
18. The cloud is compared to a child and a ghost.
19. The earth receives joy from the cloud.
20. The central idea of the poem is the power and immortality of the cloud.
21. Water is the natural force praised in the poem.
22. The cloud plays a role in watering, shading, and decorating nature.

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences each. (2 marks each)

23. The speaker in the poem is the cloud itself, personified by the poet. It narrates its role in nature in the first person.
24. The cloud says it waters the earth by showering rain. It nourishes plants and refreshes the land.
25. The cloud provides life to flowers by giving them rain. Without the cloud, flowers would wither.
26. The cloud controls rain, hail, thunder, lightning, and snow. It also interacts with rivers, seas, and sky.
27. The cloud produces thunder by clapping its wings of rain. It creates lightning as part of the storm.
28. The cloud forms water vapour, gathers it, and falls as rain. This cycle sustains life on earth.

29. The line means the cloud brings hailstones with force. It strikes the earth like a farmer's flail beating grain.
30. The cloud creates life by giving water but destroys by bringing storms. Thus, it has both gentle and fierce roles.
31. The cloud says, "I change, but I cannot die." This shows its eternal cycle of transformation.
32. Shelley personifies the cloud to show its living, powerful, and active nature. This makes readers admire its role in life.
33. The tone of the poem is admiring and celebratory of nature. The poet sees the cloud as both powerful and beautiful.
34. Shelley conveys that nature is eternal and ever-changing. The cloud represents the endless cycle of life.

IV. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences each. (3 marks each)

35. The cloud takes many forms in the poem. It appears as rain, snow, hail, mist, and dew. Sometimes it is dark and heavy. At other times, it is light and floating. The cloud becomes thunder and lightning too. It can bring shade to the earth. It also brings freshness to the air. The cloud carries water from rivers and seas. It travels across the sky. Thus, the cloud has many shapes and forms in nature.
36. The cloud gives life to plants and animals. It brings rain to thirsty flowers. It provides water to rivers and streams. Without the cloud, nature would be dry. Trees and grass grow because of it. It makes fruits and crops healthy. The cloud cools the land with shade. It also brings fresh air after rain. Life on earth depends on the cloud. So, it is a giver of life.
37. The cloud plays a key role in the rain cycle. It collects water from the sea and rivers. This water rises up as vapour. The vapour forms clouds in the sky. When the clouds become heavy, rain falls. Rainwater reaches the land and plants. It fills lakes, ponds, and rivers. This process repeats again and again. The cycle continues without end. The cloud is central to this cycle.
38. The cloud is connected to lightning and thunder. It carries lightning within itself. The thunder is its powerful voice. Sometimes it is loud and frightening. The lightning shines through the sky. It brightens the dark clouds. Thunder makes the air shake. It is the sound of the cloud's power. Both are part of storms. The cloud controls them in nature.
39. The cloud is everlasting. It never dies. It only changes its form. Sometimes it is rain, sometimes snow. At times it becomes dew or mist. It rises again after falling. Even after storms, it comes back. It cannot be destroyed. It is always part of nature. That is why it is eternal.
40. The cloud creates life by giving rain. It helps flowers, plants, and crops. It cools the air and land. But it can also destroy. Storms and hail can damage crops. Lightning can burn trees. Heavy rain can flood villages. Thus, it gives and takes. Creation and destruction go together. This makes the cloud very powerful.

41. The cloud connects the sky, earth and ocean. It floats in the sky. It rises from rivers and oceans. It waters the land. It touches mountains with mist. It brings rain to forests and fields. It joins the ocean and sky. It carries lightning in storms. It spreads across the world. So, the cloud links all parts of nature.
42. The poem teaches us many lessons. The cloud shows the power of nature. It tells us that change is constant. It reminds us that life and death are natural. The cloud is always reborn. It works for the good of the earth. It does not expect rewards. It moves silently but strongly. It shows beauty and power together. From the poem, we learn to respect nature.

V. Answer the following questions in eight to ten sentences each. (4 marks each)

43. The line “I bring fresh showers for the thirsty flowers” is important. It shows the cloud’s role in giving life. Flowers need water to live. The cloud provides it. Without rain, they will die. Rain refreshes the earth. It helps new plants grow. The showers also cool the land. Farmers depend on this water. It is a symbol of kindness. The line shows the cloud’s caring nature. It is a gift-giver in the cycle of life.
44. The poet personifies the cloud in the poem. The cloud speaks in its own voice. It says “I” as if it is alive. It talks about giving rain. It describes playing with thunder and lightning. It even mentions laughing and flying. The cloud is given human qualities. This makes the poem lively. It helps us understand nature better. We feel close to the cloud. The poet makes the cloud a living character. Thus, the poem is full of personification.
45. The poem shows the cycle of nature. Water rises from seas and rivers. It forms clouds in the sky. The clouds bring rain. Rain flows back to the rivers. It nourishes plants and animals. It fills lakes and ponds. Then the process starts again. Snow and hail are also part of it. Even lightning and thunder belong to the cycle. The cloud is always present in it. Thus, the cycle is eternal.
46. The cloud is a symbol of eternity. It never dies. It only changes form. Sometimes it is rain, sometimes snow. It may be mist or dew. It disappears, but comes again. The cloud says, “I change, but I cannot die.” This shows its everlasting nature. It is part of the water cycle. It is born again and again. The cloud remains in the universe forever. Thus, it represents eternity.

VI. 47. Write the Antonyms of the following words. (1 mark each)

- a. Life × Death
- b. Light × Dark
- c. Joy × Sorrow
- d. Shade × Sunshine
- e. Permanent × Temporary

VII.48. Write the Rhyming Words from the poem. (1 mark each)

- a. Rain – Pain
- b. Sky – High
- c. Flower – Power
- d. Tree – Free
- e. Shade – Fade

KEY ANSWERS

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

LESSON – 1

KING SINDBAD AND HIS FALCON

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- **Comprehension and Recall Retell the story in their own words, identifying main characters, events, and the moral. Answer factual and inferential questions about the text.**
- **Explain the consequences of King Sindbad's actions and discuss what could have been done differently.**
- **Identify the moral lesson (patience, controlling anger, valuing loyalty) and relate it to real-life situations.**
- **Express personal opinions about the story in oral discussions. Write a short paragraph or dialogue showing what they learned from the story.**

I. Answer the following Questions.

1. King Sindbad.
2. He loved to hunt
3. His favorite bird was a falcon.
4. He hung the cup around the falcon's neck.
5. He was thirsty.
6. The falcon knocked the cup away.
7. Three times.
8. He used a sword.
9. The falcon died.

10. The small cup was used to give the falcon a drink of water.
11. It was a dense forest.
12. The sun was very hot, and he was tired from hunting.
13. He caught the dripping water in his cup.
14. He was angry but excused the falcon's behavior.
15. He was extremely thirsty and became furious with the falcon for spilling the water again
16. Water.
17. He drew his sword and struck off the falcon's wings.
18. He saw a large snake in the crevices above the rock.
19. The snake was spitting poison into the water.
20. It was trying to save the king from drinking the poisonous water.
21. He was filled with great sorrow and regret.
22. The main lesson is not to act in haste and to judge others without understanding their motives.
23. He found a small, golden key.
24. He picked it up and held it close, regretting his hasty actions.

II. Answer the Following Question 4-5 Sentences Each.

25. Initially, the king is portrayed as a passionate hunter and somewhat impulsive. His actions are driven by his immediate desires (thirst). By the end, he realizes the error of his impulsive decision, demonstrating remorse and a shift towards understanding and regret.
26. The falcon symbolizes loyalty, foresight, and a protective nature. Its actions, though misunderstood, were an act of selfless devotion to the king.
27. The king faces the dilemma between his immediate needs (thirst) and his frustration with his loyal companion's seemingly disobedient actions. He resolves it with a rash, violent act, which he later deeply regrets.
28. The dense forest contributes to the plot by isolating the king, intensifying his thirst, and preventing him from finding another source of water, thereby magnifying his frustration with the falcon.
29. A better course of action would have been to take a moment to understand why the falcon was acting that way, or to inspect the source of the water for himself before reacting so harshly.
30. The discovery reveals that the falcon's actions were not disobedient but were acts of selfless protection. It transforms the falcon from a mere nuisance into a tragic hero.
31. This phrase is the core moral of the story. It warns against making important decisions or judgments when one is overcome with emotion, as such actions often lead to irreversible consequences.
32. The climax is when the king, in a fit of rage, strikes and kills the falcon. This is the moment of highest tension and the point of no return for the king's actions.

33. The story is full of dramatic irony. The reader knows that the falcon is trying to save the king, but the king is unaware of this fact, leading to the tragic outcome. The king's thirst for water leads him to kill the very creature that was saving his life.
34. This is an example of a character arc, where a character undergoes a significant change throughout the narrative, learning a painful lesson.
35. The story explores how a lack of trust and a profound misunderstanding can lead to a tragic outcome. The king's failure to trust his loyal falcon results in the death of his companion.
36. The author builds suspense by repeating the falcon's action three times, with the king's anger escalating each time. This repetition creates tension and anticipation of the king's eventual reaction.
37. It serves as a cautionary tale against making snap judgments, succumbing to anger, and failing to consider the intentions behind others' actions, especially those of a trusted friend.
38. Initially, the king sees the falcon as a disobedient pet that is interfering with his needs. By the end, he understands it as a loyal, intelligent creature that was willing to sacrifice itself to protect him.
39. The final scene provides closure by showing the king's deep regret and acceptance of his fault. The internal conflict of his anger versus his love for the falcon is resolved, though tragically, with him fully realizing the consequences of his actions.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON-2 **THE BROKEN GATE**

I. Answer:

1. The main character is Jack.
2. There are five boys: Jack, Harry, Peter, George, and Henry.
3. The boys broke Mr. Twinkle's gate.
4. They wanted to run away and pretend they didn't do it.
5. He asked them if they knew anything about the broken gate.
6. It means "extremely bad or serious."
7. He said they didn't know anything about the broken gate.
8. The notice in Twinkle's window was "WANTED A BOY TO HELP".
9. Jack was chosen to be the head of the job.
10. Jack was surprised that Mr. Twinkle didn't scold him and instead looked kindly at him.
11. The school boys could do the job after their school hours and on Saturdays.

12. She always told him to own up to things he had done.
13. Jack was the smallest among his friends and hesitated to try for the job because of his ragged clothes.
14. They were playing with a "galop" or "gigantic swing."
15. He needed a boy to help him in his shop.
16. They pretended they knew nothing about the broken gate and lied to Mr. Twinkle.
17. The boys decided after breaking the gate decided that they won't say a word about the gate. If they say about the gate, no one will get a job among them.
18. He is a wise, kind, and patient man who believes in teaching lessons through responsibility rather than punishment.
19. He thought Mr. Twinkle would scold them or punish them for breaking the gate.
20. His heart felt lighter because he didn't have to carry the burden of his secret anymore; Mr. Twinkle knew, and he was being kind about it.
21. The "broken gate" is both a physical object and a symbol. It represents the boys' mistake and the broken trust that they have to repair.
22. He wanted to see how they would react as a group and to show them that he wasn't there to judge, but to help them take responsibility.
23. All the boys climbed up on the enormous yard-gate swinging to and fro. They shouted and pretended to whip the gate to make it gallop. The old gate was not meant to carry five heavy boys. The gate broke away at the hinges.
24. Mr. Twinkle saw that Jack was loyal and honest, even though he had initially lied. He wanted to give him the chance to prove himself and learn from the experience.
25. He meant that his goal was not to punish the boys but to guide them towards making the right choices and avoiding more serious consequences in the future.
26. A clever boy might find a way to get out of trouble, but a loyal boy is one who can be trusted and will do the right thing, even if it's hard.
27. It was effective because it empowered the boys to fix their own mistake, turning a negative situation into a positive and educational experience.
28. The story shows that while telling the truth can be difficult, it ultimately leads to relief, trust, and a clear conscience.
29. The moral is that it's always better to be honest and take responsibility for your mistakes. It's a sign of a good character.
30. Her advice to "own up" was a constant thought in Jack's mind, which made it easier for him to finally admit the truth and accept responsibility.

II. Answer:

31. Mr. Twinkle is an ideal teacher because he understands children's psychology. He doesn't resort to anger or punishment, but instead uses a gentle, firm, and wise approach. He teaches by example and through practical lessons, guiding the boys to a realization of their own accord.
32. All the boys thought that the old man Twinkle was at the front of the shop and he could not see what had happened.
33. Jack thought it was dreadful to break a thing and not to tell about it and not even try and mend it. So, Jack did not return with his friends instead he tried to mend the gate.
34. Jack's mother's advice was, "it's cowardly if you don't own up your mistake when anything is broken."
35. He is not just looking for an employee but for a person of good character. He's saying that a person's trustworthiness and integrity are more valuable than their intelligence or cleverness. He wants to give the boys a chance to prove that they are loyal and responsible, despite their mistake.
36. Jack's central conflict is the struggle between his initial dishonesty (influenced by his friends) and his mother's moral teaching to "own up." He carries a heavy burden of guilt, which is lifted when he finally admits the truth. The story shows his journey from fear and deceit to relief and responsibility.
37. Mr. Twinkle enquired Jack that whether he is the another boy after this job. Jack answered, "I'm too small and not very clever and I'm a bit ragged too, because my mother hasn't much money."
38. The author creates suspense by not revealing what Mr. Twinkle knows. The boys are terrified that he is going to punish them, but the reader is left wondering how he will react. This tension builds as Mr. Twinkle asks his probing questions, keeping the reader on edge.
39. The story suggests that a mentor's role is not just to correct mistakes but to guide with wisdom and empathy. Mr. Twinkle acts as a mentor by understanding the boys' situation and providing a path for them to learn from their error, rather than just punishing them.
40. Mr. Twinkle questioned Jack about the broken gate. Jack was not willing to reveal the name of his friends. He tried to own up the mistake saying that he was the only one playing on the gate while it broke. And he did not tell the name of his friends.

KEY ANSWERS

LESSON - 3

THE MISER

I. Answers:

1. The miser's name is Surender.
2. He inherited his wealth from his father.

3. His wife, Vandana, asked him to make some laddoos for her and their children.
4. A miser loves to hoard money and is very stingy.
5. He didn't buy anything for himself; he only bought one laddoo.
6. A holy man, Sakka, who was the King of the Gods.
7. He asked Surrender to open his treasure houses and share his wealth with others.
8. No, he refused to share his wealth.
9. Sakka warned him that his wealth would be taken away, and a mob of angry people would take it from him.
10. He bought cheapest and the dowdiest and the most ordinary clothes for his children. For food he stopped just short of starving his family. They subsisted on gruel most of the time to save money.
11. The villagers came running to his house.
12. They broke the doors of his treasure houses and plundered his wealth.
13. His wife's name was Vandana.
14. He learned that true wealth is about being generous and helping others.
15. He wanted to save some of it for later.
16. He was called a miser because despite his immense wealth, he lived a miserable and deprived life, refusing to spend money on anything or anyone, including himself and his family.
17. Surrender dreamt of eating laddoos, and he was so greedy that he would not even let his wife have one.
18. Vandana was sad because Surrender's greed and stinginess made their family miserable, and they could not enjoy their life or even eat proper food.
19. This statement, made by Surrender, shows his misguided belief that generosity is a waste. He believed that the only purpose of wealth was to be hoarded, not shared.
20. Sakka appeared as a holy man to test Surrender's character and teach him a lesson about generosity. He was there to help Surrender see the error of his ways.
21. They were not actual criminals; they were the villagers and townspeople who came because they believed a king had ordered them to take Surrender's wealth. Their actions were a direct consequence of Sakka's warning.
22. It reveals that he had placed his entire identity and happiness in his money. When it was gone, he felt he had lost everything, proving that his wealth was an obsession, not a blessing.
23. He only bought one small laddoo, and he was so greedy that he could not even eat it properly. He wanted to save every tiny piece.
24. She said this when Surrender finally agreed to be more generous. She was happy that he had overcome his greed and was becoming the kind, loving husband she knew he could be.
25. The central theme is that true wealth is not about money and possessions but about generosity, kindness, and sharing what you have with others.

26. It implies that she is the opposite of her husband. She is kind, compassionate, and believes in sharing, highlighting the stark contrast between their values.
27. He said, "I will be back for you, and God Sakka vanished in a cloud of smoke." This shows that he was committed to being more generous.
28. Sakka, as a god, would have knowledge of the hearts of people. He knew that Surender was living a miserable life and needed a lesson.
29. The townspeople plundered his wealth, and he was left with nothing. However, the story implies he became a much happier person as a result.
30. He was terrified when he realized that the king's messenger was a god and that his wealth was being taken away from him.

II. Answers:

31. Surender's actions like refusing to buy laddoos, not eating his own laddoo, and living a dowdy life despite his immense wealth reveal his internal conflict between the desire for wealth and the longing for happiness. His greed is a self-imposed prison.
32. The laddoo is a symbol of simple joy and sharing. Surender's refusal to buy laddoos for his family and his inability to enjoy a single laddoo himself highlights his extreme miserliness. Later, when he agrees to make laddoos for his family, it symbolizes his willingness to embrace generosity and happiness.
33. Sakka's intervention is not a punishment but a lesson. He doesn't just take Surender's money; he orchestrates events so that Surender loses his wealth and is forced to confront the emptiness of his life. The message is that a god's "punishment" is often a harsh but necessary lesson designed for a person's ultimate good.
34. The story uses several contrasts: the contrast between Surender's external wealth and his internal misery; the contrast between Surender's miserliness and Vandana's generosity; and the contrast between the life he lived with his money and the life he would live after losing it. These contrasts emphasize that true wealth is not material.
35. It is significant because it teaches Surender that his wealth was not the source of his happiness. The author's message is that extreme materialism leads to misery and that true happiness comes from human connection and generosity. Being left with nothing forces him to find happiness in other ways.
36. Vandana is not a passive character. She is the moral compass of the story. She represents the values of kindness and sharing that Surender lacks. Her quiet suffering and her direct appeal to Surender are what set the story's events in motion, making her crucial to his eventual transformation.
37. The story uses a dream to reveal Surender's deepest, most selfish desires. The spiritual figure, Sakka, acts as a divine messenger who puts the events in motion. This structure, with a moral lesson delivered through a supernatural or allegorical plot, makes the story a fable.

38. This phrase shows his completely distorted worldview where wealth is an end in itself, not a means to happiness. He sees sharing as a loss rather than a gain in social and emotional capital.
39. His miserliness causes emotional distress and deprives his family of simple joys and comforts. Vandana's sadness and her desperate pleas for something as simple as laddoos show the psychological and emotional toll that his greed has taken on his family.
40. The resolution directly challenges this belief by showing that Surender's wealth brought him nothing but misery and anxiety. He only begins to find happiness after he loses his wealth and commits to being a better, more generous person.

Design of question Bank – 8th Standard

I. Weightage to the Objectives:

Sl. No	Objectives	Objectives Total Questions	Percentage (%)
1	Remembering	432	48
2	Comprehension	225	25
3	Expression	198	22
4	Appreciation	45	5
	Total	900	100

II. Weightage to difficulty level:

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Total questions	Percentage (%)
1	Easy	404	45
2	Average	314	35
3	Difficult	182	20
	Total	900	100

