



# Active English

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M. S. Elias

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AARSH BOOKS

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# Contents...

1. A Little Bird	... 3
2. Three Golden Rules	... 5
3. Game of Football	... 9
4. Three Thieves and a Wise Judge	... 12
5. The Wind	... 18
6. A Hasty Action	... 21
7. Mahatma Gandhi	... 25
8. Androcles and the Lion	... 29
9. The Farmer's Advice	... 34
10. The Flag	... 37
11. Rani Lakshmi Bai	... 40
12. A Brahmin and a Goldsmith	... 44
13. Day Dreaming	... 49
14. An Easy Experiment of Science	... 53
15. Prayer	... 58
16. James Watt	... 60
17. A Lesson Taught by the Son	... 63
18. The Taj Mahal	... 68
19. Mischiefs Rewarded	... 71
20. Story of Early Man	... 76
■ Half-Yearly Test Paper	... 79
■ Annual Test Paper	... 80

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# Contents...

1. A Little Bird	... 3
2. Three Golden Rules	... 6
3. Game of Football	... 9
4. Three Thieves and a Wise Judge	...12
5. The Wind	...18
6. A Hasty Action	...21
7. Mahatma Gandhi	...26
8. Androcles and the Lion	...29
9. The Farmer's Advice	...34
10. The Flag	...37
11. Rani Lakshmi Bai	...40
12. A Brahmin and a Goldsmith	...44
13. Day Dreaming	...49
14. An Easy Experiment of Science	...53
15. Prayer	...58
16. James Watt	...60
17. A Lesson Taught by the Son	...63
18. The Taj Mahal	...68
19. Mischief Rewarded	...71
20. Story of Early Man	...76
■ Half-Yearly Test Paper	...79
■ Annual Test Paper	...80

# A Little Bird



Once I saw a little bird  
Come hop, hop, hop;  
And I cried, "Little bird  
Will you stop, stop, stop?"

I was going to the window  
To say "How do you do?"  
But he shook his little tail,  
And away he flew.

## Helpline

once (वन्स) = एक बार; saw (साँ) = देखा; hop (हॉप) = उछलो; cried (क्राइड) = चिल्लाया; going (गोइंग) = जा रही; window (विण्डो) = खिड़की; How do you do? = तुम्हारे कैसे हाल-चाल है?; shook (शुक) = हिलाया; tail (टेल) = पूँछ; flew (फ्लाय) = उड़ गयी।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The girl saw a :  
(a) little bird  (b) large animal  (c) big bird
- The girl was going to the :  
(a) door  (b) park  (c) window
- The little bird shook his little :  
(a) tail  (b) legs  (c) beak

### II. Complete the following sentences with the help of this poem :

- To say "How ....."?"
- But he shook .....
- Come hop, .....
- And away .....
- Will you .....

### III. Match the words to their Hindi meanings :

- | A        | B             |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. flew  | (i) उछलो      |
| 2. hop   | (ii) हिलाया   |
| 3. saw   | (iii) उड़ गया |
| 4. cried | (iv) रुको     |
| 5. shook | (v) देखा      |
| 6. stop  | (vi) चिल्लाया |

**IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :**

l .... ttl .... ,                      w .... nd .... w,                      sh .... .... k,  
t .... .... l,                      fl .... w.

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. What did you see once ?
2. What did you cry then ?
3. Where were you going ?
4. What did the bird do ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **The Preposition**

जो शब्द किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम से पूर्व उपयोग किया जाये तथा वाक्य में आये किसी अन्य संज्ञा या सर्वनाम से उसका सम्बन्ध प्रकट करे, उसे सम्बन्धसूचक अव्यय (Preposition) कहते हैं।

- (a) He came out **of** the office.
- (b) Reshma is **on** the roof.
- (c) We are **in** the house.

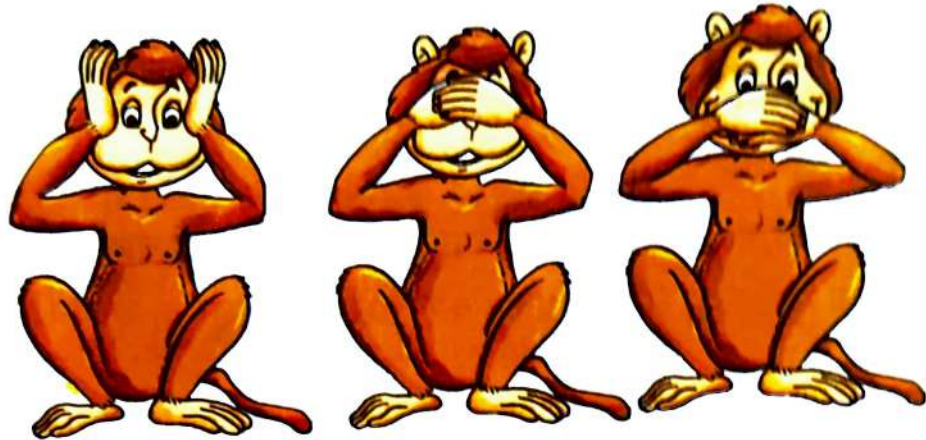
उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में of, on, in Prepositions हैं।

**Now pick out Prepositions in the following sentences :**

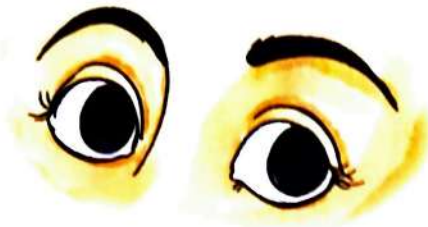
1. What is in your pocket ? .....
2. There is a fan over my head. ....
3. You may go with me. ....
4. I live in this house. ....
5. He went to America last year. ....
6. Stand up on the bench. ....
7. A cat came into the room. ....
8. He will come here by a car. ....

## Three Golden Rules

Given below are the three monkeys of Gandhiji. They teach us three golden rules of a ideal and happy. We must make these golden rules an inseparable part of our life.



You have eyes to see,  
But never try to see,  
What is not good.



You have mouth to say,  
But never try to say,  
What is not good.

You have ears to hear,  
But never try to hear,  
What is not good.



## Helpline

teach (टीच) = सिखाते हैं; golden (गोल्डन) = सुनहरे; rules (रूलस) = नियम; never (नेवर)  
= कभी नहीं; try (ट्राई) = कोशिश करो।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- How many actions do the monkeys show?  
(a) Three  (b) Two   
(c) Four  (d) None of these
- What does the monkey say by closing her eyes?  
(a) Never try to hear bad  (b) Never try to say bad   
(c) Never try to see bad  (d) None of these

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

*three monkeys, eyes, good, golden rules, to hear*

- We have ..... to see good.
- The monkeys teach us three .....
- We have mouth to say .....
- These are the ..... of Gandhiji.
- We have ears ..... good.

### III. Write three golden rules from this lesson. Sentence begins with 'Always' :

- .....
- .....
- .....

### IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :

m .... nk .... ys,

h .... .... r,

n .... v .... r,

g .... d, m .... th

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. How many monkeys do you see in the picture ?
2. How many actions do they show ?
3. What does the monkey say by closing his eyes ?
4. Why has the monkey closed his mouth ?
5. What does the monkey say by closing his ears ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Making Question with 'How many'**

कुछ वाक्य प्रश्नवाचक शब्दों what, where, when, which, who and how से आरम्भ होते हैं। इनमें how many का प्रयोग संख्या जानने के लिए होता है; जैसे—

(a) There are thirty boys in class III.

*Question* : How many boys are there in class III?

(b) My elder brother has two scooters.

*Question* : How many scooters does your elder brother have?

**Now, make questions with 'how many' to get the following answer:**

1. There were four thousand people in the meeting.

2. There are thirty-one days in May.

3. There are twelve mangoes in the basket.

4. Our national flag has three colours.

5. Jesus' disciples had seven loaves.

## Game of Football

There are many outdoor sports and games. They are good for our health. Football is one such sport. It provides us a healthy workout. I play football every day. I play in the school field.

Two teams play a football match. Each team has eleven players. Each team has a goal keeper. Each side has a goal post. Any one player kicks the ball. Other players chase it. No player can handle the ball. Only the goal keeper can handle it. Each player tries to put the ball into other team's goal. It is called scoring goal.

The game has many different rules. Each team has to follow these rules. Games teach us discipline. They also teach us team spirit. We should play some game daily. Sports and games make our body strong.



## Helpline

outdoor games (आउटडोर गेम्स) = बाहर खेले जाने वाले खेल; health (हेल्थ) = स्वास्थ्य; one of them (उन ऑफ दैम) = उनमें से एक; a lot of (ए लॉट ऑफ) = ढेर सारा; field (फील्ड) = मैदान; each (ईच) = प्रत्येक; kicks (किक्स) = पैर से मारता है; run after (रन आफ्टर) = पीछे दौड़ना; tries (ट्राइज) = कोशिश करता है; push (पुश) = धकेलना; rules (रूल्स) = नियम; follows (फॉलोज) = मानता है; teach (टीच) = सिखाते हैं; discipline (डिसिप्लिन) = अनुशासन; team spirit (टीम स्पिरिट) = सामूहिक भावना; strong (स्ट्रॉंग) = मजबूत।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The football is an :  
(a) indoor game  (b) outdoor game  (c) Both (a) & (b)
- How many players play in each football team?  
(a) Ten  (b) Eleven  (c) Two
- The games teach us :  
(a) discipline  (b) work  (c) rules
- Games make our body :  
(a) weak  (b) strong  (c) Both (a) & (b)

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

*eleven players, follows, goal, good, play*

- There is a ..... on each side.
- We should ..... a game daily.
- Outdoor games are ..... for health.
- There are ..... in each team.
- Each team ..... these rules.

### III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- Only one player runs after the football.

2. Football gives a lot of exercise.
3. Games make our body weak.
4. Any player can handle the football.
5. The games teach us discipline.



**IV. Answer the following questions :**

1. What is good for our health ?
2. Where do the players play football ?
3. How many players play in each team ?
4. Who can handle the ball ?
5. What do the games teach us ?

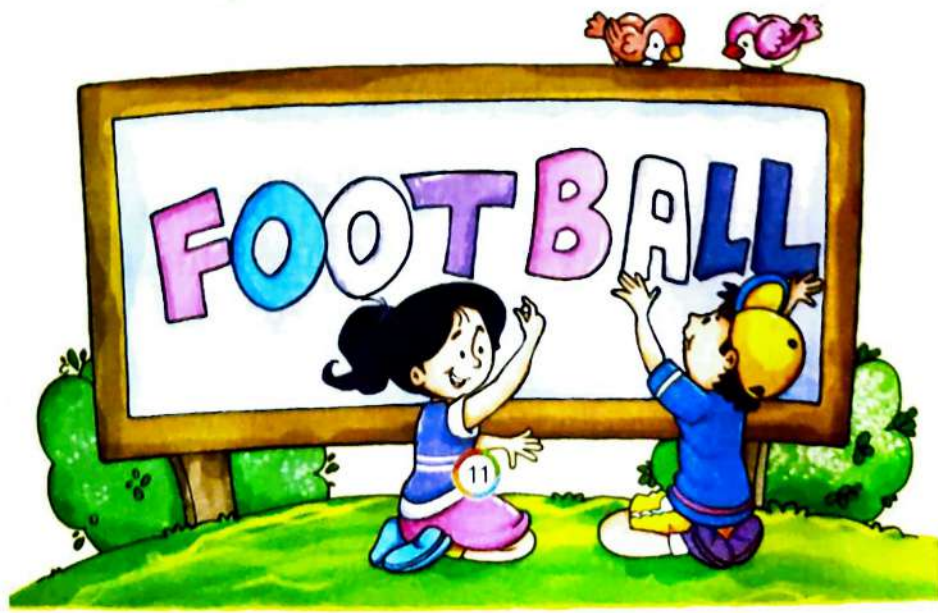
**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Pick out the odd word from these groups of words :**

1. players, doctors, teachers, games .....
2. table, chair, bench, sofa, tiger .....
3. pen, pencil, ballpen, table .....
4. cup, jug, tree, glass, plate .....
5. cow, sheep, goat, man, elephant .....

**Write the correct word from the jumbled letters :**

- |         |       |            |       |
|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| smaeg   | ..... | plinecidis | ..... |
| therano | ..... | toofflab   | ..... |
| geclloe | ..... | gnorts     | ..... |



## Three Thieves and a Wise Judge

Once three thieves stole a pot of gold in a town. After this, they were going back to their village. Night was falling and it became very dark while they were on their way. They were scared as they had gold with them. Their leader said, "I am afraid we can't reach our village safely with this gold. Let's stay here in some lodge."

After a search, they reached the hut of an old woman who agreed to let them stay for the night. None of the thieves trusted any of his companions with the pot of gold.

So they decided to keep it with the woman. They said to her, "Please keep this pot with you. Don't give it to anyone till all the three of us together ask for it."

They also told her that they would stay there for the whole night and would take it back in the morning. They also requested her to keep it in the safest place of the hut.

The thieves were hungry and there was no arrangement of food with the old woman. So they cooked their own dinner. When they had eaten the food, they sat under a tree and began to talk among themselves. The youngest thief wanted to keep the pot of gold for himself. He was very cunning and he was thinking of a plan. Just then, a woman came there selling curd. "Let's buy some curd", said he.



The leader of the thieves also was fond of curd. So he agreed. He said to the youngest thief, "Go and bring a pot from the old woman." The clever thief was waiting for an opportunity which he got. He immediately went to the old woman and asked her to give the pot they had given her. Refusing, the old woman said that their leader had asked her not to give the pot to any of them alone.

At this the young thief said, "Dear mother, our leader himself has sent me for the pot." The old woman was too busy to go out and ask the leader. So she shouted from inside the house and asked the leader whether she should give the pot to the young man. The matter was not clear to anybody.



The leader did not understand that she was talking about the pot of gold. He had asked his companion to bring a pot for the curd. He too shouted from outside, "Give it to him." So she gave the pot of gold to the young man and he, at once, ran away with it.

The leader of the thieves waited for some time, then he went inside the hut. He soon found out everything. He accused the old woman of being careless and asked to pay him for the lost gold. The old woman was taken aback as she was innocent. She was too poor to pay for even a bit of gold. She begged the leader to forgive her and fell at his feet. But it was of no use.

Then the old woman approached the king and told him the whole story. So the king sent for his wise minister who was known for his judgement.

The old woman narrated the whole story to the minister. He fixed a day for trial. On the appointed day, the court was full of people eagerly waiting to see how the case would be decided. The remaining two thieves, including the leader, also came there. The leader of the thieves accused the old woman of carelessness. She begged for forgiveness as she was very poor.

Then the wise minister questioned the leader.

**Minister** : How are you related to the other two men?

**Leader** : They are my friends.

**Minister** : How does the pot of gold belong to all of you?

*(The leader trembled with fear and gave no answer.)*

**Minister** : From where did you get this pot of gold?

*(The leader again trembled with fear and gave no answer.)*

**Minister** : Where were you going at night with the pot of gold?

*(The leader gave no answer.)*

**Minister** : Did you tell this woman to give back the pot only to all three of you together?

**Leader** : Yes, we did.

**Minister** : Then bring your other friends and let them answer my other questions. Then the old woman will give the pot of gold back to you.

The two thieves were terrified. They were scared lest their secret be disclosed. So they gave up the case. The woman was also happy. All the people present praised the minister for his wisdom.

## Helpline

thieves (थीव्ज) = चोर; scared (स्केयर्ड) = डरा हुआ; lodge (लॉज) = अस्थायी आवास; search (सर्च) = ढूँढना; stay (स्टे) = रहना; trusted (ट्रस्टिड) = विश्वास करना; companions (कम्पैनिअन्स) = साथी; requested (रिक्वेस्टिड) = निवेदन किया; safest (सेफेस्ट) = सबसे सुरक्षित; hungry (हंग्री) = भूखा; arrangement (अरेंजमेंट) = इन्तजाम, व्यवस्था; cooked (कुक्ड) = पकाया; curd (कर्ड) = दही; agreed (अग्रीड) = सहमत हुआ; opportunity (अपर्च्युनिटी) = अवसर; shouted (शाउटिड) = चिल्लाई; waited (वेटिड) = इन्तजार किया; found (फाउन्ड) = पाया; everything (एवरीथिंग) = सब कुछ; accused (एक्यूज्ड) = अभियुक्त; careless (केयरलैस) = लापरवाह; taken aback (टेकन अबैक) = अचम्भित; innocent (इनोसेन्ट) = निर्दोष; begged (बैग्ड) = याचना की; forgive (फॉरगिव) = क्षमा करना; approached (अप्रोच्ड) = पास गयी; judgement (जजमेंट) = निर्णय; narrated (नर्रेटिड) = बताया; terrified (टेरिफाइड) = घबरायी हुई; disclosed (डिस्क्लोज्ड) = सार्वजनिक।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Three thieves were afraid because:
  - they had stolen the pot of gold
  - it became very dark
  - they had gold with them
  - None of the above
- When they had eaten their dinner, they:
  - sat and began to talk
  - went to sleep
  - ran away from there
  - None of these
- The case was decided by:
  - the old woman
  - the king
  - the minister
  - the youngest thief

#### II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- Without any search they reached the hut of an old man.
- The old woman did not give the man the pot of gold.

3. The old woman was accused of her carelessness by the leader of the thieves.
4. The pot which the thieves found was full of gold.
5. First the old woman refused to let them stay in her hut.

### III. Complete the spellings of the following words :

c ..... mpani ..... n      agr ..... ..... d      b ..... gg ..... d  
 inn ..... c ..... nt      s ..... cr ..... t

### IV. Answer the following questions :

1. What did the leader of the thieves say?
2. Where did they pass the night?
3. What condition did they tell the old woman about returning the pot?
4. What were they doing when the woman selling curd came there?
5. Who accused the old woman and for what?
6. In whose favour was the judgement given?

## KEEP IN MIND !

### o The Adjective : Degrees of Comparison :

जो शब्द किसी Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताएँ या उसका वर्णन करें, उन्हें Adjectives कहते हैं। Adjectives are describing words.

### Now look at the following sentences :

- (a) Rohit is a tall boy.
- (b) Rohit is taller than Shivam.
- (c) Rohit is the tallest boy in his class.

वाक्य (a) में Rohit एक लड़का है और tall उसकी विशेषता बता रहा है। किन्तु वाक्य (b) में Rohit और Shivam दो व्यक्ति हैं, जिनमें Rohit को Shivam से अधिक लम्बा

बताया गया है। वाक्य (c) में Rohit कक्षा में सबसे लम्बा बताया गया है। इस प्रकार adjectives के विविध रूपों— सामान्य रूप, तुलनात्मक रूप तथा सर्वोत्तम रूप को degrees of comparison कहते हैं।

In the above sentences, the coloured words *tall*, *taller* and *tallest* are the three degrees of comparison. These are called positive, comparative and superlative.

○ **Now learn the following degrees of comparison :**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
pretty	prettier	prettiest
tall	taller	tallest
good	better	best
big	bigger	biggest
old	older	oldest
young	younger	youngest
rich	richer	richest
happy	happier	happiest

## The Wind



Who has seen the wind?  
 Neither I nor you;  
 But when the leaves hang  
 trembling,  
 The wind is passing through.  
 Who has seen the wind?  
 Neither I nor you;  
 But when the trees bow down  
 their heads,  
 The wind is passing by.

—Christina Rossetti

## Helpline

has seen (हैज सीन) = देखा है; wind (विन्ड) = हवा; neither (नाइदर) = न तो; nor (नॉर) = न; leaves (लीव्स) = पत्तियाँ; hang (हैंग) = लटकती हैं; trembling (ट्रैम्बलिंग) = काँपती हुई; passing through (पासिंग थ्रू) = बहती है; bow down (बो डाउन) = झुक जाते हैं; passing by (पासिंग बाई) = बहती है।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The wind is passing through when the leaves hang :  
(a) trembling  (b) dancing  (c) straight
- When the wind is passing by, the trees :  
(a) lie down  (b) fall down  (c) bow down
- The wind has been seen by :  
(a) you  (b) I  (c) neither I nor you

### II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- Nobody has seen the wind.
- I have seen the wind.
- The trees never bow down their heads.
- You have seen the wind.
- The leaves hang trembling.

### III. Complete the spellings of the following words :

- l ..... ves,                      th ..... r.                      h ..... ds,  
p ..... ss ..... ng,                      n ..... ther,

### IV. Answer the following questions :

- Have you seen the wind?
- What do the leaves do?
- When is the wind passing through?
- What do you feel when the trees bow down their heads?
- Has the wind got any colour?

## KEEP IN MIND!

### Subject-Verb Agreement

Verb सदैव Subject के व्यक्ति तथा संख्या पर निर्भर करता है; जैसे-

The boy **reads**.    The boys **read**.    I **read**.

He (she) **reads**.    You **read**.    We **read**.    They **read**.

ऊपर वाक्यों में read Verb की Plural number (बहुवचन) में है तथा **reads** Verb की Singular number (एकवचन) में है। 'I' तथा 'you' Verb के Plural number के साथ जाते हैं, जबकि ये स्वयं Singular number में हैं।

- Rewrite the following sentences after changing the coloured words into their plural forms. Also make other necessary changes. Read the example.

Example :    The boy plays in the field.

                  The boys play in the field.

1. Lavanya is an intelligent **girl**.

.....

2. The **old man** is in the temple.

.....

3. The **child** was sleeping.

.....

4. The **monkey** was eating bananas.

.....

5. The **farmer** lives in a hut.

.....

## A Hasty Action

Once there was a poor man who lived with his wife away from the town. They worked hard throughout the day to earn money. So they were out of their house the whole day. The poor man had a mongoose. He loved it and took great care of it. As he had no child, he treated the mongoose as his own child. After a long time, a baby was born to them whom they loved very much. But they could not look after the baby during daytime. They had no one else to help them. So they generally left the baby with the mongoose who guarded it well.

One day, the poor man and his wife both had gone out of the house as usual. The baby was asleep and a snake came out of a hole in a corner of the room. When the mongoose saw it, it attacked the snake and killed it. The mongoose's body was stained with its blood. The mongoose saved the baby from the snake and proved itself faithful. Now, it sat at the gate of the house.

After some time, baby's mother returned from work. She saw the mongoose sitting at the gate. She also saw its blood smeared body. She thought that it had killed her baby. Losing her temper, she hit it with a stick and killed it.



She then entered the baby's room and found it sleeping safe and sound on his bed. A bleeding snake was lying dead on the floor beside it.

Now she understood the situation and realised her blunder as well. Though she repented her folly but nothing could be done now! After some time, her husband too come back from work. He saw the mongoose lying dead at the gate of the house. When he entered the baby's room, he saw a snake lying dead near the baby's bed. His wife was sitting on the floor and weeping bitterly.



At first, he did not understand what the matter was. So he asked his wife to tell him what had happened. When she narrated the whole story and recounted her folly, he too could not stop his tears. Both cried bitterly for the dead mongoose. They felt as if they had lost their own son. But they had learnt a lesson, "Never do anything in haste without thinking over it."

## Helpline

earn (अर्ज) = कमाना; mongoose (मांगूज) = नेबला; great care (ग्रेट केयर) = खूब देखभाल करना; during (ड्यूरिंग) = एक निश्चित समय में; generally (जनरली) = अक्सर; guarded (गार्डेड) = सुरक्षा करता था; hole (होल) = छिद्र; corner (कॉर्नर) = कोना; stained (स्टेन्ड) = दागिला; as usual (एज यूजुअल) = हमेशा की तरह; saved (सेव्ड) = बचाया; proved (प्रूव्ड) = प्रमाणित किया; returned (रिटर्नड) = वापस आया; lost her temper (लॉस्ट हर टैम्पर) = आपा खो दिया; stick (स्टिक) = छड़ी; entered (एन्टर्ड) = अन्दर आयी; safe and sound (सेफ एंड साउन्ड) = सुरक्षित; bleeding (ब्लीडिंग) = खून से लथपथ; beside (बिसाइड) = समीप; blunder (ब्लन्डर) = भारी भूल; repented (रिपैन्टड) = पछताया; folly (फॉली) = गलती; lying dead (लाइंग डैड) = मरा पड़ा हुआ; weeping bitterly (वीपिंग बिटरली) = फूट-फूट कर रोना; happened (हैपण्ड) = घटित हुआ; narrated (नरेटड) = बताया; lost (लॉस्ट) = खो दिया; haste (हेस्ट) = जल्दबाजी।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who was killed in the fight?
  - The snake
  - The child
  - The mongoose
  - None of these
- When the mother of the baby saw the mongoose's blood stained body, she :
  - told it to her husband
  - thought that the mongoose had killed her baby
  - started weeping bitterly
  - understood the whole situation
- The poor man saw the mongoose lying dead :
  - on the way
  - at the gate of the house
  - near the baby's bed
  - None of these

#### II. Read the following sentences and complete them with the help of the story you have read :

- Whole day the poor man and this wife were .....
- After a long time, a baby .....

3. In the absence of the poor man and his wife, the mongoose .....
4. .... saw the mongoose sitting at the gate.
5. She also saw ..... on its body.

**III. Fill in the blanks with the correct letters and complete the words:**

sn ..... e                      bl ..... d                      mong ..... se  
 t ..... mp ..... r                      pr ..... v ..... d                      c ..... ntr ..... l

**IV. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why did the poor man and his wife remain out of the house the whole day?
2. How did the poor man treat the mongoose?
3. Who looked after their baby the whole day and why?
4. Why was the body of mongoose stained with the blood?
5. How did the mongoose prove itself faithful?
6. Why did the wife of the poor man lose her temper?
7. Why did the poor man's wife repent?
8. What lesson do you learn from this story?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Collective Nouns**

वे शब्द जो किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान व वस्तु के नाम का बोध कराते हैं, Nouns कहलाते हैं जिस Noun से समूह का बोध हो, उसे Collective Nouns कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) He saw a large crowd.
- (b) Indian army is very strong.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'crowd' तथा 'army' Collective nouns हैं।

Following are some more names of collection of things taken together as one whole. Read them aloud.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A herd of elephants | 2. A bunch of grapes |
| 3. A box of crayons    | 4. A crowd of people |

Now, write names for each group of people, animals or things given below. These names are given below in the box.

*team, bunch, army, swarm, flock, pack*

1. a ..... of sheep.
2. a ..... of cards.
3. a ..... of grapes.
4. a ..... of ants.
5. a ..... of players.
6. an ..... of soldiers.

### Pronoun

वह शब्द जो किसी Noun के बदले बोला जाए, Pronoun (सर्वनाम) कहलाता है; जैसे—

1. *Shreya* is a good girl.  
*She* sings well.
2. I bought some *books*.  
*They* are cheap.
3. *Virat* is a good boy.  
*He* gets up early.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में *She*, *They* और *He* Pronouns हैं।

Fill in the blanks with the given Pronouns used for the coloured words :

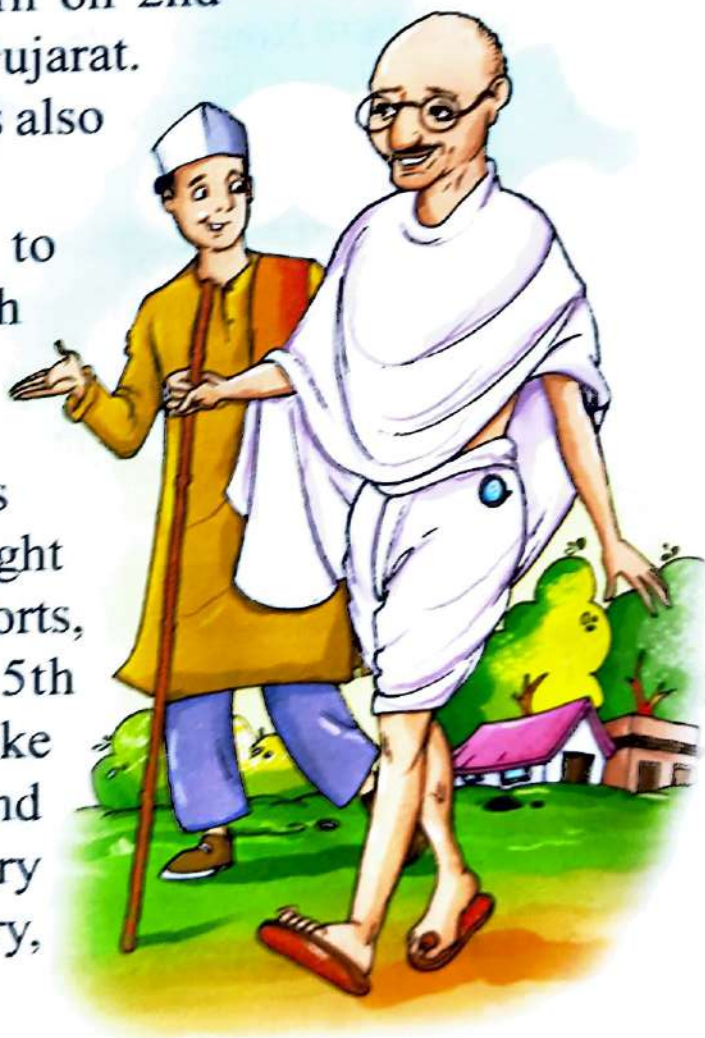
*You, He, She, They, It*

1. This is a *book* ..... is on the table.
2. The teacher said to *Parma*, “ ..... are a good boy.”
3. This is *Aryan* ..... is my brother.
4. That is *Navya* ..... is my sister.
5. Look at the *monkeys* ..... are wearing caps.

# Mahatma Gandhi

Who is shown in the given picture? He is Mahatma Gandhi. People lovingly called him 'Bapu'. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbander in Gujarat. He was an average student. He was also a very shy child.

Gandhiji went to England to study law. Later he went to South Africa. There he saw the miserable condition of Indians. This firmed his resolve to fight oppression. As he loved freedom, he decided to fight for India's freedom. Due to his efforts, the country became free on 15th August, 1947. Gandhiji always spoke the truth. He believed in *Ahimsa* and loved the Harijans. He lived a very simple life. He died on 30th January, 1948. He became immortal.



## Helpline

picture (चित्र) = चित्र; call (कॉल) = पुकारने हैं; born (बॉर्न) = पैदा हुए; shy (शाय) = शर्मीले; to study (टू स्टडी) = पढ़ने के लिए; law (लॉ) = कानून; miserable (मिज़ेरेबल) = दयनीय, दुःखदायी; condition (कण्डीशन) = दशा; freedom (फ्रीडम) = स्वतन्त्रता; decided (डिसाइडेड) = तय किया; spoke (स्पोक) = बोले; truth (ट्रुथ) = सत्य; followed (फॉलोव्ड) = अनुसरण किया; Ahimsa (अहिंसा) = अहिंसा; simple (सिम्पल) = साधारण; died (दाइड) = मृत्यु हो गयी; immortal (इमोर्टल) = अमर।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Gandhiji went to England :
  - to meet his relative
  - to visit it
  - to attend a function
  - to study law
- Seeing the miserable condition of Indians firm'd Gandhiji's :
  - resolve
  - mood
  - habit
  - None of these
- Gandhiji died on :
  - 2/10/1869
  - 26/1/1950
  - 30/1/1948
  - 15/8/1997

### II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- Gandhiji loved freedom.
- Gandhiji never lived a simple life.
- Porbander is a city in Gujarat.
- Gandhiji was a brilliant student.
- India became free on 15th August, 1950.

### III. Answer the following questions :

- What people lovingly call Mahatma Gandhi?
- When was Gandhiji born?
- Where was Gandhiji born?
- How was he as a child?
- What did Gandhiji witness in South Africa?

#### IV. Match the following words with their Hindi meanings :

**A**

1. childhood
2. died
3. immortal
4. freedom
5. spoke

**B**

- (i) अमर
- (ii) स्वतन्त्रता
- (iii) बचपन
- (iv) बोले
- (v) मृत्यु हो गई

#### KEEP IN MIND !

##### Rules :

1. एकवचन कर्ता के साथ था या थी की अंग्रेजी was कर्ता के बाद लाते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 1.
2. बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ थे या थीं की अंग्रेजी were कर्ता के बाद लाते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 2.
3. कर्ता you के साथ were और कर्ता I के साथ was का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 3 व 4.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. वह उपस्थित था।   | He <b>was</b> present.   |
| 2. वे अनुपस्थित थे। | They <b>were</b> absent. |
| 3. तुम बीमार थे।    | You <b>were</b> sick.    |
| 4. मैं स्वस्थ था।   | I <b>was</b> healthy     |

##### Fill in the blanks with *was/were* :

1. All the cows ..... hungry.
2. He ..... my friend.
3. The minister ..... out of station.
4. The kites ..... blue.

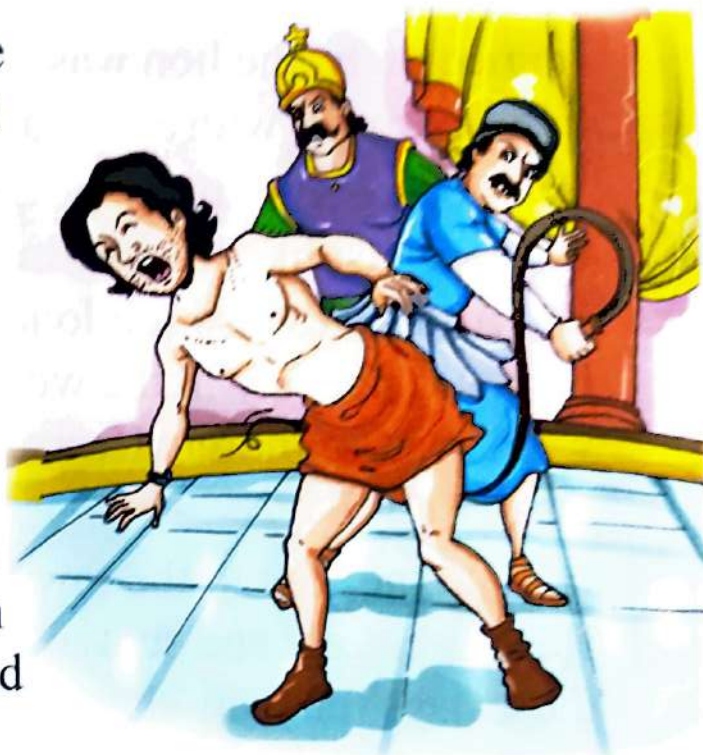
## Androcles and the Lion

Long ago there was a great empire called Roman empire with its capital at Rome. The empire had big buildings, great wealth and hundreds of slaves. But Romans behaved very cruelly with their slaves. They regularly beat them mercilessly and put them to all kinds of hard work.

Androcles was also a Roman slave. His master too treated him badly. He gave him very little food and a few torn rags to cover his body with.

Androcles worked from morning till evening yet his master was not satisfied. The slave too was not happy. He could not bear it any longer and one night, he slipped out of the house and ran away.

Androcles ran one whole night and one day. Next night, he reached a cave in the forest. He entered the cave and decided to spend the night there. Tired as he was, he laid down and fell asleep. He did not even realise that a lion was also there in the cave.



Suddenly Androcles woke up. He heard the groans of an animal. He saw a lion standing in front of him. Androcles was terrified. The lion was groaning with pain. One of his paws was bleeding.

Androcles went close to the lion. He saw a big thorn in his paw. Androcles put the paw in his lap and gently pulled the thorn out. Immediately, the lion was relieved of the severe pain. He began to lick Androcles with affection.

For a year or two, both Androcles and the lion lived together in the cave just like friends. In the day, they hunted and slept at night. But Androcles also felt lonely and craved for human company. He felt he could not stay in the woods any longer. He wanted to see men, women and children. He wanted to live in the town again. So he left the den one day.

On the way to the town, some soldiers recognised Androcles. He was caught and sent to his master. He was a runaway slave. In those days runaway slaves were punished severely. His master took him before the King. The King ordered Androcles to be thrown in an arena to fight with a hungry lion.

The arena was an open ground round where sat the King and the people of Rome on a high platform to watch the death of the runaway slave.

Androcles stood in the centre of the arena. A cage was opened



and a hungry lion was set free. Roaring loudly, the lion jumped out of the cage. Androcles shut his eyes with fear.

As the lion reached Androcles, he did not kill him. He sat down and began to lick his foot. Androcles opened his eyes and saw his friend in the arena. He put his hands round the lion's mane and wept with joy.

At this sight, the King and the Roman public were amazed. The King sent for the slave and heard his story. He was impressed by Androcles. He ordered him to be set free and gave him some money to enjoy a life of freedom.

The lion followed Androcles like a dog.

### Helpline

great empire (ग्रेट एम्पायर) = विशाल साम्राज्य; slaves (स्लेव्स) = गुलाम; beat (बीट) = पीटना; mercilessly (मर्सिलैस्ली) = निर्दयतापूर्वक; rags (रैग्स) = फटे कपड़े, चिथड़े; satisfied (सैटिस्फाइड) = सन्तुष्ट; reached (रीच्ड) = पहुँचा; cave (केव) = गुफा; entered (एन्टर्ड) = अन्दर गया; tired (टायर्ड) = थका हुआ; groans (ग्रोन्स) = करहाना; in front (इन फ्रन्ट) = सामने; terrified (टैरिफाइड) = भयभीत; thorn (थॉर्न) = काँटा; paw (पॉ) = पंजा; lap (लैप) = गोदी; gently (जैन्टली) = धीरे से; pulled out (पुल्लड आउट) = बाहर निकाला; relieved (रिलीव्ड) = छुटकारा मिला; severe (सिवियर) = अत्यधिक; pain (पेन) = दर्द; lick (लिक) = चाँटना; hunted (हन्टिड) = शिकार किया; slept (स्लैप्ट) = सो गया; stay (स्टे) = रहना; woods (वुड्स) = जंगल; any longer (एनी लॉन्गर) = और अधिक; den (डैन) = गुफा; recognised (रिकॉग्नाइज्ड) = पहचान लिया; caught (कॉट) = पकड़ लिया; sent (सैन्ट) = भेज दिया; master (मास्टर) = मालिक; runaway (रनअवे) = भगोड़ा; punished (पनिशड) = सजा दी; ordered (ऑर्डर्ड) = आदेश दिया; arena (अरेना) = अखाड़ा; cage (केज) = पिंजड़ा; lion's mane (लयन्स मेन) = शेर के लम्बे बाल; impressed (इम्प्रेसड) = प्रभावित।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The Romans had:

(a) great wealth

(b) hundreds of slaves

(c) big buildings

(d) All of these

2. Androcles was not happy because:
- (a) his master was not satisfied with his work
  - (b) his master gave him very little food and a few rags to cover his body with
  - (c) his master was very cruel
  - (d) All of the above
3. Androcles helped the lion:
- (a) by living together in the cave like friends
  - (b) in his hunting
  - (c) by gently pulling the thorn out
  - (d) None of the above

**II. Read the following sentences. If it is true according to the story, write 'YES'. If it is not true, write 'NO':**

1. Androcles saw a big hole in the lion's paw.
2. Androcles' master was cruel.
3. The lion followed Androcles like a dog.
4. Androcles was not afraid of the lion.
5. The soldiers caught Androcles when he was sleeping.

**III. Match the beginning of sentences given in the list 'A' with the ending given in the list 'B':**

- | <b>A</b>                                      | <b>B</b>                                    |
|---|---|
| 1. He put his hands round the lion's mane and | (i) and could not see the lion in the cave. |
| 2. When the King heard his story              | (ii) to live a life of freedom.             |
| 3. He saw a lion                              | (iii) he was impressed.                     |
| 4. He was set free                            | (iv) wept for joy.                          |
| 5. He was so tired                            | (v) groaning with pain.                     |

#### IV. Answer the following questions :

1. Who was Androcles?
2. How were slaves treated in Rome?
3. What did Androcles want?
4. What is an arena?
5. What was the punishment for the runaway slaves?
6. What did the King and the Romans see in the arena?

### KEEP IN MIND !

#### Use of shall/will

##### Rules :

- (a) Future tense में यदि कर्ता के स्थान पर I या We दिया हो तब उसके साथ **shall** और क्रिया की first form का उपयोग करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 3, 4.
- (b) यदि कर्ता के स्थान पर I, We के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई भी कर्ता हो तब उसके साथ **will** और क्रिया की first form का उपयोग करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 1, 2, 5.

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. वह अब नाचेगी।     | She <b>will</b> dance now.       |
| 2. वे पत्र लिखेंगे।  | They <b>will</b> write a letter. |
| 3. हम अब सोयेंगे।    | We <b>shall</b> sleep now.       |
| 4. मैं अब खेलूँगा।   | I <b>shall</b> play now.         |
| 5. तुम वहाँ दौड़ोगे। | You <b>will</b> run there.       |

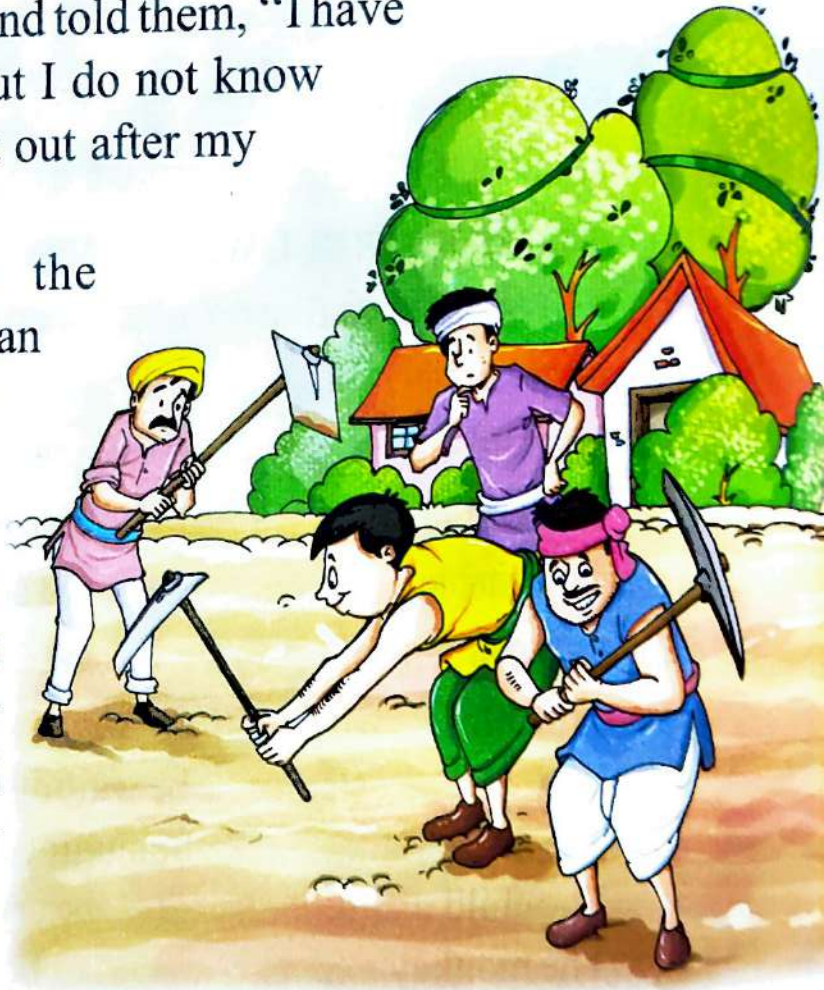
#### Fill in the blanks with 'will' or 'shall':

1. You ..... be waiting for him.
2. She ..... be singing a song.
3. The child ..... be crying.
4. The monkey ..... be jumping.
5. He ..... sleep now.
6. I ..... play a match.
7. They ..... see a picture.
8. We ..... be on the roof.

## The Farmer's Advice

Long back in a village there was an old farmer. He had four sons. They were very lazy and did no work. The farmer was very disappointed with them. Once he fell ill. He was worried about his fields. He thought of a plan to save his fields after his death. He called his sons and told them, "I have a treasure in our fields but I do not know where it is? Please dig it out after my death."

After some time, the farmer died. His sons began to dig the field. But they did not find any treasure. They became very sad. However, they sowed seeds into the field. That year the crop was very good. They got good money for it. Then they realised the true meaning of their father's advice.



### Helpline

farmer (फार्मर) = किसान; lazy (लेजी) = आलसी; field (फील्ड) = खेत; fell ill (फैल इल) = बीमार हो गया; called (कॉल्ड) = बुलाया; treasure (ट्रेज़र) = खजाना; dig (डिग) = खोदना; find (फाइन्ड) = पाना; however (हाउएवर) = फिर भी; crop (क्रॉप) = फसल; much (मच) = अधिक; understood (अन्डरस्टूड) = समझ गये; advice (ऐडवाइस) = शिक्षा सलाह।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- How many sons did the farmer have?  
(a) Five  (b) Three  (c) Four
- The farmer's sons were very :  
(a) sad  (b) happy  (c) lazy
- The farmer's sons did not find the :  
(a) treasure  (b) animals  (c) cooked food

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

*much, understood, please, year, field*

- The sons got ..... money.
- The sons ..... the meaning of their father's advice.
- ..... dig the field after my death.
- The treasure was hidden in the .....
- That ..... the crop was very good.

### III. Match the words to their Hindi meanings :

- | A             | B            |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. find       | (i) बुलाया   |
| 2. sad        | (ii) समझ गये |
| 3. understood | (iii) पाना   |
| 4. lazy       | (iv) खोदना   |
| 5. called     | (v) दुःखी    |
| 6. dig        | (vi) आलसी    |

### IV. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- The farmer was very happy.
- The sons found the treasure in the field.

3. The farmer was very young.
4. His sons did no work.
5. His sons were very sad.

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. How were the farmer's sons ?
2. What was hidden in the fields ?
3. When did the sons begin to dig the field ?
4. Did the sons find any treasure in the field ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Use of a/an/the**

(a) A तथा an का प्रयोग किसी Singular Noun (एकवचन संज्ञा) से पूर्व होता है, किन्तु याद रखो कि a का उपयोग ऐसे Noun से पूर्व होता है जो Consonant (व्यंजन) से प्रारम्भ हों तथा Consonant Sound (व्यंजन ध्वनि) दें और an का प्रयोग ऐसे Noun से पूर्व होता है जो Vowel से प्रारम्भ हों तथा Vowel Sound (स्वर ध्वनि) दें।

(b) The का उपयोग किसी भी निश्चित noun से पूर्व करते हैं या अपने प्रकार की अनोखी वस्तुओं (सूर्य, चाँद, पृथ्वी आदि) से पूर्व करते हैं और इसीलिए इसे definite article कहते हैं। इसका प्रयोग Singular तथा Plural दोनों प्रकार के Nouns से पूर्व होता है। जैसे—

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. This is a dog.                | यह एक कुत्ता है।                  |
| 2. It is an ant.                 | यह एक चींटी है।                   |
| 3. I have an egg.                | मेरे पास एक अण्डा है।             |
| 4. I saw a man. The man was fat. | मैंने एक आदमी देखा। आदमी मोटा था। |
| 5. The earth is round.           | पृथ्वी गोल है।                    |

**Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' whichever is correct :**

1. I meet ..... boy. .... boy is very intelligent.
2. I came without ..... umbrella.
3. Surya was ..... actor.
4. Rohan was ..... intelligent boy.
5. .... sun rises in ..... east.



When you see that flag of beauty,  
Do you feel the call of duty?  
Do you hear the bugle sounding  
in your heart?  
When you see its colours blowing,  
Does it set your spirit glowing?  
For your country, make you strong  
to do your part?  
That freedom may not perish  
From the land that freeman cherish,  
Do your part.

—Lurana Sheldon

### Helpline

blowing (ब्लोईंग) = लहराता हुआ; glowing (ग्लोईंग) = चमकना; part (पार्ट) = कर्तव्य, कार्य; freedom (फ्रीडम) = स्वतन्त्रता; perish (पेरिश) = समाप्त होना; cherish (चैरिश) = संभाल कर रखना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The saffron colour in our flag represents:
  - peace and prosperity
  - truth and purity
  - courage and sacrifice
  - None of the above
- The flag of our country:
  - fills our heart with joy and pride
  - reminds us of our duty
  - stands for our honour and freedom
  - All of the above

### II. Complete the following sentences with the help of this poem :

*freeman, beauty, blowing, glowing, duty*

- When you see its colour .....
- Does it set your spirit .....
- When you see that flag of .....
- Do you feel the call of .....
- From the land that ..... cherish,  
Do your part.

### III. Fill in the missing letters :

- It gives us milk.
- We see it in the sky on a rainy day.
- It is our national bird.
- It is a big animal.
- It has hands, but cannot clap.
- It has an eye, but it cannot see.

		W		
R			B	
	E			K
		P		N
	L		C	
N		D		

IV. Few questions have been asked in the poem. Answer these questions keeping in your mind that you are looking at the beautiful flag of your country :

1. Do you feel the call of duty?
2. Do you hear the bugle sounding in your heart?
3. Do the blazing colours of your flag fill you with spirit?
4. Do these colours make you strong to do your duty for the country?
5. What does the poet advise you?

### KEEP IN MIND !

#### o Capital letters का उपयोग

##### Rules :

- (a) प्रत्येक वाक्य का पहला अक्षर Capital लिखते हैं; जैसे—The sun shines.
- (b) Proper Noun का पहला अक्षर सदा Capital लिखते हैं; जैसे—  
I visited Mumbai last week.
- (c) God का अक्षर सदा Capital लिखते हैं; जैसे—Always pray to God.
- (d) I (मैं) सदा Capital में लिखते हैं, भले ही वह वाक्य के बीच में क्यों न हो; जैसे—May I sit here?

Now, rewrite the following sentences using capital letters where necessary :

1. mumbai is the biggest city of india.
2. june is the hottest month of the year.
3. sardar patel was a great leader.
4. mohini and roshni are sisters.
5. mrs sharma is my teacher.

## Rani Lakshmi Bai

Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. Her name is written in golden letters in Indian history.

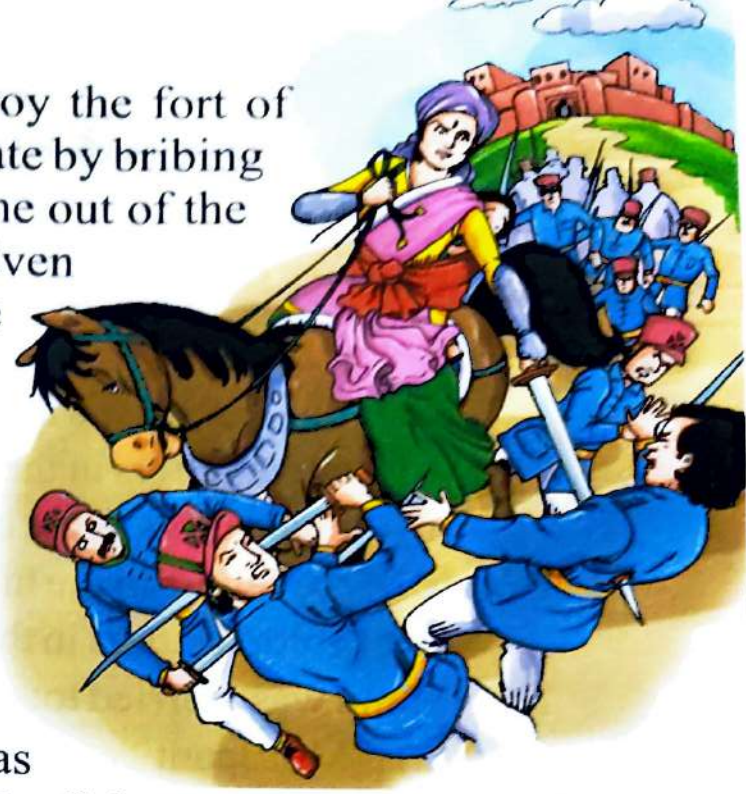
Lakshmi Bai was named Manu in her childhood. Her father's name was Moropant. He loved her very much. Manu did not play with toys and dolls as she was fond of playing with swords, bows and arrows. She learned horse riding and sword wielding. A wise man forecast that Manu would be a great ruler in the future. Later it came to be true.

Manu was married to Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of Jhansi. Then she came to be known as Rani Lakshmi Bai. Unluckily, her husband died and she became widow very soon. They had no child. So she adopted a child as the future ruler of Jhansi. In those days, India was ruled by the English. They wanted to annex Jhansi after Maharaja's death. They did not accept the adopted son to be the King of Jhansi. But Rani was firm on her decision. She announced, "I will not give my Jhansi to anybody."

In 1857, a movement for freedom from the British rule was launched. Rani Lakshmi Bai was a true patriot. She was waiting for such an occasion and jumped headlong into the battle. She fought bravely to save her kingdom. The English army was defeated and it fled.



The English guns failed to destroy the fort of Jhansi. But they managed to open its gate by bribing the gatekeeper. Rani Lakshmi Bai came out of the fort with her son tied to her back. Even though, she had a small army she fought bravely. But it was impossible to face the huge English army in the open field.



Getting a chance, she escaped from the battlefield and reached Gwalior. She hoped that Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior would help her. But he favoured the English. As soon as she came out of the Gwalior Fort, the English army attacked her. She was all alone.

She did not lose heart and fought very bravely. She could have escaped from there, but her horse was tired. He suddenly stopped in front of a wide stream. In the meantime, the English soldiers reached her. Lakshmi Bai fought with them but she was killed. She died as a martyr.

Though Lakshmi Bai is no longer among us but she is still remembered for her bravery and patriotism. She inspired us to fight for our freedom. India is proud of her brave daughter.

### Helpline

childhood (चाइल्डहुड) = बचपन; fond (फॉन्ड) = शौकीन; sword (स्वॉर्ड) = तलवार; horse riding (हॉर्स राइडिंग) = घुड़सवारी; wielding (वील्डिंग) = चलाना; unluckily (अनलकिली) = दुर्भाग्यवश; widow (विडो) = विधवा; adopted (एडॉप्टिड) = गोद लिया; annex (एनेक्स) = साथ मिलाना (देश, राज्य आदि को); firm (फर्म) = पक्का; patriot (पैट्रिऑट) = देशभक्त; occasion (ओकेजन) = अवसर; bravely (ब्रेवली) = बहादुरी से; defeated (डिफीटिड) = हराया; destroy (डैस्ट्रॉय) = नष्ट; fort (फॉर्ट) = किला; managed (मैनेज्ड) = कुछ करने में समर्थ हुए; bribing (ब्राइबिंग) = रिश्वत देना; possible (पॉसिबल) = सम्भव; huge (ह्यूज) = बहुत बड़ा; escaped (एस्केप्ड) = छूट गया; battlefield (बैटलफील्ड) = युद्ध का मैदान; in favour of (इन फेवर ऑफ) = किसी के पक्ष में; lose heart (लूज हार्ट) = हिम्मत हारना; stream (स्ट्रीम) = धारा; martyr (मार्टियर) = शहीद; inspired (इन्स्पायर्ड) = प्रेरणा मिली।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Rani Lakshmi Bai's name is written in:
  - silver letters in the history of our country
  - blue letters in the history of our country
  - red letters in the history of our country
  - golden letters in the history of our country
- Manu was married to:
  - Moropant
  - Maharaja Scindhia
  - Gangadhar Rao
  - None of these
- Rani fought bravely to save:
  - her mother
  - kingdom
  - her motherland
  - None of these

### II. Fill in the blanks with the following words :

*proud, occasion, escaped, bribing, do not lose heart*

- I buy many toys on the ..... of diwali.
- Every Indian must be ..... of her motherland.
- Nowadays, you can get many of your works done by .....
- The dacoits fired at me but luckily I .....
- ..... but try again.

### III. Tick (X) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- The English also wanted to see her adopted son as the ruler of Jhansi.
- Lakshmi Bai had decided to make her adopted son the ruler of Jhansi.
- Moropant loved Lakshmi Bai very much.

4. Lakshmi Bai never liked to use sword, bow and arrows.
5. The English army was defeated because Lakshmi Bai fought very bravely.

**IV. Answer the following questions :**

1. Who was Lakshmi Bai?
2. How did the English manage to get the gate of the fort opened?
3. Where did Lakshmi Bai go for help?
4. Why could Lakshmi Bai not escape from the English army in the end?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

**Parts of Sentence**

शब्दों का वह क्रमबद्ध समूह जो अपना पूर्ण और स्पष्ट अर्थ देता हो, वाक्य या Sentence कहलाता है। प्रत्येक Sentence के दो भाग होते हैं—

- (a) Subject (b) Predicate.

(a) **Subject** : जिसके विषय में कुछ कहा जाये उसे Subject कहते हैं। यह कोई Noun या Pronoun होता है। इसको कर्ता भी कहते हैं। नीचे दिये वाक्यों में घंटे छपे शब्द Subjects हैं।

*My brother became an engineer. The teacher made him monitor.*

(b) **Predicate** : Subject के विषय में जो कुछ कहा जाये उसे Predicate कहते हैं। इसमें एक Verb अवश्य होता है। इसके सहायक अन्य कोई भी Part of Speech हो सकता है। उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में तिरछे छपे शब्द Predicates हैं।

**Now pick out the Subject and Predicate parts in the following sentences :**

1. Mohini is eating an apple. ....
2. Navya sings a sweet song. ....
3. Your elder brother taught us. ....
4. A black horse jumped. ....

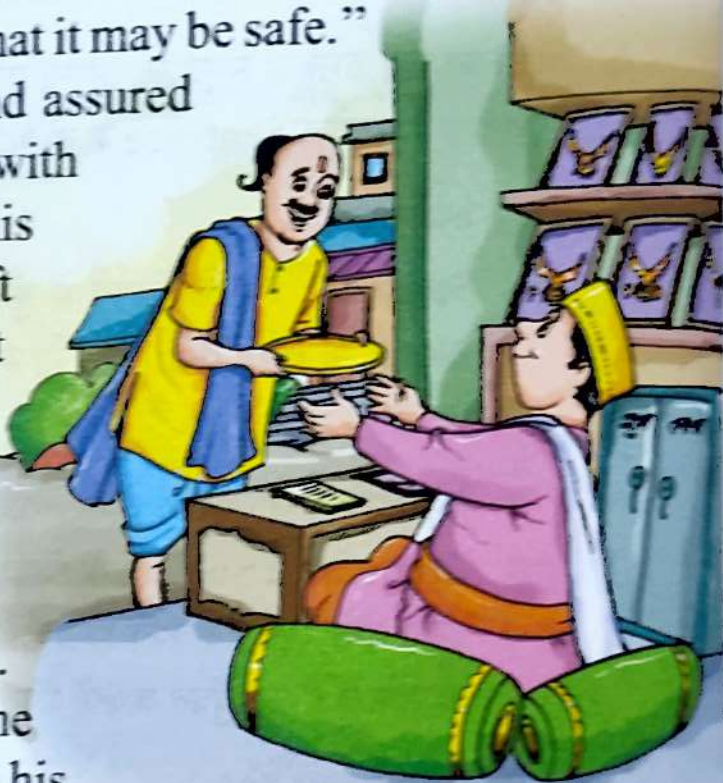
## A Brahmin and a Goldsmith

Once there lived a wise *Brahmin* in a town of Bengal. One of his friend was a goldsmith. This goldsmith was a cunning fellow. One day, the *Brahmin* had to go out of town for some urgent work. He went to the goldsmith and said, "My dear friend, I have to go to Varanasi today and I shall be there for a month. I wish to leave my gold plate with you so that it may be safe."

The goldsmith readily agreed and assured him that it would remain safe with him. Thus the *Brahmin* gave his gold plate to the goldsmith and left for Varanasi. The goldsmith put it in an iron almirah.

The plate was really very costly. The goldsmith was not an honest man. He took the plate out and put a brass plate in its place. After a month, the *Brahmin* came back. He asked his friend to return his plate. The goldsmith gave him the brass plate. The *Brahmin* saw that it was not his gold plate. Yet he said nothing and went home with it.

The goldsmith had only one son. One day, he asked the *Brahmin* to teach his son to which *Brahmin* readily agreed and took the boy to his house. He brought a baby monkey from a shop.



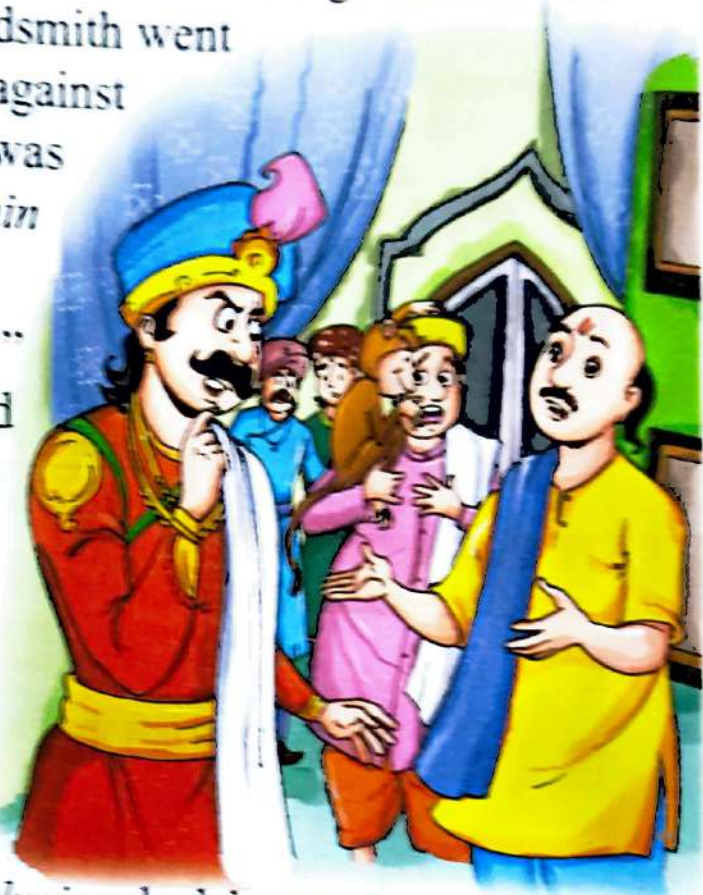
Monkeys are expert in copying the activities of man. He taught the baby monkey how to imitate human activities in different ways. The monkey learnt to do exactly what he was told.

After some days, the goldsmith went to the *Brahmin* to see how his son was doing. The *Brahmin* hid the boy and told the goldsmith that his son had changed into a monkey. He could not believe that his son had become a monkey. The *Brahmin* and the goldsmith had a huge argument. Finally, the goldsmith went to the king's court and complained against the *Brahmin*. The king too was surprised and he sent for the *Brahmin* at once.

"Where is the goldsmith's son?" asked the king. "Sir, he has changed into a monkey," answered the *brahmin*. "You foolish *Brahmin*, how do you dare to say that a boy can become a monkey?" asked the king again. "Sir, gold became brass in his house and the boy became a monkey in my house,"

answered the *Brahmin*. Then the *Brahmin* asked the monkey to climb upon the shoulders of the goldsmith. The monkey did so and began to show his love for the goldsmith. "You may see, sir", said the *Brahmin*, "How the monkey loves his father."

The goldsmith now understood the matter completely and fell at the feet of the *Brahmin* and said, "I will give you back your gold plate, my friend." "Then my friend," said the *Brahmin*, "don't worry. The monkey will again become a boy."



At this, the king and the courtiers laughed loudly. The king praised the *Brahmin* for his wisdom. He rebuked the goldsmith for his dishonesty. Then the king let them go. After this, the goldsmith returned the gold plate to the *Brahmin* and asked for pardon. The *Brahmin* also returned the goldsmith's son to him. The intelligent *Brahmin* thus neutralised the wicked design of the goldsmith.

### Helpline

wise (वाइज) = समझदार; town (टाउन) = कस्बा; goldsmith (गोल्डस्मिथ) = सुनार; urgent (अर्जेंट) = बहुत जल्दी;  
 agreed (एग्रीड) = राजी हुआ; assured (एश्योर्ड) = विश्वास दिलाया; brass (ब्रास) = पीतल; expert (एक्सपर्ट) = विशेषज्ञ;  
 copying (कॉपींग) = नकल करना; exactly (इगजैक्टली) = बिल्कुल; dispute (डिसप्यूट) = विवाद; finally (फाइनली) = अन्त में;  
 complained (कम्प्लेन्ड) = शिकायत की; sent for (सेन्ट फॉर) = बुलाया; dare (डेयर) = साहस करना; courtier (कोर्टियर्स) = दरबारी;  
 wisdom (विस्डम) = बुद्धिमानी; rebuked (रिब्यूकड) = फटकार लगायी; dishonesty (डिसहॉनेस्टी) = बेईमानी;  
 neutralised (न्यूट्रलाइज्ड) = बेअसर करना; wicked (विकड) = दुष्टता।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The *Brahmin* left the gold plate with the goldsmith :
 

(a) for polish	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) for safety	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) for borrowing money	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) for repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The goldsmith was :
 

(a) a wise man	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) not a good man	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) not a wise man	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) a good man	<input type="checkbox"/>
- When the goldsmith gave the *Brahmin* the brass plate, the *Brahmin* :
 

(a) was silent	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) took him to the king	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) rebuked him	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) beat him	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. When the *Brahmin* told the goldsmith that his son had changed into a monkey, the goldsmith :

(a) quarrelled

(b) wept

(c) was silent

(d) smiled

**II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word :**

gold plate, dispute, praised, neutralised, cunning, copying, learning

1. Monkeys are expert in ..... or ..... the activities of man.
2. The king ..... the *Brahmin* for his wisdom.
3. The intelligent *Brahmin* thus ..... the wicked design of the goldsmith.
4. The goldsmith was a ..... fellow.
5. There was a great ..... between the *Brahmin* and the goldsmith.
6. The *Brahmin* handed over his ..... to the goldsmith and left for Varanasi.

**III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :**

1. The *Brahmin* told the goldsmith that his son had become a monkey.
2. The goldsmith believed the *Brahmin*.
3. Finally, the goldsmith went to the king's court and complained against the *Brahmin*.
4. "Gold became brass in his house and the boy became a monkey in my house," said the *Brahmin*.
5. At this the king punished the *Brahmin*.

**IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :**

act ..... v ..... ties

f ..... lish

n ..... th ..... ng

cu ..... ing

neu ..... alis ..... d.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. Why did the *Brahmin* leave his gold plate with the goldsmith?
2. Did the goldsmith agree to keep his gold plate?
3. What did the goldsmith say to *Brahmin* about keeping the plate?
4. What did the goldsmith ask the *Brahmin* for his son?
5. What do you know about the monkeys?
6. What did the monkey learn?
7. What did the *Brahmin* tell the goldsmith when he came for his son?
8. Whose plan failed?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **The Adverb**

वे शब्द जो किसी Verb, Adjective या किसी अन्य Adverb की विशेषता बताते हैं Adverbs कहलाते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) She walks slowly.
- (b) Ashi is very beautiful.
- (c) He speaks too loudly.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में slowly शब्द walks नामक Verb की; very शब्द beautiful नामक Adjective की और too शब्द loudly नामक Adverb की विशेषता बताते हैं। अतः ये शब्द Adverbs हैं।

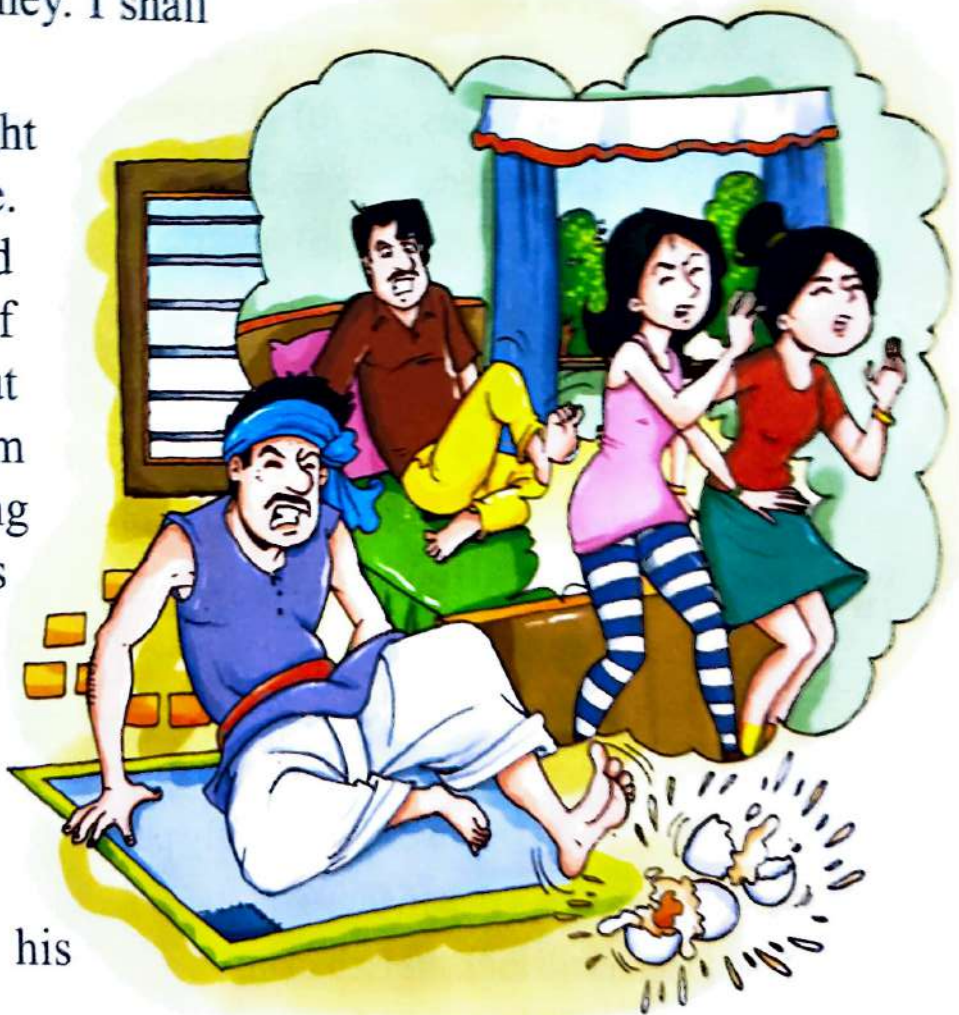
**Now pick out the adverbs in the following sentences :**

1. You must get up early. ....
2. You came late. ....
3. My teacher speaks loudly. ....
4. They work hard. ....
5. Please write your answer neatly. ....
6. A blind beggar lives here. ....
7. He is ill today. ....
8. You can do it easily. ....

## Day Dreaming

Deena was a young man. He was a servant of a very rich man. He was always dreaming of becoming rich. One day, his master gave him two eggs. He sat on the floor. He started dreaming, "I will sell these eggs. I shall get fifty paise each. From that one rupee, I shall buy a chick. The chick will grow. It will become a fat hen. It will lay eggs. I shall sell those eggs everyday. Then I shall buy more hens. They will lay more eggs. I shall get more and more money. I shall become very rich."

Then he thought about his marriage. The rich man would offer him hands of their daughters. But he would kick them like this. Dreaming so, he moved his legs violently. The leg hit the eggs. The eggs broke and spilled on the ground. Deena also awoke from his day dream.



## Helpline

young man (यंग मैन) = युवा; master (मास्टर) = मालिक या स्वामी; dreaming (ड्रीमिंग) = सपने देखना; floor (फ्लोर) = फर्श; sell (सेल) = बेचना; will grow (विल ग्रो) = बड़ा होगा; lay egg (ले ऐग) = अण्डे देना; offer (ऑफर) = प्रस्ताव; kick (किक) = लात मारना; moved (मूव्ड) = हिलाया; hit (हित) = मारा; broke (ब्रोक) = टूट गये; awoke (अवोक) = जाग गया।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Deena was a :  
(a) poor man  (b) rich man  (c) servant
- What did Deena's master give him one day?  
(a) Two rupees  (b) Two sweets  (c) Two eggs
- Deena dreamed of becoming :  
(a) rich  (b) married  (c) nothing

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

*day dream, thought, sat, chick, hen*

- Deena ..... on the floor.
- Deena will buy a .....
- The chick will become a fat .....
- Then Deena ..... of his marriage.
- Deena awoke from his .....

### III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

- Deena will sell two eggs for fifty paise.
- Deena was a rich man.
- Deena will kick the rich man.
- Deena will buy a chick.

5. Deena's master was a rich man.

IV. Match the column A with B :

**A**

1. Then the chick
2. Deena
3. Those hens
4. The rich man
5. Deena
6. The eggs

**B**

- (i) would offer him their daughters.
- (ii) broke and spilled on the ground.
- (iii) will grow.
- (iv) moved his legs violently.
- (v) will lay more eggs.
- (vi) will buy more hens.

V. Complete the spellings of the following words :

m.....n.....y,                      marr.....ge,                      p.....se,  
fl.....r,                                      d.....ghter.

VI. Answer the following questions :

1. Who was Deena?
2. What did his master give him one day?
3. What did he think about the eggs?
4. What did he think of his marriage?
5. What happened to the eggs in the end?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Alphabetical Order**

Alphabet में 26 letters होते हैं जिन्हें एक निश्चित क्रम में लिखा जाता है। अक्षरों का यही निश्चित क्रम Alphabetical Order कहलाता है।

Like letters, words can also be arranged in alphabetical order. Some words are given below. Arrange them in alphabetical order keeping in mind only the first letter of each word :

Shyama	.....	zebra	.....
Virat	.....	lion	.....
Roy	.....	water	.....

Pranav	.....	moon	.....
Mohini	.....	earth	.....
Aman	.....	pen	.....
Bobby	.....	cat	.....
Kriti	.....	dog	.....
Joy	.....	sun	.....
Deven	.....	ass	.....

अब कल्पना कीजिए कि आपको कुछ Words ऐसे दिये गये हैं जो एक ही Letter से आरम्भ होते हैं और आपको उन्हें Alphabetical Order में लगाना है। तब आपको उन Words के दूसरे Letter को ध्यान में रखना होगा; जैसे—sit, sun, shy, see, swan.

ये सभी Words s से आरम्भ होते हैं और आपको इन्हें Alphabetical Order में रखना है। तब प्रत्येक Word के दूसरे Letter को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन्हें व्यवस्थित कीजिए। इन्हें इस प्रकार लिखा जा सकता है—see, shy, sit, sun, swan.

- **Some groups of words are given below. The words in each group begin with the same letter. Now arrange them in alphabetical order keeping in view the order of second in each word :**

**Group 1 :** ass, activity, address, affair, age, alphabet, among.

.....

.....

**Group 2 :** burn, book, bat, biscuit, bread, bed.

.....

.....

**Group 3 :** creature, catch, child, close, certificate, city, cure.

.....

.....

## An Easy Experiment of Science

Given below is a conversation about an experiment between two friends. They are discussing as to why we wear woollen and dark coloured clothes in winter and light coloured and cotton clothes in summer.

**Lavina** : Aryan, can you tell me why do we wear dark coloured woollen clothes in winter and light coloured cotton clothes in summer?

**Aryan** : Don't you remember what our science teacher demonstrate to us last month in the laboratory?  
That experiment answers both of these questions. We can conduct that experiment again if you like.

**Lavina** : Yes, I would love to conduct it again. It's very interesting. What do we need for it?

**Aryan** : We need two bottles of same shape and size; two test tubes of same thickness and length; some hot water, a thermometer and some woollen cloth.

*[They arrange all these things and sit down in the verandah.]*

**Aryan** : Lavina, fill the bottles with hot water and take their temperature with the thermometer. Write it down in a notebook.

Now wrap one of the bottles in woollen cloth and put both the bottles in some dark corner.

Now, bring the test tubes. I have wrapped one of the test

tubes in black paper and another in white paper. I will now fill them with cold water. I am now taking the temperature of the water in the test tubes and shall put them in the sun. Lavina, please put the tubes in the sun.

Now, let us wait for half an hour.

**Aryan** : (After half an hour) "I am going to bring the bottles back and you bring the test tubes from the sun. Let's take the temperature of the water in each bottle again and in each test tube."

They take the temperature with the thermometer and noted it in the notebook.

Now look, Lavina there is a difference in the temperature of two bottles. The water in the bottle wrapped in woollen cloth has a higher temperature. It is higher because heat cannot easily pass through wool. Only a little heat escapes from the bottle.

**Lavina** : And the water in the tube wrapped with black paper around it is warm. The water in the other tube is not so warm. Why is it so?

**Aryan** : It is so because the black paper absorbed some of the heat from the sun.

**Lavina** : It absorbed the heat. What do you mean by that?

**Aryan** : You use a blotting paper. Put a piece of blotting paper on ink. The ink gets into it because blotting paper absorbs ink. In the same way, the black paper has absorbed some of the heat from the sun. But the white paper did not absorb the heat but reflected it.

**Lavina** : It sent the heat back. Now tell me, why do we wear light coloured clothes in summer?

**Aryan** : The light coloured clothes reflect the heat of the sun. So that we may feel cool.

Lavina  
Aryan

: And why do we wear woollen clothes in winter?

It is so because the heat of our body cannot escape easily through woollen clothes.

So it stays in and we feel warm. So children always remember to wear light coloured cotton clothes in summer and dark coloured woollen clothes in winter. Then you will feel more comfortable.

### Helpline

conversation (कन्वर्जेशन) = वार्तालाप; experiment (एक्सपेरिमेंट) = प्रयोग; wear (वीयर) = पहनना; dark coloured (डार्क कलर्ड) = गहरे रंग के; remember (रिमेंबर) = याद; demonstrated (डिमान्स्ट्रेटिड) = प्रदर्शन किया; laboratory (लैबोरेट्री) = प्रयोगशाला; interesting (इन्ट्रस्टिंग) = रुचिकर; shape and size (शेप एण्ड साइज) = आकृति और आकार; test tubes (टेस्ट ट्यूब्स) = परीक्षण नलियाँ; thickness (थिकनेस) = मोटाई; length (लेन्थ) = लम्बाई; verandah (वरेन्डा) = बरामदा; notebook (नोटबुक) = डायरी; wrap (व्रैप) = किसी वस्तु पर कुछ लपेटना; escapes (एस्केप्स) = बाहर निकलना; blotting paper (ब्लॉटिंग पेपर) = सोखता कागज; absorbed (एब्सॉर्ब्ड) = सोख लिया; reflected (रिफ्लेक्टिड) = प्रतिबिम्बित; easily (इजिली) = सरलता से; feel (फील) = महसूस; comfortable (कॉफर्टेबल) = आरामदायक।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The topic of discussion between Lavina and Aryan is:
  - why we wear light coloured cotton clothes in summer
  - why we wear woollen dark coloured clothes in winter
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above
- Which of the following is eager to know about the experiment?
  - Lavina
  - Aryan
  - Both of them
  - None of these

3. We wear light coloured clothes in summer because:
- heat cannot easily pass through them
  - they reflect the heat of the sun
  - they absorb the heat of the sun
  - None of the above

**II. Fill in the blanks with the correct letters and complete the words:**

s ..... mm ..... r                      abs ..... rb ..... d                      e ..... s ..... ly  
w ..... ..... l ..... en                      con ..... rs ..... tio .....                      r ..... fl ..... ct

**III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :**

- The experiment takes about thirty seconds.
- Two bottles of different size and shapes can do the experiment.
- Equal length and thickness of the test tubes is not necessary.
- The experiment is really very interesting.
- Light coloured clothes are good for summer and dark coloured clothes for winter.

**IV. Answer the following questions :**

- Who is demonstrating the experiment?
- What are the things needed for the experiment?
- How were the test tubes filled and wrapped?
- Why do we wear light coloured clothes in summer?
- Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter?

## **Alphabetical Order**

हम पहले पढ़ चुके हैं कि किस तरह words के पहले तथा दूसरे letter को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें Alphabetical Order में रखते हैं—date, detain, dim, donkey, drain, dye.

अब याद रखिए कि यदि words के पहले तथा दूसरे letter समान हैं तो उन्हें तीसरे letter को ध्यान में रखते हुए Alphabetical Order में लगाते हैं। नीचे दिए गए उदाहरण देखिए—

daily, dacoit, daffodil, date, dab, dare, damage, dagger, dak, dancer.

Alphabetical Order में ये words इस प्रकार होंगे—

dab, dacoit, daffodil, dagger, daily, dak, damage, dancer, dare, date

**Some groups of words are given below. The first two letters of each word in each group are the same. Now arrange these words in alphabetical order keeping in view the third letter in each word :**

give, gist, gift, gilt, girl.

sea, self, seed, send, sew, seven, serve.

red, read, reel, rely, rest, request.



He prayeth well who loveth well  
Both man and bird and beast,  
He prayeth best who loveth best,  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all.

–*Samuel Taylor Coleridge*

### Helpline

Prayeth (प्रेयथ) = प्रार्थना करना; loveth (लवेथ) = प्यार करना; beast (बीस्ट) = जानवर; great (ग्रेट) = महान; small (स्मॉल) = छोटा; dear (डिअर) = प्रिय।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. We should love :

(a) birds

(c) mankind

(b) animals

(d) All of these

2. God loves :

(a) small things

(c) great things

(b) everything

(d) None of these

### II. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the best form of prayer?

2. Should we love birds and animals also besides loving mankind?

3. 'Service to all is service to God. How?

### III. Learn the poem by heart.

## KEEP IN MIND !

### o Parts of Speech

अंग्रेजी भाषा के समस्त Words को कुल आठ वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है और इनके कार्य तथा स्थान के अनुसार इनको अलग-अलग नाम दिये गये हैं। सामूहिक रूप से इन सभी को Parts of Speech कहते हैं।

Parts of Speech निम्न आठ प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Noun; 2. Pronoun; 3. Adjective; 4. Verb; 5. Adverb; 6. Preposition;  
7. Conjunction; 8. Interjection.

### o Pick out the nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verbs from the following sentences :

1. I have a colour TV.

2. She loves her black dog.

3. Boys are playing a match.

4. He is not a great leader.

5. Mayur has a pen. He writes with it.

## James Watt

There was a carpenter in Scotland. He had a son named James Watt. He was born on February 19, 1736. He had no interest in reading. But he was interested in his father's work. So he helped him.

One day he was sitting in his kitchen. There was a kettle on the stove. It was filled with water. The water was boiling in it. James

Watt was observing it. The lid of the kettle was rising and falling. James Watt sat thinking about it.

Soon he understood that the lid was rising and falling because of steam. So he exclaimed, "Steam has power." He decided to use this power of steam and so, invented the steam engine.



## Helpline

carpenter (कारपेन्टर) - बड़ई; born (बॉर्न) - पैदा हुआ; interest (इन्टरेस्ट) - रुचि; reading (रीडिंग) - पढ़ाई; helped (हैल्प्ड) - सहायता की; sitting (सिटिंग) - बैठा हुआ; kitchen (किचन) - रसोईघर; kettle (केटल) - केतली; stove (स्टोव) - अंगीठी; filled (फिल्ड) - भरी हुई; boiling (बोयलिंग) - उबल रहा; lid (लिड) - ढक्कन; rising (राइजिंग) - उठ रहा; falling (फॉलिंग) - गिर रहा; thinking (थिंकिंग) - सोच रहा; about (एबाउट) - विषय में; soon (सून) - शीघ्र; steam (स्टीम) - भाप; power (पावर) - शक्ति; decided (डिसाइडेड) - निश्चय किया; use (यूज) - प्रयोग करना; invented (इन्वेन्टेड) - आविष्कार किया; steam engine (स्टीम इंजन) - भाप का इंजन।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. James Watt had no interest in :

(a) working

(b) reading

(c) eating

(d) sleeping

2. There was a kettle on the :

(a) burner

(b) stove

(c) table

(d) gas

3. James Watt invented :

(a) kerosene stove

(b) kettle

(c) steam engine

(d) ship

### II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word :

*rising, falling, power, February 19, 1736, kitchen*

1. Steam has .....

2. James Watt was born on .....

3. James Watt was sitting in his .....

4. The lid of the kettle was ..... and .....

### III. Tick (✓) or cross (✗) against each sentence :

1. James Watt did not help his father.

2. James Watt understood nothing.
3. James Watt used the power of steam.
4. James Watt saw the water boiling.
5. James Watt's father was a carpenter.

**IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :**

r .... s .... ng,                      p .... w .... r,                      st .... .... m,  
 st .... v .... ,                      c .... rp .... nter.

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. Where did James Watt live ?
2. When was James Watt born ?
3. What did his father do for a living ?
4. Why was the lid rising and falling ?
5. What did James Watt invent ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

**The Conjunctions**

Conjunction (संयोजक) वे शब्द होते हैं जो दो शब्दों या दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

- (a) I like bread **and** butter.                      (b) He is rich **but** miser.  
 (c) He is happy **because** he is honest.

**Now, pick out the Conjunctions from the following sentences :**

1. Give me cash or a cheque. ....
2. My uncle and aunt are going to Varanasi. ....
3. He is clever but lazy. ....
4. Eat but slowly. ....
5. He came and took a cup of tea. ....
6. She is kind and loving. ....

## A Lesson Taught by the Son

Once there was a very rich man in a village. He had a lot of property but only one son. Unfortunately, the rich man died when his son was only two years of age. So the boy was brought up under the care of his mother who was a tolerant lady. As she inherited the property, she provided all the comforts and luxuries to her son.

The boy grew up and began school. He was not good at his studies. He became friends with careless and truant classmates. In their company, he began stealing as well. Soon he was known as



the most notorious boy. He did not attend his class regularly and never completed his homework. He was always busy in mischiefs. The complaints reached his class teacher and the principal who punished him regularly but there was no sign of any reform in him.

Such complaints reached his mother as well. In the beginning, she thought these to be small matters and so, paid no attention. Instead, she favoured her son on one pretext or the other. If the complaints of his theft were brought to her attention, she did not pay any heed. When, rather than being punished, the boy got protection and affection of his mother, he became bolder. His mischief went on increasing but he was never scolded by his mother. Once he was

caught red-handed stealing a ring of his neighbour but still the mother shielded him.

The principal and teachers were tired of hearing complaints against him. He completely neglected his studies and so, he was expelled from the school. He was now free to loiter and fight with people for no reason. Soon he was an unwanted figure for the entire village.

Nobody liked him and took him to be a *goonda* element. Yet he did not bother at all because there was none to check him.

One night, the boy was caught stealing silver coins from a rich neighbour. They gave him a good beating and handed him over to the police. After the trial, in which witnesses gave evidence, he was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. This moved the old mother to tears.



The boy was now about to be taken to jail. He requested the court to let him talk to his mother before he was sent to jail. The judge accepted the request. He asked his mother to stand close to him, as he wished to whisper something in her ears. When his mother came closer, the boy caught and bit her right ear with his teeth and the lady cried in pain. The police saved her but by that time, the boy had bitten off a portion of the lady's ear. Everyone in the court was shocked by his actions and could not understand the reason for this act. The boy then shouted in a loud voice, "You are responsible for the punishment given to me by the court. Had you checked me and punished me after my first attempt

to steal, I would have been saved from jail." All the people present in the court felt pity for the mother and sympathy for the boy.

Never join the company of bad boys. Evil habits must be

### Helpline

a lot of (ए लॉट ऑफ) = अपार; property (प्रोपर्टी) = सम्पत्ति; unfortunately (अनफार्च्युनेटली) = दुर्भाग्यवश; brought up (ब्रॉट अप) = बड़ा हुआ; tolerant (टॉलरेंट) = सहनशील; inherited (इनहेरिटिड) = विरासत में मिला; provided (प्रोवाइडिड) = दिया, प्रदान किया; truant (ट्रुआन्ट) = आवारा; stealing (स्टीलिंग) = चोरी करना; notorious (नोटोरियस) = बदनाम; complaints (कम्प्लेन्ट्स) = शिकायतें; reform (रिफॉर्म) = सुधार; mischief (मिस्चिफ) = शरारत; attention (अटेंशन) = ध्यान; favoured (फेवर्ड) = पक्ष; pretext (प्रिटेक्स्ट) = बहाना; bolder (बॉल्डर) = अधिक निडर; scolded (स्कॉल्डिड) = फटकारा; red-handed (रैड-हैंडिड) = रंगे हाथों; neighbour (नेबर) = पड़ोसी; shielded (शील्डिड) = बचाव किया; tired (टायर्ड) = तंग आ गये; neglected (निग्लैक्टिड) = उपेक्षा करना; expelled (एक्सपैल्ड) = निष्कासित; loiter (लौडर) = आवारा घूमना; quarrels (क्वैरल) = झगड़े; bother (बॉदर) = परवाह; trial (ट्रायल) = न्यायिक जाँच; witness (विटनेस) = गवाह; eviden (एविडेन्स) = साक्ष्य (सबूत); rigorous (रिगोरस) = कठोर; imprisonment (इम्प्रिसनमेंट) = कारावास; granted (ग्रान्टिड) = स्वीकार की; whisper (व्हिस्पर) = कान में धीरे से कहना; saved (सेव्ड) = बचाया; pity (पिटी) = दया; sympathy (सिम्पैथी) = सहानुभूति।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The boy was known as the :

- (a) most healthy boy  (b) most notorious boy   
 (c) most intelligent boy  (d) richest boy

2. When the complaints of his mischief reached his mother, she always :

- (a) shielded him  (b) punished him   
 (c) turned him out  (d) rebuked him

3. His teachers always :






- (a) made him aware  (b) punished him   
 (c) rewarded him  (d) praised him

**II. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the words given below :**

*pay attention to, instead of, a lot of, tired of, hand over*

1. My uncle has ..... gold in his locker.
2. Are you ..... the mischief of your son?
3. Always ..... what your elders say.
4. Don't beat a thief but ..... him to the police.
5. He gave me some money ..... my books.

**III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :**

1. His mother compensated any complaint by giving him money. 
2. His father left a lot of property. 
3. The boy was never punished or scolded in the school. 
4. The rich man of the village died when his son had grown young. 
5. The boy was very brilliant and got good education. 

**IV. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why was the boy brought up only under the care of his mother and not under the care of his father?
2. How could the mother provide her son all the comforts and luxuries?
3. What did he learn in the school and how?
4. Why was he punished regularly in the school?
5. What was the effect of the protection given by the mother to her bad son?
6. Why was he awarded the punishment of five years imprisonment?

## KEEP IN MIND!

Look at the following sentences carefully :

- (a) Lavanya sang a **sweet** song.
- (b) His **black** pen is missing.
- (c) They work **slowly**.
- (d) You speak **politely**.

In sentences (a) and (b) words *sweet* and *black* are adjectives and in sentences (c) and (d) *slowly* and *politely* are adverbs.

**Now write why they are Adjectives and Adverbs?**

Pick out the adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences and write them separately :

	Adjectives	Adverbs
1. The poor man is dying of hunger.	.....	.....
2. She likes red <i>sari</i> .	.....	.....
3. The horse runs fast.	.....	.....
4. The brave soldiers fought bravely.	.....	.....



The Taj Mahal is a very beautiful monument of India. It is situated in Agra. It stands on the banks of river Yamuna. It was built by Shahjahan, a Mughal emperor. He had a queen named Mumtaz Mahal whom he loved very much. He built the Taj in her memory.

It was built in twenty-two years. Twenty thousand men worked to build it. There are four minarets located on four of its corners. There is a dome at its centre. It is made of white marble which was mined from Rajasthan.

Inside the Taj there are graves of Shahjahan and Mumtaz Mahal, lying side by side. The Taj looks more beautiful in full moon night. Every year, thousands of tourists, both domestic and international come to India. They look at it and praise it.

### Helpline

stands (स्टैंड्स) = स्थित है; bank (बैंक) = किनारा; built (बिल्ट) = बनाया गया; emperor (इम्पेराट) = सम्राट;  
queen (क्वीन) = रानी; memory (मैमोरी) = यादगार; thousands (थाउजेंड्स) = हजारों; worked (वर्कड) =  
काम किया; minarets (मिनारेट्स) = मीनारें; corners (कॉर्नर्स) = कोने; dome (डोम) = गुम्बद; canals (कैनल्स)  
= केंद्र; graves (ग्रेव्स) = कब्रें; side by side = अगल-बगल में; praise (प्रेज) = प्रशंसा करते हैं।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The Taj was built in :

(a) 20 years

(b) 10 years

(c) 12 years

(d) 22 years

2. There are four minarets :

(a) on the roof.

(b) on two corners.

(c) in the centre.

(d) on four corners.

3. The marble was brought from :

(a) Haryana

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Agra

(d) Delhi

#### II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words :

*Mughal, visitors, Yamuna, Mumtaz Mahal*

1. Taj Mahal stands on the banks of river .....

2. Shahjahan was a ..... emperor.

3. Shahjahan had a queen named .....

4. The ..... praise the Taj Mahal.

#### III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

1. There are many graves inside the Taj.

2. The Taj looks more beautiful in sunlight.
3. The Taj is made of white marble.
4. Shahjahan was a Mughal emperor.
5. There is no dome in the centre of the Taj.

**IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :**

b .... utiful,                      M .... mt .... z,                      tw .... nt .... ,  
 m .... n .... rets,                      m .... rbl .... ,                      d .... me.

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. Where is the Taj Mahal ?
2. Who built the Taj Mahal ?
3. Why did he build it ?
4. How many men worked to build it ?
5. When does the Taj look more beautiful ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

o **Form new words by removing letters. Clues will help you :**

**1. Remove one letter :**

MONTH ..... An insect; often seen around light.  
 STAND ..... Found on the beach.

**2. Remove two letters :**

STRONG ..... You sing it.  
 SHIRT ..... The opposite of 'stand'.

**3. Remove three letters :**

STAPLE ..... A tailless monkey.  
 SPREAD ..... A vegetable.

## Mischief Rewarded

Tom Sawyer was an American boy. He was very naughty. He lived with his Aunt Polly. He was the son of Aunt Polly's sister who had died. She asked Tom not to do mischief. But he always did them. So she was tired of him. She wanted to punish him but could not do so like other boys. She decided to punish him in another way. She decided to make him work on coming Sunday. But it was also very difficult to make him work on a holiday.

It was Sunday and Tom was rolling over in his bed. He heard a voice.

**Aunt Polly :** Get up Tom, get up. I have a work for you. Come and do it.

*(Tom heard the voice but didn't get up. Aunt Polly called him again. Then Tom opened his eyes.)*

**Aunt Polly :** Tom, I want you to paint the garden fence. It's a nice day. Please get up and start the work.

*(Saying this, Aunt Polly went away. Tom was still lying on the bed.)*

After sometime, Tom opened his eyes and stood up. He looked at the fence. It was very long. He looked at the bucket. It was full of paint. He was unwilling to do this uninteresting work.

Anyhow he took up the bucket and brush and started to paint the fence.

Then a clever idea struck his mind. He thought his friends would be coming soon. He would get their help and enjoy the holiday.



Soon Ben came that way. He and Ben were not good friends. Ben was eating an apple. He made fun of Tom.

**Ben** : Have you been punished Tom?

*(Tom gave no answer. He used his brush like an artist and went on doing the work. Ben came upto him and said :)*

I am going to swim. Don't you want to come? Oh, you will do the work.

**Tom** : *(Looking at Ben for a minute)* What do you call work?

**Ben** : *(Pointing towards brush and bucket)* Isn't that work?

*(Ben insisted that Tom come. Still Tom went on whitewashing.)*

**Tom** : I'd rather whitewash the fence. It's not work but an art. Does any boy get a chance to whitewash a fence everyday?

*(Now Ben stopped eating the apple and took great interest in watching Tom.)*

**Ben** : *(Eagerly)* Please, Tom, let me also whitewash a bit.

**Tom** : Let you whitewash? Oh no, I can't. Aunt Polly does not trust everybody, you know. I'm sorry. I can't let you do it.

**Ben** : *(In a begging tone)* Please, Tom, I'll give you half of my apple.  
*(But Tom shook his head.)*

I will give you the whole apple.

**Tom** : *(Reluctantly)* Very well, but see that you do it well.

Now Tom sat in the shade of a tree and ate the apple. Ben started whitewashing. Tom was very happy. His trick had worked.

Tom thought he needed no worry. Other friends would come and beg to paint the fence. Tom thought correctly. His other friends came and wanted to paint the fence



like Ben. Thus, Tom let his friends work on the fence. The fence got three coats of paint. Now there was no paint left. Tom sent his helpers away. Then he fetched his Aunt and asked her to see his work.

Aunt Polly was very much surprised at the excellent work of Tom and gave him an apple as a reward. Tom happily went away to play.

### Helpline

naughty (नाँटी) = शरारती; tired (टायर्ड) = थके हुए; punish (पनिश) = सजा देना; decided (डिमाइडिड) = निश्चय किया; rolling over (रोलिंग ओवर) = करबटे लेना; fence (फेन्स) = बाड़; stood up (स्टूड अप) = खड़ा हुआ; unwilling (अनविलिंग) = इच्छा न होना; bucket (बकेट) = बाल्टी; uninteresting (अनइन्ट्रिस्टिंग) = अरुचिकर; struck his mind (स्ट्रक हिज माइन्ड) = उसके दिमाक में आया; made fun of (मेड फन ऑफ) = मजाक उड़ाया; insisted (इन्सिस्टिड) = जोर देकर कहना; whitewash (व्हाइटवाश) = पुताई; eagerly (ईगरली) = उत्सुकता; trust (ट्रस्ट) = विश्वास; a bit (आ बिट) = थोड़ा-सा; begging (बैगिंग) = याचना करना; reluctantly (रिलक्टैन्टली) = अनिच्छापूर्वक; shade (शेड) = छाया; worry (वरी) = चिन्ता; coat of paint (कोट ऑफ पेन्ट) = पेन्ट की सतह; fetched (फैच्ट) = बुलाकर लाया; surprised (सप्राइज्ड) = आश्चर्यचकित हुआ; excellent (एक्सलैन्ट) = बहुत बढ़िया; reward (रिवार्ड) = इनाम।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Tom Sawyer was :

(a) an English boy

(b) an Indian boy

(c) an American boy

(d) None of these

2. Aunt Polly was Tom's :

(a) father's sister

(b) sister

(c) mother's sister

(d) None of these

3. Tom went on whitewashing because :

(a) he was enjoying it

(b) he wanted Ben to whitewash the fence

(c) he himself wanted to whitewash the whole fence

(d) he thought that it was not work but an art

**II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from those given in the brackets :**

1. Tom never ..... his holiday.  
(wasted/utilised/worked on)
2. The fence got ..... coats of paint.  
(two/only one/three/five)
3. Tom wanted to enjoy a ..... life.  
(carefree/laborious/busy)
4. Aunt Polly was tired of Tom's .....  
(labour/carelessness/mischief)
5. The fence was painted .....  
(by Ben/Tom alone/Tom, Ben and his friends)

**III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :**

1. Tom did not allow anyone to whitewash the fence.
2. Tom alone whitewashed the fence.
3. Aunt Polly was happy at Tom's mischief.
4. Tom received an apple as a reward.
5. Aunt Polly asked Tom to whitewash the fence on a holiday.

**IV. Answer the following questions :**

1. What kind of a boy was Tom ?
2. Was Aunt Polly tired of Tom? Why?
3. Why did Aunt Polly decide to punish Tom?
4. What punishment did Aunt Polly give Tom?
5. Why did Ben request Tom to let him whitewash the fence?
6. What did Tom do when Ben was whitewashing the fence?
7. When did Tom inform Aunt Polly about his work?

## KEEP IN MIND!

### Use of is, are, am

#### Rules:

- एकवचन कर्ता के साथ है की अंग्रेजी **is** का उपयोग कर्ता के बाद करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 3 और 4.
- बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ हैं/हो की अंग्रेजी **are** का उपयोग कर्ता के बाद करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 2.
- यदि कर्ता के स्थान पर I हो तब उसके साथ हूँ कि अंग्रेजी **am** का उपयोग करते हैं; जैसे—वाक्य 1.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. मैं एक गायक हूँ। | I am a singer.    |
| 2. तुम स्वस्थ हो।   | You are healthy.  |
| 3. समीर बीमार है।   | Sameer is ill.    |
| 4. कुत्ता जीवित है। | The dog is alive. |

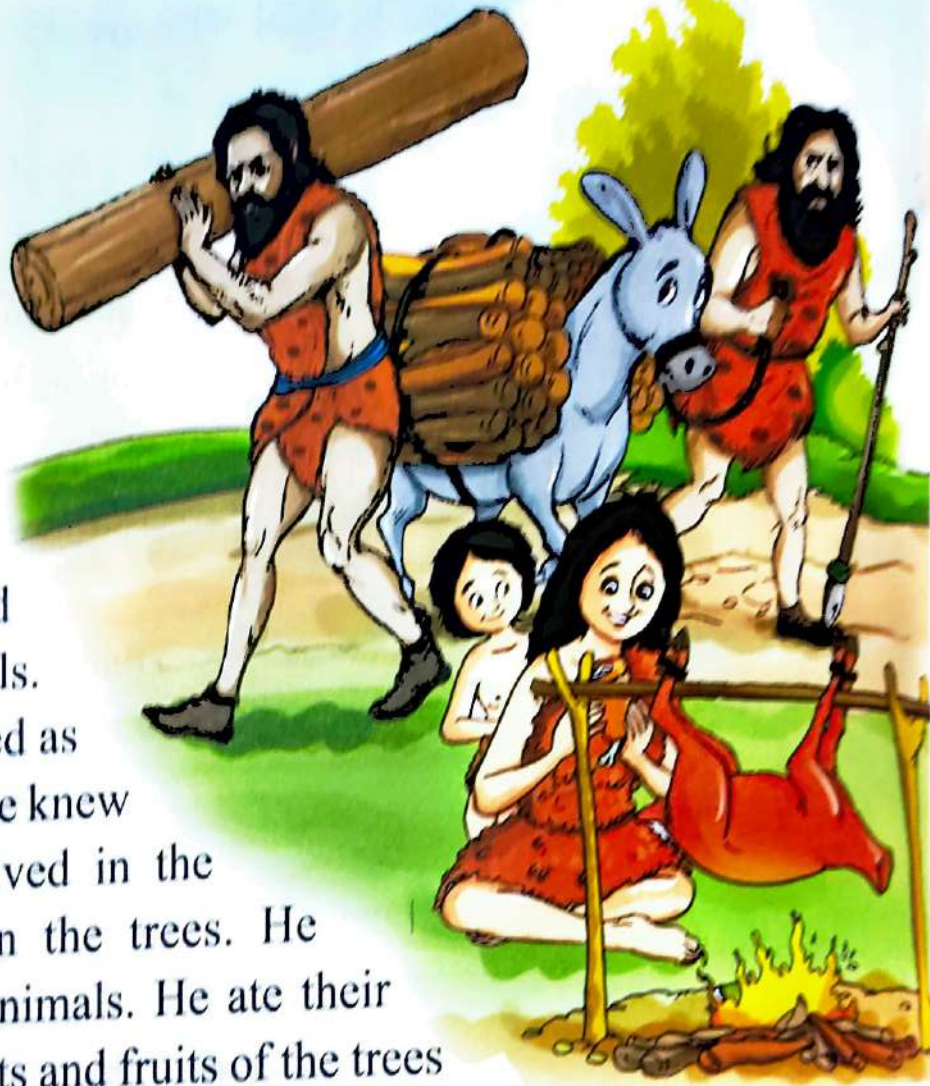
#### Fill in the blanks with is/are/am :

- The dogs ..... running.
- The painter ..... expert.
- My teacher ..... gentle.
- The boys ..... playing.
- Amit ..... my brother.
- I ..... your uncle.
- We ..... thirsty.
- Hitesh ..... reading a book.

## Story of Early Man

The story of early man is very ancient. Early man appeared on the earth about one million years ago. Then he was like a chimpanzee. He wandered about in the forests. He lived in groups like animals. He was always naked as he had no clothes. He knew nothing else. He lived in the caves. He lived on the trees. He hunted and killed animals. He ate their flesh. He ate the roots and fruits of the trees in the forest.

The man was better than other animals. He had a better mind. A change came in his body. He stood on his two legs and began to walk. He began to speak and think. Slowly, he began to live in a better way. He began to need other things also.



## Helpline

early man (अली मैन) = आदि मानव; one million (वन मिलियन) = दस लाख; wandered (वान्डर्ड) = मारा-मारा फिरा; groups (ग्रुप्स) = समूह, झुण्ड; naked (नेकड) = नंगा; caves (केव्स) = गुफाएँ; killed (किलड) = मार डाला; ate up (ऐट अप) = खा गया; better (बैटर) = अधिक अच्छा, बेहतर; mind (माइन्ड) = मस्तिष्क; change (चेन्ज) = परिवर्तन; stood (स्टुड) = खड़ा हुआ; to walk (टु वाक) = घूमना; to speak (टु स्पीक) = बोलना; to think (टु थिंक) = सोचना; to need (टु नीड) = आवश्यकता होना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Early man appeared on the earth about ..... years ago :

(a) two million  (b) one million

(c) three million  (d) None of these

2. Early man lived in the :

(a) homes  (b) mountains

(c) caves and trees  (d) None of these

3. What did the man eat in the beginning?

(a) Fruits  (b) Cooked food

(c) Animals  (d) None of these

### II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

*to need, to live, animals, monkeys, naked*

1. By and by the man began ..... in a better way.

2. The man lived in groups like .....

3. The man began ..... other things also.

4. In the beginning the man lived .....

5. In the beginning the man was like .....

### III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence :

1. By and by the man stood on his legs.

2. In the beginning the man was like a monkey.
3. In the beginning the man put on cotton clothes.
4. In the beginning the man lived all alone.
5. But he could not speak.

**IV. Match column A with B :**

- | <b>A</b>            | <b>B</b>                        |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The man was      | (i) to walk.                    |
| 2. The man killed   | (ii) the fruits of the forest.  |
| 3. The man stood    | (iii) like a monkey.            |
| 4. The man ate up   | (iv) the animals of the forest. |
| 5. The man began to | (v) on his two legs.            |
| 6. The man began    | (vi) need other things also.    |

**V. Answer the following questions :**

1. How old is the story of early man ?
2. Where did the man live in the beginning ?
3. What did the man eat in the beginning ?
4. How was the man better than other animals ?
5. Did any change come in the body of man ?

**KEEP IN MIND !**

**o Pick out the odd words from the following groups of words :**

1. brother, sister, father, mother, cow, uncle .....
2. chair, table, goat, sofa, stool, almirah .....
3. milk, tea, tree, water, juice, coffee .....
4. cup, plate, jug, house, glass, bowl .....
5. pen, pencil, rose, rubber, paper, ink .....
6. mango, apple, potato, banana, grapes .....

# Half-Yearly Test Paper

(Based on chapters 1 to 10)

Time : .....

Marks : .....

*Note : All questions are compulsory.*

## I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The girl saw a :  
(a) little bird  (b) large animal  (c) big bird
- The games teach us :  
(a) discipline  (b) work  (c) rules
- When the wind is passing by, the trees :  
(a) lie down  (b) fall down  (c) bow down
- Seeing the miserable condition of Indians firmed Gandhiji's :  
(a) resolve  (b) mood  (c) habit
- How many sons did the farmer have?  
(a) Five  (b) Three  (c) Four

## II. Fill in the blanks :

- We have ..... to see good.
- Outdoor games are ..... for health.
- There are ..... in each team.
- Each team ..... these rules.
- We have ears ..... good.

## III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Without any search they reached the hut of an old man.
- The sons found the treasure in the field.
- Football gives a lot of exercise.
- Games make our body weak.
- Any player can handle the football.

## IV. Answer the following questions :

- What do you feel when the trees bow down their heads?
- What lesson do you learn from this story?
- What did Gandhiji witness in South Africa?
- When did the sons begin to dig the field ?
- Where did hen, cock and duck wish to go?

# Annual Test Paper

(Based on chapters 11 to 20)

Marks : .....

Time : .....

Note : All questions are compulsory.

## I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Rani fought bravely to save:  
(a) her mother (b) her motherland (c) None of these
- Deena was a :  
(a) poor man (b) rich man (c) servant
- James Watt invented :  
(a) kerosene stove (b) steam engine (c) ship
- The Taj was built in :  
(a) 20 years (b) 12 years (c) 22 years
- Aunt Polly was Tom's :  
(a) father's sister (b) mother's sister (c) None of these

## II. Fill in the blanks :

- The goldsmith was a ..... fellow.
- Then Deena ..... of his marriage.
- Steam has .....
- My uncle has ..... gold in his locker.
- Tom wanted to enjoy a ..... life.

## III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Lakshmi Bai never liked to use sword, bow and arrows.
- The goldsmith believed the *Brahmin*.
- The experiment is really very interesting.
- The boy was never punished or scolded in the school.
- There are many graves inside the Taj.

## IV. Answer the following questions :

- How did the English manage to get the gate of the fort opened?
- Did the goldsmith agree to keep his gold plate?
- What is the best form of prayer?
- What did his father do for a living ?
- What did the Pussy ask?



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