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Bluebells

English Coursebook

Teacher's Manual
CLASS

6

Ottimo Publications

Bluebells English Reader

Class - 6

Chapter – 1 The Weeds

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The theme of the story is about humility and nature's balance. It teaches us that all parts of nature, whether crops or weeds, are important and should be treated with respect. The story shows how the rye is proud and the breeze reminds it to be humble.
2. The rye did not allow anyone in her field because she felt superior and believed the other plants, especially the weeds, were beneath her and would spoil her beauty.
3. Yes, I think it is right. Treating all plants equally is fair because every plant has its own role in nature. This helps maintain balance in the ecosystem and ensures that every plant gets a chance to grow and contribute.
4. The breeze said this to the rye to remind her that she is not in charge. The breeze, sun, and rain help her grow, and the weeds are just as important and beautiful in the eyes of the breeze.
5. Yes, it justifies the story. The story teaches us that every part of nature is valuable and we should not be proud but humble and respectful.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. imperfect | not perfect |
| 2. instruct | to teach, educate |
| 3. mankind | the human race |
| 4. relief | easing of a burden or distress |
| 5. narrate | to give an account of or tell |
| 6. guardian | one who guards or protects |
| 7. divinity | the state or quality of being divine |
| 8. carnage | massive slaughter or bloodshed |
| 9. guess | to predict |
| 10. labour | physical or mental exertion |

WORD SPELL

1. My friend Tarun is very talented.
2. Sumit and Sherry went to the market.
3. They walked to the movies.
4. The animal ran across the field.
5. We are going to the beach.
6. She loves to read books.
7. The lion roared loudly.
8. The zookeeper showed us the different animal species.
9. The player jumped for the rebound.

10. I finished my homework.
11. The batter hit the ball over the fence.
12. The quarterback threw the football to the receiver.
13. My family is planning a vacation.
14. The wild animals gathered at the waterhole.
15. The boys played soccer in the park.

WORD FOR WORD

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. r a i n b o w | 2. l a d y b u g |
| 3. c h e c k | 4. r i b b o n |
| 5. c h a l k | 6. h a p p y |
| 7. w r e s t l i n g | 8. d i n n e r |

WORD POWER

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. large : big :: shout : | scream |
| 2. bear : den :: bat : | cave |
| 3. musician : instrument :: singer : | voice |
| 4. hot : cold :: sweet : | sour |
| 5. goose : flock :: bees : | swarm |
| 6. wheel : car :: branch : | tree |
| 7. dim : faint :: chilly : | cold |

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. b) Sentence | 2. b) Sentence Fragment |
| 3. a) Sentence Fragment | 4. a) Sentence |
| 5. b) Sentence | 6. b) Sentence |
| 7. b) Sentence Fragment | 8. b) Sentence |
| 9. b) Sentence | 10. a) Sentence Fragment |

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(self-attempt)

Chapter – 2 The Daring Culprit

- A. 1. c. Birbal 2. a. intelligent 3. b. moustache 4. b. flogged 5. c. sweets
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. Birbal was smart, witty, and very intelligent. He could always find solutions to problems and was kind-hearted and patient.
2. Birbal was Akbar's favourite because he was very clever and always knew how to solve any problem. His smart answers always impressed Akbar.
3. They were jealous of Birbal because he was very close to the king and always knew the right answers. They wanted to see him fail, but he never did.
4. The most interesting thing is how Birbal always finds clever and wise solutions, like suggesting sweets for the culprit, showing he understood the real situation.
5. Birbal knew that the only person who would dare to touch Akbar's moustache was his grandson. He suggested giving sweets because he understood it was a playful act by a loved one, not a serious offense.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Anonymous | D Unknown or unnamed |
| 2. Abundant | A Available in large amounts |
| 3. Adopt | B To take on as one's own |
| 4. Redundant | C Not needed, repetitive |
| 5. Emigrate | F To leave one's own country to settle permanently in another |
| 6. Access | J A means of approach or entry |
| 7. Adept | G Skillful |
| 8. Excess | H More than is needed |
| 9. Immigrate | I To come to a new country to settle permanently. |
| 10. Unanimous | E Total agreement |

WORD SPELL

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. deteriorate | 4. Realised | 7. confidence | 10. prosperity |
| 2. boisterous | 5. Education | 8. fashionable | 11. investigation |
| 3. Religious | 6. Certainty | 9. Synthesis | |

WORD FOR WORD

1. The puppy's breath smelled like milk.
2. Mimi let her breath out slowly.
3. Fish breathe through their gills.
4. The smoke from the fire made it hard to breathe.
5. How long can you hold your breath?
6. When the test is over, she'll breathe a sigh of relief.
7. The surprise took her breath away.
8. Do you breathe through your nose or your mouth?
9. In the winter I can see my breath.
10. She started to breathe faster as she got closer to the door.

WORD POWER

- A.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sufficient - Insufficient | 2. Like - Dislike |
| 3. Kind - Unkind | 4. Patient - Impatient |
| 5. Able - Unable | 6. Visible - Invisible |
| 7. Justice - Injustice | 8. Obey - Disobey |
| 9. Reversible - Irreversible | 10. Comfort - Discomfort |
- B.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. kill - save (✓) | 2. loss - gain (✓) |
| 3. Zigzag - straight (✓) | 4. pure - impure (✓) |
| 5. virtue - vice (✓) | 6. quick - slow (✓) |
| 7. enjoy - suffer (✓) | 8. fact - fiction (✓) |
- C.
1. I don't know the time of the arrival of the train.
 2. Your knife is very sharp.
 3. My mother always gives me stale food to eat.
 4. My friend lives in a small house.
 5. You are a wise man.
 6. He is a dishonest boy.

7. This land is fertile.
8. The police have arrested the innocent.
9. He always comes early for music class.
10. Write the given numbers in descending order.

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| A. | 1. Concrete nouns: principal, students | Abstract nouns: importance, friendship |
| | 2. Concrete nouns: mother, baby | Abstract nouns: love |
| | 3. Concrete nouns: pile, money, eyes | Abstract nouns: greed |
| | 4. Concrete nouns: stomach, dinner | Abstract nouns: satisfaction |
| | 5. Concrete nouns: eyes, mom, puppy | Abstract nouns: hope |
| B. | Concrete Nouns | Abstract Nouns |
| | 1. Table | 1. Happiness |
| | 2. Mountain | 2. Freedom |
| | 3. Book | 3. Wisdom |

READING

1. The troposphere has most of the air, containing about three-fourths of our atmosphere's air.
2. The bottle rocket would be in the stratosphere.
3. The most common gases in Earth's atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide.
4. It is important to protect the stratosphere because it contains most of our planet's ozone layer, which helps to keep away some of the sun's dangerous radiation from reaching the Earth's surface.
5. There aren't many meteors in the troposphere because most meteors will completely burn up in the mesosphere before they reach Earth's surface.

WRITING

In conclusion, education is very important for both people and society. It gives people knowledge and skills, helping them to contribute to their communities. To sum up, investing in education helps the economy grow and promotes social harmony and innovation. Lastly, as we continue to advance, education remains crucial for a better and fairer future for everyone.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Your Majesty, King Akbar, I feel very happy and proud every time I solve a problem for you and our kingdom. It's like seeing sunlight after a cloudy day. Helping you and finding answers is not just my job, but an honor.

When a problem comes up, I stay calm and patient. I believe every problem has a solution if we look at it the right way. I think carefully, understand the main issue, and come up with a wise and fair answer. I always try to provide solutions that work well and are kind to everyone.

Your trust in me makes me confident, and your wisdom guides my actions. Every time I find a solution, it strengthens our bond and the trust you have in me.

Thank you for letting me serve you and our great kingdom. It makes me very happy to see the peace and order my solutions bring to our court.

With deepest respect, Birbal

Chapter – 3 The Secret Garden

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. The story is about a young girl named Mary Lennox.
2. Mary is a neglected, sickly, and unloved girl. She started off as self-centred and spoiled but became more curious and caring as the story went on.
3. Mary's parents did not love her because they never wanted her. They had her but did not care for her and left her to be raised by servants.
4. Colin recovered from his illness by spending time in the secret garden with Mary. The fresh air, exercise, and happiness from being outdoors helped him get better.
5. The story teaches us about the importance of love, care, and friendship. It also shows how nature can heal and change people for the better.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. imaginary | 2. principal | 3. except |
| 4. moral. | 5. compose | 6. complementary. |
| 7. phase | | |

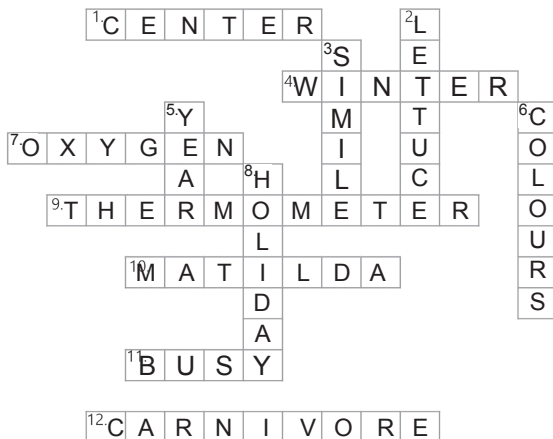
WORD SPELL

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. condition | 2. anxious | 3. vibration |
| 4. squeeze | 5. chemical | 6. rescue |
| 7. business | 8. somewhere | 9. journey |
| 10. olympic | | |

WORD FOR WORD

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. as tough as nails | 2. like a dog | 3. like the wind |
| 4. like a baby | 5. as hard as a rock | 6. as tough as a tiger |
| 7. as dry as dust | 8. as blind as a bat | 9. as light as a feather |
| 10. as quick as a cat | 11. like a baby | 12. like a fish |
| 13. like a fish | 14. like a lion | |

WORD POWER



LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Troop of monkeys | G. troop |
| 2. Parliament of owls | C. parliament |
| 3. Flutter of butterflies | J. flutter |
| 4. Caravan of camels | A. caravan |
| 5. Pride of lions | H. pride |
| 6. Stand of flamingos | D. stand |
| 7. Leap of leopards | B. leap |
| 8. Crash of rhinoceroses | E. crash |
| 9. Band of coyotes | I. band |
| 10. Litter of puppies | F. litter |

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(self-attempt)

Chapter – 4 Teachers

- A. 1. c. AABB
2. b. teachers
3. For the dawn of each poet each philosopher and king Begins with a Teacher
4. a. wisdom
5. b. Kevin William Huff
- B. 1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T
- C. 1. Yes, there is personification in the poem. For example, “Paint their minds” and “guide their thoughts” make teachers seem like they are giving life to the minds and thoughts of students.
2. The theme of the poem is about the important role of teachers. It shows how teachers help and guide students, and how much they mean to their students’ future.
3. The tone of the poet is respectful and appreciative. The poet is praising teachers and showing gratitude for their hard work.
4. Yes, there is repetition in the poem. The lines “Each smile you lengthen” and “Each goal you help reach” are repeated to show how much teachers do for their students.
5. Yes, the title “Teachers” matches the poem because the poem talks about the good things that teachers do. It highlights their important role and how they help students succeed.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

Noise

- Synonyms: sound, racket, din
- Adjectives/Adverbs: noisy, loud, deafening

Vehicle

- Synonyms: car, automobile, transport
- Adjectives/Adverbs: vehicular, motorized, automotive

Move

- Synonyms: shift, relocate, transfer
- Adjectives/Adverbs: moving, mobile, swiftly

Eat

- Synonyms: consume, devour, munch
- Adjectives/Adverbs: eating, edible, hungrily

Work

- Synonyms: labour, task, job
- Adjectives/Adverbs: working, diligent, industriously

Rain

- Synonyms: precipitation, drizzle, downpour
- Adjectives/Adverbs: rainy, wet, heavily

WORD SPELL

1. My family would like to thank you for coming to our home for dinner.
2. The school teacher started the school year by going over the classroom rules.
3. The students learned that coming to school on time was important.
4. Shreya wrote with her pencil during the Math class.
5. The man dreamt of flying in his sleep
6. The brown bear killed the red wolf.
7. The basketball team played outdoors for practice.
8. The comedian made everyone laugh at his show.
9. The teacher gave the class an opportunity to learn.
10. The students had a spelling test on Friday.
11. We went for swimming in the summer.
12. The police help to protect the community.
13. I had to clean my garage on the weekend.

WORD FOR WORD

1. There is a cat in the field.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
2. Her green scooter.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a verb.)
3. She likes cars.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
4. The houses were filled with rats.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
5. Walking slowly and sluggishly.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject and a finite verb.)
6. The Avengers saved the day.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
7. The cake for Kiran's birthday.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a verb.)

8. Of cats and dogs.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a verb.)
9. Playing is fun.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
10. Puppet shows are lots of fun.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
11. When we got in the car.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a main clause.)
12. I worked from morning to night.
☒ (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
13. Start after the weekend.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject.)
14. From morning till night.
☒ (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject and a verb.)

WORD POWER

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. 1. Admit: | Confess, acknowledge, concede |
| 2. Timid: | Shy, bashful, fearful |
| 3. Destroy: | Ruin, demolish, annihilate |
| 4. Victory: | Triumph, win, success |
| 5. Error: | Mistake, fault, blunder |
| 6. Correct: | Right, accurate, precise |
| 7. Certain: | Sure, confident, definite |
| 8. Enemy: | Foe, adversary, opponent |
| 9. Eager: | Enthusiastic, keen, excite |
| 10. After: | Following, subsequent, later |
| B. 1. Careful | Useful |
| 2. False | Untrue |
| 3. Gloomy | Glad |
| 4. Hate | Hollow |
| 5. Rough | Uneven |
| 6. Optimist | Credible |
| 7. Efface | Remove |
| 8. Ascend | Certain |
| C. 1. There is a plentiful supply of water. | |
| 2. Drinking is detrimental to health. | |
| 3. He is very brutal with criminals. | |
| 4. Hema is a gorgeous girl. | |
| 5. I am happy to see you here. | |

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. c | 4. c |
| 5. c | 6. c | 7. c | 8. c |
| 9. c | 10. c | 11. c | 12. c |

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- You: Good afternoon, ma'am/sir. Thank you so much for visiting me. It means a lot to me.
- Teacher: Good afternoon! I'm glad to see you're doing better. How are you feeling now?
- You: I'm feeling much better, thank you. Your visit really lifted my spirits.
- Teacher: I'm happy to hear that. I was quite worried when I heard about your accident. Is there anything you need or anything I can do to help?
- You: Your concern and support are more than enough. I really appreciate you taking the time to come and see me.
- Teacher: It's my pleasure. Your well-being is important to me. If you need any help with your studies or anything else, don't hesitate to ask.
- You: Thank you, ma'am/sir. I will. Your kindness means a lot to me.
- Teacher: Take care and get well soon. We'll be waiting for you back in class.
- You: Thank you, ma'am/sir. I'll do my best to recover quickly.

Chapter – 5 The Gift of the Magi

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The story is about a couple, Della and Jim, who love each other very much. They want to give each other special gifts for Christmas, even though they don't have much money.
2. Della bought a nice chain for Jim's watch. To get the money for it, she sold her long hair. Jim bought a beautiful set of combs for Della's hair. To get the money for it, he sold his watch.
3. Della could have tried to find a small job or saved money slowly over time, but those might not have worked because Christmas was coming soon and they didn't have much money.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. discriminatory | 2. expanse |
| 3. instinct | 4. dominant |
| 5. averse | 6. elude |
| 7. ascent | 8. assistants |
| 9. bored | 10. Eminent |

WORD SPELL

- A. 1. Went to the park.
Not a sentence (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject.)
2. She loves to play baseball.
Sentence (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
3. Jumped on the bed.
Not a sentence (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject.)
4. They went to the movies.
Sentence (This is a complete sentence with a subject and a predicate.)
5. Played football.
Not a sentence (This is a fragment; it lacks a subject.)

- B. 1. Jayash | walks to school in the morning.
 2. Seema | went shopping at the mall.
 3. Jeevan and Jerry | went to the market.
 4. The class | went to the assembly at the end of the day.
 5. Mukesh | reached in the air for the basketball.

WORD FOR WORD

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. nice | pleasant | 8. pretty | attractive |
| 2. nice | enjoyable | 9. big | large |
| 3. hard | challenging | 10. small | tiny |
| 4. happy | pleased | 11. nice | lovely |
| 5. nice | beautiful | 12. good | delicious |
| 6. happy | delighted | 13. good | excellent |
| 7. tired | exhausted | 14. happy | satisfied |

WORD POWER

- A. 1. too 2. two 3. pour 4. their 5. there
 6. sun 7. son 8. plain 9. plane 10. Won
- B. 1. Gait: The manner of walking.
 Her graceful gait made her stand out in the crowd.
 Gate: A movable barrier at the entrance of a place.
 He opened the gate to let the guests in.
2. Knight: A man granted an honorary title of knighthood by a monarch.
 The knight rode bravely into battle.
 Night: The period of darkness between sunset and sunrise.
 They stayed up all night watching movies.
3. Cent: A unit of currency, equal to one hundredth of a dollar.
 I found a cent on the sidewalk.
 Scent: A distinctive smell.
 The scent of roses filled the garden.
4. Cheque: A written order directing a bank to pay money.
 She wrote a cheque to pay for the groceries.
 Check: To examine or verify.
 Please check your answers before submitting the test.
5. Fate: The development of events beyond a person's control.
 He believed it was his fate to become a musician.
 Fete: A celebration or festival.
 The village held a fete to celebrate the harvest.
6. Cell: A small room in which a prisoner is locked up.
 He spent the night in a jail cell.
 Sell: To give something in exchange for money.
 She decided to sell her old bicycle.
7. Cite: To quote as evidence.
 Please cite the sources in your research paper. 1
 Sight: The ability to see.
 The sight of the mountains took my breath away.

8. Fishing: The activity of catching fish.
They went fishing by the lake.
- Phishing: The fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information.
Be careful of phishing emails that ask for your personal details.
9. In: Inside or within.
She stayed in her room all day.
- Inn: A small hotel or lodging house.
They spent the night at a cozy inn by the sea.
10. Leak: To let liquid or gas escape from a hole.
The pipe began to leak, flooding the basement.
- Leek: A vegetable related to onions.
She added chopped leek to the soup for extra flavour.

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

(For reading and learning)

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(self-attempt)

Chapter – 6 The Moon Lake

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The elephants had a kind and caring king who looked after them with love.
2. This happened because the elephants passed through the rabbit colony on their way to the lake.
3. A little rabbit said this to the king of the rabbits.
4. The little rabbit climbed up a huge rock and shouted to get the attention of the king of the elephants.
5. The little rabbit told the elephant king that he was a messenger from the Moon. He said that the Moon was angry because the elephants killed many rabbits and soiled the holy lake. The elephant king, fearing the Moon's anger, promised not to harm the rabbits or touch the lake again.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. industry 2. traffic 3. disappear 4. whisper 5. event
6. project 7. apartment 8. Serious

WORD SPELL

1. e 2. c 3. f 4. b 5. d
6. a 7. g

WORD FOR WORD

1. LYHGTL LIGHTLY (With little weight, force or intensity)
2. ORHTW WORTH (Having a value of)
3. DOAFRF AFFORD
(To be able to manage or bear without serious consequences)
4. WARFDOR FORWARD (Advance, onward)

5. PCAULRARIT	PARTICULAR (Of or relating to a single or specific person, thing or event)
6. URNI	RUIN (A destroyed or decayed building)
7. RACCEIPT	PRACTICE (Repeated performance to acquire proficiency)
8. RLAEC	CLEAR (Transparent)
9. AUTANRL	NATURAL (Existing in or formed by nature)
10.TAUHGT	TAUGHT (Imparted knowledge of or skill in)

WORD POWER

1. Enormous	Huge
2. Very funny	Hilarious
3. The head of a family	Patriarch
4. Light reddish-yellow brown colour	Tawny
5. A period of two weeks	Fortnight
6. A raised road across low lying ground	Causeway
7. Not enough	Insufficient
8. The number 1 followed by 100 zeroes	Googol
9. To allow	Permit
10. Telling a lie when under oath to tell the truth	Perjury
11. The symbol of the art of medicine	Caduceus
12. A stringed musical instrument	Banjo
13. To go away secretly or suddenly	Decamp
14. An animal who eats a variety of meats and vegetables	Omnivore
15. Someone who specializes in Zoology	Zoologist

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

1. The brave knight slayed the dangerous dragon.
2. An enchanted princess is trapped in the dark tower.
3. The powerful wizard cast a magical spell.
4. The graceful unicorn galloped through the enchanted forest.
5. A graceful fairy flies through the magical sky.
6. The charming dwarves have glorious beards.
7. Alex is a fearless person.
8. He is a powerful soldier.
9. I bought an amazing product.
10. I am a brave man.
11. He has a beautiful niece.
12. She is an enchanting girl.
13. Give me that glorious grammar book.
14. I have a powerful touring car.

Chapter – 7 Even Monsters Can Be Princesses (a play)

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. d
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The commotion is because the monster, Dee Dee, is coming, and everyone is scared and running around.
2. The monster had come to the castle to get the crown and the jewels.
3. According to Henry, Dee Dee is a nice monster who just wants a shiny crown and to be a princess.
4. Yes, I agree. We should not judge anyone by their looks because everyone has their own unique qualities and can be kind and good, just like Dee Dee. Sometimes, someone who looks scary might actually be very nice.
5. Monsters can be princesses too if they have a kind heart and good intentions. It's not about how they look, but how they treat others and their actions. Just like Dee Dee, who was nice and wanted to be a princess, anyone can be a princess if they are kind and good.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Fussy | Easily upset; ill tempered |
| 2. Career | chosen pursuit; profession, occupation |
| 3. Dynamite | A powerful explosive |
| 4. Balled | A narrative poem of folk origin |
| 5. Band | To grasp suddenly or forcibly |
| 6. Congenial | Having the same taste or temperament |
| 7. Industrial | Of or relating to industry |
| 8. Nook | A small corner or recess in a room |
| 9. Fig | A Mediterranean tree or shrub |
| 10. Seize | To grasp suddenly or forcibly |

WORD SPELL

1. Jason lives on Gloria Rd.
2. He shot the basketball.
3. He enjoys learning English.
4. Aaron is from the United States.
5. She is good at history.
6. She likes to play the piano.
7. The teacher gave the award to the boy.
8. She walked back home after school.

WORD FOR WORD

PANTHER

WORD POWER

- A. 1. Congrats! You've won first prize.
2. Wow! What a beautiful place this is.
3. Oh! Are you not coming to watch the match?
4. Yippee! We are all going to the circus.

5. Yummy! The apple pie is delicious.
 6. Bravo! My mother won the contest.
 7. Ouch! I hurt my ankle.
 8. Yippee! We have finished the Marathon!
- B.
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Goodness | f. To show shock or disapproval |
| 2. Wow | i. To show awe or surprise |
| 3. Geez | c. To show a certain level of upset |
| 4. Bingo | h. To show delight |
| 5. Yippie | a. To show extreme delight |
| 6. Stop | d. To cease the coming action |
| 7. Seriously | j. To show disappointment |
| 8. Shoo | e. To be used to verbally startle the cat |
| 9. Bah | g. To show excitement |
| 10. Hi | b. To be used as a greeting |
- C.
1. Hello! It's great to see you again.
 2. Ouch! I accidentally stepped on a sharp object.
 3. Hey! Watch where you're going!
 4. Wow! That was an incredible performance!
 5. Oh! I didn't realize you were here.
 6. Uh! I'm not sure how to answer that question.
 7. Well! I guess it's time to head home.
 8. Hi! How was your day?

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

1. My purse is empty. There aren't any coins in it.
2. I don't have much money. I've got six dollars only.
3. Many boys like collecting Pokémon cards. It's a popular hobby.
4. We need some help to complete the project.
5. There are only a few fish in the pond.
6. Is there any washroom in this shopping mall?
7. Watching too much TV is bad for you.
8. The kid has many toys, but he doesn't like to share.
9. We've only got a few minutes left. I'm afraid we won't be able to finish the game.
10. Can I have some water, please?
11. The apartment is quite small. There isn't much space in it. We can't put too much furniture in it.
12. The cactus only needs a little water.
13. You have told too many lies. I won't trust you again!
14. There are a few chairs in the dining room. I think there are six of them.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- Riya: Have you ever been to Africa?
- Kavya: Yes I have.
- Riya: Where have you been?

Kavya: I have been to Egypt.
 Riya: Have you been to South Africa?
 Kavya: No, I haven't been there yet.

Divya: What is your favourite hobby?
 Nibha: I like collecting stamps. What about you?
 Divya: Nice! I like watching football matches.
 Divya: Which team do you support?
 Nibha: Liverpool.

Chapter – 8 The Road Not Taken

- A. 1. a. ABCBB
 2. c. two roads
 3. Then took the other, as just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy and wanted wear; Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same,
 4. c. yellow wood
 5. a. Robert Frost
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The poet is talking about himself, a traveller who comes across a fork in the road and must choose one path to take.
 2. Yes, there is personification in the poem. The poet describes the roads as if they have desires and qualities, such as one road “wanting wear.”
 3. The theme of the poem is about making choices in life and the impact those choices have on our future. It emphasizes that every choice leads to a different path, and the decisions we make shape our lives.
 4. The tone of the poet is reflective and contemplative. He looks back on his decision with a sense of wonder and introspection, pondering how his choice has made all the difference.
 5. Yes, there is repetition in the poem. For example, the phrase “Two roads diverged in a wood” is repeated at the beginning and near the end of the poem, emphasizing the significance of the choice the poet made.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. A colourful design was painted on the head of the drum.
2. The traveller decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
3. While making jam, Sara ran out of sugar, putting her in a real jam.
4. I was sitting too close to the door to be able to close it.
5. Crazy as it sounds, the overworked farmer decided to teach his plant to help him plant his seeds.
6. The dentist gave her patient a number of injections which made his jaw even number.
7. We all hoped that the off-key singer would refrain from singing the refrain.
8. When Grandma found a tear in her favourite quilt, she shed a tear.
9. The psychologist had to subject his subject to several tests.
10. I was unable to trunk the large trunk on the heavy trunk.
11. The landfill was so full that its owner had to dump more dump.

12. We love to plot plots in our garden!
13. The nurse wound a bandage around the wound.
14. The president of the board asked to sit in a specific chair to chair the meeting.
15. The deer deared into the bushes when it heard a gunshot in the distance.
16. The principal did not praise to the teacher's praise lesson.
17. Since there is no time like the present, I think it is time to present you with my present.
18. The author took a novel approach to writing the novel.

WORD SPELL

- A.
1. She looked beneath the house for the kittens.
 2. He entered the gates of the house.
 3. They arrived on time to the ceremony.
 4. The children were excited to visit another country.
 5. The firefighter escaped the burning building.
- B.
6. Soniya finished her homework quickly.
 7. The library was filled with old books and quiet students.
 8. The program aired on television last night.
 9. The college offers a variety of courses for students.
 10. The apartment has a beautiful view of the city.
 11. The newspaper reported on the latest local news.

WORD FOR WORD (RIDDLES AND CODES)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. WATER | 2. PROMISE |
| 3. NOISE | 4. YOUR NAME |
| 5. STAIRECASE | 6. SILENCE |
| 7. BREATH | |

WORD POWER

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Origami | 2. Architecture |
| 3. Pottery | 4. Collage |
| 5. Hieroglyphics | 6. Mosaic |
| 7. Literature | 8. Culinary art |
| 9. Pedagogy | |
| 10. Performing art | |

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- A.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. This jacket | 2. These dishes |
| 3. That house | 4. This ticket |
| 5. Those kids | 6. These shells |
| 7. That book | |
- B.
1. Mom came into my room this evening and said this place is a mess! Turn off that computer and pick those clothes up off the floor!
 2. Meera took this book out of that box in the attic and put it here with all these other books on this table.
 3. I like this movie better than that other one we watched last week with those monsters in it.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- Shelly: Mom, what are you cooking?
Mother: Fried rice.
Shelly: Yummy. I love rice. How do you cook it?
Mother: First, heat the cooking oil in a pan. Then add the garlic, onions, and vegetables into the oil. Fry over low heat for a minute.
Shelly: Why do you fry them over low heat?
Mother: So that they will not be burnt.
Shelly: What do you do next?
Mother: Next, add rice and fry it until there is a fragrance.
Shelly: Fragrant smell?
Mother: Yes, when there is a fragrant smell, add sauce and a pinch of salt to the rice.
Shelly: Why do you add sauce?
Mother: Because sauce will make the fried rice tasty.

Chapter – 9 The Sweet History of Chocolate

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
C. 1. Chocolate first became known in Southern Mexico. It was used as early as 450 BC, when fermented beverages were made from chocolate.
2. Christopher Columbus encountered the cacao bean on his fourth mission to the Americas on August 15, 1502. He and his crew found cacao beans in a large native canoe they seized.
3. The two companies that started mass production of solid chocolate were Cadbury and Hershey. This happened by the mid-19th century.
4. Chocolate found its sweet taste when it was imported to Europe by the Spanish. They added sugar to the bitter chocolate drink to make it more favorable. This happened after Christopher Columbus brought cacao beans to Europe.
5. The Aztecs used cacao beans to buy things. The beans were so valuable that they were used as a form of currency.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. I had to look beneath my bed for my shoes.
2. I increased in height as I got older.
3. My favourite sport is baseball.
4. The soldiers had a lot of courage.
5. I love to read a magazine for recreation.
6. I don't often get this kind of opportunity.
7. My husband mows the lawn on the weekend.
8. Can you pull the vegetable from the garden?

WORD SPELL

1. My mother studied in Andhra Pradesh.
2. He threw the ball to his teammate.
3. He enjoys history.

4. David is from Australia.
5. I will write him a letter.
6. He comes home in one month.

WORD FOR WORD

(self-attempt)

WORD POWER

1. Louder as thunder: Extremely loud, like the sound of thunder.
2. Green as grass: Very inexperienced or naive, like fresh, green grass.
3. Flat as a pancake: Completely flat, with no bumps or curves, like a pancake.
4. Cool as a cucumber: Very calm and composed, even in stressful situations.
5. Black as coal: Very dark or black, like the color of coal.
6. Take a rain check: To politely decline an invitation or offer, with the intention of accepting it at a later time.
7. Shoot the breeze: To have a casual, relaxed conversation about unimportant things.
8. 24/7: All the time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
9. Flunked: Failed, especially in the context of an exam or course.
10. Lost the plot: Became confused or irrational, often used to describe someone who is acting strangely or erratically.

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

1. Which one of the books is your favourite?
2. To whom should I address the letter?
3. Whose shoes are sitting outside the front door?
4. What would you like to do tomorrow?
5. Whose house should we go to on Saturday to watch the game?
6. To whom was the package sent?
7. Who is the new student in the band?
8. What is the title of the poem that you liked?
9. Who is going to be the guest speaker for the assembly?
10. Whose homework was turned in without a name written on it?
11. What is your dog's name?
12. Which car is yours?
13. Whose birthday is in the month of December?
14. To whom was the angry phone call made?

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- Waiter: Good afternoon Sir, how are you?
- Customer: Fine, thank you. Can I see the menu, please?
- Waiter: Certainly, here it is.
- Customer: Thank you. What's today's special?
- Waiter: Today's special is grilled salmon with lemon butter sauce.
- Customer: That sounds delicious. I'll have that.
- Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Customer: Yes, a glass of white wine, please.
 Waiter: Would you like anything else?
 Customer: No, that's all. Can I have the bill, please?
 Waiter: That'll be \$30.
 Customer: Here you go, keep the change.
 Waiter: Thank you very much.
 Customer: Goodbye.

Chapter – 10 The Four Dragons (Chinese Folktale)

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d
 B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
 C. 1. The Eastern Sea was special because it was the home of four huge dragons: the Yellow Dragon, the Long Dragon, the Pearl Dragon, and the Black Dragon.
 2. The people received so much water because the four dragons scooped water from the sea in their mouths and sprayed it from the sky, making it rain.
 3. The people were able to get sufficient water because the dragons turned themselves into rivers that flowed from the mountains, providing water for the fields and valleys.
 4. The four rivers of China are:
 • Heilongjiang (Black Dragon)
 • Huanghe (Yellow Dragon)
 • Changjiang (Long Dragon)
 • Zhujiang (Pearl Dragon)
 5. The dragons were huge, as tall as the tallest building in the world. They had pearly scales in different colors and long tails with pointed spikes. They could fly above the clouds to heaven. The four dragons were the Yellow Dragon, the Long Dragon, the Pearl Dragon, and the Black Dragon.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. I went to bed so late that I had trouble falling asleep last night.
2. The sentence is correct as it is.
3. Our fruit salad had apples, oranges, and pears.
4. The sentence is correct as it is.
5. There are two people in line in front of us.
6. Her cousin is always hungry an hour after eating lunch!
7. The sentence is correct as it is.
8. As we drove through the countryside, we saw a herd of cattle in a field.
9. I could not find everything that I need at the grocery store.
10. The building was made of concrete and steel.
11. The sentence is correct as it is.
12. He is always responsible when it comes to his bills, paying them as soon as they are due.

WORD SPELL

- A. 1. Nico ran all the way home.
 • Subject: Nico
 • Predicate: ran all the way home

2. Jake played basketball with Kim.
 - Subject: Jake
 - Predicate: played basketball with Kim
3. Yesterday, a bird flew into our house.
 - Subject: a bird
 - Predicate: flew into our house
4. I hope I can go to Disneyland.
 - Subject: I
 - Predicate: hope I can go to Disneyland
5. Patricia was sad.
 - Subject: Patricia
 - Predicate: was sad

- B.
1. It tastes yummy!
 1. Harold and his brother went to the park.
 2. She made a funny face.
 4. He runs all over town.
 5. The city of San Francisco is beautiful.

WORD FOR WORD

1. They'd have gone, but the bus was late to pick them up.
2. When'd you be able to play on the weekend?
3. Do you think we'll know before the month is over?
4. That'll be one of my greatest accomplishments.
5. Do you know where'll the race end?
6. When'd you find out about the wedding?
7. Why'd you choose to take that path?
8. How'll you think you will do on the test?
9. how will - how'll
10. who would - who'd
11. how would - how'd
12. it will - it'll

WORD POWER

- A.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. look up | h. search and find |
| 2. look over | d. Check; examine |
| 3. look out for | a. Be especially vigilant for |
| 4. look after | g. take care of |
| 5. look for | e. try to find |
| 6. look forward to | c. be excited about the future |
| 7. look into | b. investigate |
| 8. look out | f. be careful and take notice |
- B.
1. I will put on a nice dress for Diwali.
 2. Prithu looked after her sick grandmother well.
 3. I am going to look into the matter.

4. The captain gave up at the last quarter.
5. Nelson Mandela stood up for the rights of his people.
6. Please hold on for a minute, I forgot to take my car keys.
7. Go through the whole itinerary before you make a decision.
8. Arsh was asked to fill in for Yash.
9. Make sure you check out of the hotel at the right time else they will charge you extra.
10. Tom and Jerry fell apart after their last meeting.
11. It's difficult to make out what she is saying.
12. The lecture went on till 8.30 p.m.

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

1. Have you seen your new coat?
2. She has lost her keys.
3. Can I have a look at your paper?
4. The dog has had its breakfast.
5. Do you know their name?
6. What is your plan?
7. Can you give me your address?
8. He stood there with his hands in his pockets.
9. I patted him on the shoulder.
10. I will agree to your suggestion if you lower the price.
11. She is my teacher.
13. It is her fault.
14. He looked at his watch.
15. This is my fault.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(self- attempt)

Chapter – 11 The Red and Blue Coat

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| A. 1. b | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b | 5. b |
| B. 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
- C.
1. When the two boys grew up, they built their houses facing each other with a small path forming a border between their farms.
 2. The trickster wanted to play a trick on the two men just for fun and to see how they would react.
 3. The trickster wore a coat that was red on one side and blue on the other. He walked along the narrow path between their houses, making sure each man saw only one side of the coat. This caused them to argue about the colour of the coat.
 4. Both friends said, "Our friendship is OVER!" because they were angry and fighting about the colour of the coat, not realizing it was two different colours.
 5. The moral of the story is: Don't be quick to argue or fight; try to see things from other people's perspectives. Understanding different viewpoints can prevent misunderstandings and conflicts.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. papacy | the office of the pope |
| 2. remain | to continue in the same state, or being |
| 3. lie | a false statement presented as true |
| 4. data | factual information |
| 5. instructor | one who instructs |
| 6. mimic | to imitate closely |
| 7. patience | the capacity of being patient |
| 8. kindred | a group of related persons |
| 9. stable | resistant to change |
| 10. stream | a flow of water in a channel or bed |

WORD SPELL

1. Jeevan loves football; he plays every day.
2. I went to the ice cream shop, and I ate chocolate chip ice cream.
3. Every summer, I visit my cousin; she lives in New Delhi.
4. My mom said I have to clean my room, but I don't think it's dirty at all.
5. Kavya can jump higher than all her friends; she jumped over a big fence yesterday.
6. Mona takes lots of pictures with her phone; she especially likes taking pictures of her dog, Coco.

WORD FOR WORD

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Their | 2. they're | 3. their | 4. they're |
| 5. their | 6. they're | 7. there | 8. they're |
| 9. there | 10. their | 11. their | 12. their |
| 13. their | 14. They're | | |

WORD POWER

- A.
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Travel: | To go from one place to another |
| 2. Cheap: | Very low in price |
| 3. Fable: | An animal story with moral |
| 4. Extrovert: | A person concerned more with external reality than inner feelings |
| 5. Peer: | A person who is equal standing with another in a group |
| 6. Eccentric: | Not conforming to ordinary rules of behaviour |
| 7. Resplendent: | Shining, brilliant and magnificent |
| 8. Monomaniac: | Person obsessed with one idea or subject |
| 9. Dotage: | Old age when a man behaves like a fool |
| 10. Typography: | Science of printing |
- B.
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Don't <u>walk behind</u> me!" she said. | Follow |
| 2. Danny is sad because he had <u>not passed</u> his test. | Failed |
| 3. My <u>sister's son</u> is very mischievous. | Nephew |
| 4. The <u>people who live next</u> door are very friendly. | Neighbour |
| 5. The air was <u>very cold</u> , people were shivering. | Frigid |
| 6. That pile of rubbish is <u>an eyesore</u> . | Ugly |

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 7. Mina is <u>normally</u> very noisy, but today she is quiet. | Usually |
| 8. Mother prepared a <u>sumptuous</u> feast for her birthday. | Delicious |
| 9. Whose shirt is in the <u>wardrobe</u> ? | Cabinet |
| 10. All that you are saying is <u>untrue</u> !" | Incorrect |
| 11. My grandfather is <u>narrating</u> a story. | Telling |
| 12. My dance classes are held <u>once a week</u> . | Weekly |
| 13. Please <u>come back</u> safely," he said. | Return |
| 14. This bread is mouldy. It is <u>not fresh</u> . | Stale |
| 15. John Milton wrote a <u>fourteen-line poem</u> . | Sonnet |

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- The novels were written by the novelist.
- Food was not cooked by the mother.
- The trees will be cut down by the woodcutters.
- My friend is called by you.
- The plants were watered by the gardener.
- These questions have been solved by the teacher.
- Ripe mangos were being eaten by him.
- This book will be read by us.
- Maths is taught by Ms. Geetanjali.
- Manan was helped by his uncle.

READING

We can conserve natural resources by using less fuel and water. For example, "riding a bicycle or walking" instead of driving helps save gasoline. To save water, we should "make sure that our pipes and faucets do not leak" and "only using the dishwasher or washing machine when they are full."

WRITING

Parents and other adults often give advice about choosing a career. They say to follow your passion, consider your strengths, and think about what makes you happy. They also mention the importance of job stability and future opportunities. I feel that this advice is helpful because it encourages balance between personal interests and practical considerations. It helps me to think about my future in a thoughtful and informed way.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

- Partner: It's a colorful bird.
- You: Its feathers are so vibrant and unique.
- Partner: Absolutely, it's like a living rainbow.
- You: Have you ever seen one in person?
- Partner: No, but I've always wanted to. They are native to New Guinea, right?
- You: Yes, and some species are found in Australia too.
- Partner: Imagine seeing them in their natural habitat. It must be breathtaking.
- You: I agree. Their courtship dances are fascinating to watch as well.
- Partner: Yes, they are quite the performers. Nature's own little showmen.

Chapter – 12 A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. d
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. The poet is talking about friends who are always there to support and care for us.
2. Yes, I agree. A true friend is someone who stands by you during difficult times and offers help and support when you need it the most. This shows their genuine care and loyalty.
3. The theme of the poem is the importance of true friendship. It highlights how friends are always there to listen, support, and bring joy, no matter the circumstances.
4. True friendship means having someone who listens, cares, and stands by you through good times and bad. It means being there for each other, sharing happiness and sorrows, and providing support without expecting anything in return.
5. Yes, the poem repeats the idea that friends are always there for you, to listen and support you, and will travel from several miles to be by your side.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

(Self-attempt)

WORD SPELL

1. nume	r	hter	numerous
2. compl	e	rous	complementary
3. deli	c	ari	delicacy
4. dedi	c	ement	dedication
5. agre	e	ication	agreement
6. coinci	d	ine	coincidence
7. adva	nt	age	advantage
8. daug	h	etely	daughterly
9. dete	r	rmine	determine
10. commun	it	hful	community
11. compe	ti	range	competence
12. insu	rat	hable	insurable
13. fait	h	ntage	faithful
14. comb	i	dence	combination
15. eng	a	nsate	engage
16. trad	e	tom	tradition
17. serve	i	ice	service
18. peris	h	cate	perish
19. bot	a	ition	botanition
20. subm	i	cious	submission

WORD FOR WORD

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c
5. c 6. b

WORD POWER



LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- A. a. part-time
b. all-too-common
c. cold-blooded
d. open-minded
e. short-tempered
f. brand-new
g. old-fashioned
h. loud-mouthed
i. sharp-minded
4. working or attending school less than the usual or full time
8. something familiar or frequent occurrence
5. without emotion or feeling, cruel
7. willing to listen to and hear an opposing or contradicting view
3. easily or quickly moved to anger, irascible
9. recently introduced, unused
1. of a style or method that is outdated
2. talking or surrounding noisily
6. very intelligent
- B. 1. well
2. green
3. middle
4. narrow
5. short
6. strong
7. kind
8. good
9. time
10. easy
c. known
j. eyed
e. aged
h. minded
a. haired
i. willed
b. hearted
d. looking
f. saving
g. going

READING

1. The text discusses how animals adapt to their environments to survive, focusing on camouflage and mimicry as key adaptations that help them avoid predators or catch prey.
2. Camouflage allows animals to blend into their surroundings, making it difficult for predators to spot them.

Mimicry enables animals to imitate other organisms, deterring predators by appearing dangerous or unappealing.

WRITING

Dear Younger Me,

I hope this letter finds you well. There are a few things I wish I had known back then, and I want to share them with you.

First, it's okay to make mistakes. Every mistake is a lesson that helps you grow. Don't be afraid of failure; embrace it and learn from it.

Second, be kind to yourself. You are doing your best, and that's enough. Don't compare yourself to others. Everyone has their own path, and yours is unique.

Third, cherish your friendships. Good friends are hard to find and even harder to replace. Spend time with them, and show them you care.

Fourth, don't stress too much about the future. Things have a way of working out. Focus on the present and enjoy the journey.

Lastly, always believe in yourself. You are stronger and more capable than you think. Trust your instincts and follow your heart.

Take care and enjoy the ride!

With love,

Your Older Self

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

For reading and learning

Chapter – 13 Those Dreadful Children

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
- C. 1. The Taggerty children decided to play a prank on the Carlton children by throwing their dog's biscuit at them. The dog jumped on John and Margery to catch the biscuit, causing Margery to fall into a muddy puddle and get her clothes dirty. Margery was upset because their mother was very strict about cleanliness. The prank made the Carlton children describe the Taggerty children as dreadful and vow never to be friends with them.
2. As the Taggerty family arrived for tea, Pat, the eldest, broke the silence. "Hey John, sorry about the other day with Dopey. We didn't mean for Margery to get muddy." Pat apologized, looking genuinely sorry. John smiled a bit, "It's okay, Pat. We were just really shocked. Let's start over?" Maureen jumped in, "Yes! We brought some cookies we made. Want to try them?" Annette shyly took a cookie, "These are really good. Thank you." Biddy giggled and handed Margery a small toy, "Friends?" Margery's eyes lit up, "Friends!" And just like that, laughter and playful chatter filled the room as the children bonded over games and stories.

3. Two adjectives for the Taggerty and Carlton children:
 - Taggerty children: playful, mischievous
 - Carlton children: curious, eager
4. Yes, I think the children remained friends as they grew up. The incident at the tea party allowed them to start over and build a new friendship. The story hints at the beginning of a lifetime of shared adventures, indicating that the initial prank was just a hurdle they overcame together.
5. The story shows that friendships can arise from unexpected circumstances. It highlights that even if the beginning of a relationship is rocky, with understanding and a willingness to start anew, true friendships can blossom. It teaches us that forgiveness and open-heartedness can lead to meaningful connections.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. conj.	conjunction	11. exc.	exclamation
2. Gr.	Greek	12. pl.	plural
3. sing.	singular	13. O.	Old
4. vt.	transitive verb	14. vi.	intransitive verb
5. esp.	especially	15. pt.	past tense
6. L.	Latin	16. art.	article
7. adv.	adverb	17. n.	noun
8. pron.	pronoun	18. OE.	Old English
9. Ger.	German	19. adj.	adjective
10. prep.	preposition	20. Fr.	French

WORD SPELL

1. How was your day in school?	Interrogative
2. Do your assignments in class on time.	Imperative
3. I'm so excited I passed the test!	Exclamatory
4. Walking up that mountain is dangerous.	Declarative
5. Who is the most popular singer?	Interrogative
6. You need to get with the program.	Imperative
7. He is the leader of the group.	Declarative
8. What is your favourite magazine?	Interrogative
9. Congratulations on your achievement!	Exclamatory
10. That was a physical game.	Declarative
11. Can you cancel the concert?	Interrogative

WORD FOR WORD

1. I (can) finish my work on time.
2. I don't know if I (can) get to the game before the start.
3. (May) I get something to eat?
4. (May) I sit in the front row of the theatre?
5. I think I (can) win the tennis championship.
6. Do you know if you (can) win the championship?
7. (May) I ask you an important question?

8. (Can) you make sure to finish your homework tonight.
9. Can: I can finish my homework before dinner.
10. May: May I borrow your book for the weekend?

WORD POWER

1. A crew of sailors were waiting for their ship.
2. A swarm of bees attacked the boy.
3. Ankita saw a flock of birds in the sky.
4. A pride of lions went to the hunt.
5. Mr. Khare gave his wife a string of pearls as a birthday present. (Please note: “string” or “strand” are more commonly used for pearls)
6. My dog gave birth to a litter of puppies.
7. A band of musicians is performing gracefully on the stage.
8. The flight of geese flew above the lake.
9. Few tourists are feeding a troop of monkeys in the zoo.
10. We have a big library of books in our school.

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

1. Sachin's discriminatory attitude got him thrown out of the club.
2. We own a vast expanse of land.
3. Even domestic dogs are largely ruled by their instinct.
4. Brown eyes are a dominant trait.
5. Manan is not averse to walking; he just prefers to take the bus.
6. Ranjan ran as hard as he could to try to elude his attackers.
7. Jackson is an eminent scientist.
8. Dev bored a hole through the wall to run the wire.
9. Mrs. Sinha has three assistants who help her on weekends.
10. The road made a gradual ascent and soon we were pretty high up.

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- A.
1. Oscar is a very friendly dog.
 2. It is colder today than it was yesterday.
 3. The librarian asked us to be quiet.
 4. Mom's lasagna is the tastiest dish I've ever had.
 5. The swimming pool is much deeper at the other end.
 6. Grandpa was angrier because his favourite team lost.
 7. This has been the busiest day all year.
 8. Sameer is the tallest boy in our class.
 9. I am shorter than Uncle Joe.
 10. The construction workers are working very fast.
- B.
11. Ted wanted more vegetables on his plate.
 12. That movie was the worst I've seen in a long time.
 13. I wish Grandma didn't live so far away.
 14. I had the least amount of ice cream.

READING

The invention of the telescope marked a significant milestone in scientific history. Galileo's enhancements to the telescope allowed for greater astronomical observations, leading to groundbreaking discoveries about the moon and other celestial bodies. This sentence captures the moment when Galileo's work began to revolutionize our understanding of the universe.

It also hints at Galileo's lasting legacy. His contributions to the development of the telescope paved the way for future astronomers and scientists, highlighting his pivotal role in advancing scientific inquiry.

WRITING

Fruits and Vegetables: These are packed with essential vitamins, minerals, and fiber. Aim for a colourful plate to ensure a range of nutrients.

Whole Grains: Foods like brown rice, whole wheat bread, and oats provide energy and fiber.

Proteins: Lean meats, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts are great sources of protein, which is crucial for muscle repair and growth.

Dairy: Low-fat or fat-free options like milk, yogurt, and cheese provide calcium and vitamin D.

Healthy Fats: Avocados, nuts, seeds, and olive oil are good sources of healthy fats that support brain function and cell growth.

Hydration: Drinking plenty of water is essential for overall health.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(Self-attempt)

Chapter – 14 Tiny Tim

- A. 1. d 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
- C. 1. "whose doors would always creak and 'sigh.'" This line suggests that Scrooge's house was old and in poor condition, much like Scrooge himself. The creaking and sighing doors symbolize Scrooge's unhappiness and his unpleasant nature.
2. Tiny Tim is a kind and cheerful boy. Despite being crippled, he is happy and grateful. He has a positive attitude and finds joy in simple things.
3. Scrooge had dreams about Bob Cratchet and his family because they represented the consequences of his actions. The dreams showed how his miserly behavior affected others, particularly the Cratchets, who struggled due to his lack of generosity.
4. According to the author, the true meaning of Christmas is about giving, caring, and being kind to others. It's about spreading joy and helping those in need, rather than focusing on wealth or material things.
5. Scrooge was unhappy and grumpy because he was lonely, and he chose to isolate himself. His obsession with money and his lack of compassion made him bitter and disconnected from the joy of human connections and celebrations.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

1. transpire: to occur or happen
2. recluse: a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people
3. gable: the part of a wall that encloses the end of a pitched roof
4. acclimate: to become accustomed to a new climate or environment
5. mete: to distribute or apportion by measure; allot
6. truant: a student who stays away from school without leave or explanation

7. quorum: the minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid
8. abject: (of a situation or condition) extremely bad, unpleasant, and degrading
9. restrain: to prevent (someone or something) from doing something; keep under control or within limits
10. forte: a thing at which someone excels

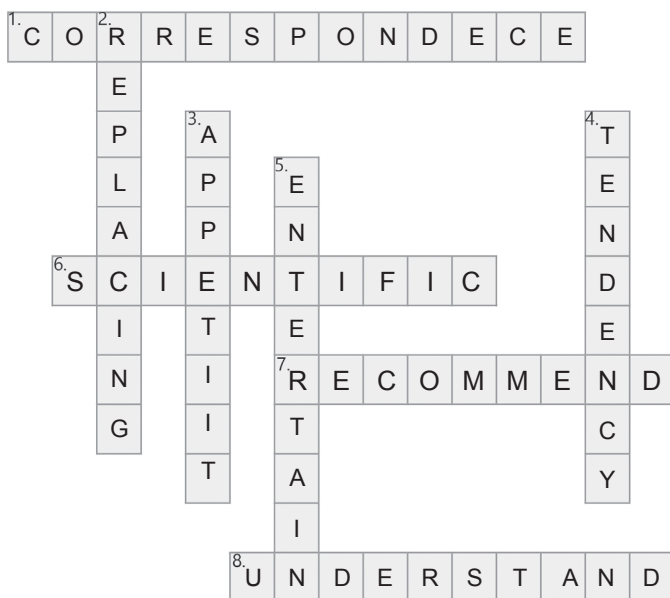
WORD SPELL

1. My brother went to Delhi Public School.
2. She kicked the ball into the net.
3. She enjoys science.
4. Sharon is from China.
5. He is good at science.
6. She likes to run long distances.

WORD FOR WORD

1. I can tell that it's made from very well-made material.
2. Do you know if it's the answer to the problem?
3. I can tell that its collar is choking the dog.
4. We made its sweater very snug around the neck.
5. Do you know if it's going to run or walk?
6. It's very nice to see you in the morning.
7. It's peculiar that no one showed up to dinner on time.
8. Its size is what allows it to scare other dogs.
9. I think it's a good idea to bring a gift to the party.
10. Make sure its fur does not get caught in the rug.
11. think it's one of the best products on the market.
12. Its hind legs give out over time.

WORD POWER



LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. five little kids | 7. A. a smelly, old kitchen towel |
| 2. B. a young, handsome man | 8. B. a new, red, cool sports car |
| 3. B. three full boxes | 9. B. two ugly, little pillows |
| 4. B. large, American cars | 10. A. a beautiful, Jamaican sunrise |
| 5. B. four red, round tables | 11. B. a purple, plaid skirt |
| 6. B. delicious, Chinese food | 12. B. eighteen large, soda bottles |

READING

According to the text, thunder is the noise caused by the sudden burst of heat from lightning. Lightning has enough energy to heat the air all around it, and this sudden burst of heat creates the noise we know as thunder.

WRITING

One quality I most appreciate in a teacher is patience. Patience allows a teacher to give students the time they need to understand new concepts and ask questions without feeling rushed. When a teacher is patient, students feel more comfortable and confident in their learning process. It creates a positive and supportive learning environment where students are encouraged to try their best and not be afraid of making mistakes.

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(Self-attempt)

Chapter – 15 Alexander and Bucephalus

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| A. 1. c | 2. c | 3. a | 4. b | 5. c |
| B. 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
- C. 1. No one could buy the horse from the King because the King was very attached to Bucephalus and did not want to sell him.
2. Alexander tamed Bucephalus by calmly turning his face toward the sun, so the horse could not see his own shadow. This helped Bucephalus relax, and Alexander was able to mount and ride him.
3. Bucephalus was afraid of his shadow because it always followed him, making him scared and wild. He tried to run away from it.
4. The King said, "You deserve all the kingdoms of this world" because he was very impressed by Alexander's success in taming the wild horse. It showed that Alexander was brave and capable, deserving of great rewards.
5. The problem in the story was that Bucephalus, the horse, was too wild and no one could tame him. Alexander solved this problem by understanding that the horse was afraid of his shadow and using this knowledge to calm and ride him.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. D |

WORD SPELL

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. fragment | 2. complete | 3. fragment | 4. complete |
| 5. fragment | 6. complete | 7. fragment | 8. complete |
| 9. fragment | 10. complete | | |

WORD FOR WORD

1. Shyama had butterflies in her stomach, before the championship game.
2. My dad blew his stack when he saw my poor grades on my report card.
3. Seema was a bundle of nerves before getting her driving test results.
4. Last night, it was raining cats and dogs.
5. My parents rolled out the red carpet for our visiting relatives.
6. When I tried to get into the good school, the process involved a lot of red tape.
7. The athlete is as fit as a fiddle.
8. I am having a field day with my final exam.
9. The dog days of summer are starting to wear on me.
10. Now the player has a chip on his shoulder.
11. We need to get back to the basics.
12. My neighbour is such a snake in the grass. I don't trust him at all.
13. I can't deal with this now. I have bigger fish to fry.
14. I was planning to go skydiving, but I got cold feet.
15. He has his head in the clouds if he thinks he will get promoted soon.

WORD POWER

- A.
 1. here were very few applicants.
 2. We had little hope of success.
 3. He ate very little.
 4. Few people can understand philosophy.
 5. She has few friends.
 6. I knew very few people at the party.
 7. He is less successful than his brother.
 8. This is of less importance than that.
 9. Few students took the exam.
 10. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
 11. I know very little about him.
 12. I have got little money.
 13. They have few coins in their pockets.
 14. The prince has few horses.
 15. I need a little help with this exercise.
- B.
 1. b
 2. a
 3. c
 4. b
 5. d
 6. d

LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

1. My mom looked (after) me when I was young.
2. I sat (between) my two best friends at the assembly.
3. Someone tapped my shoulder, so I looked (behind) me.
4. My father had to crawl (under) the house to look for the raccoon.
5. I leaned (against) the wall because my legs were hurting.
6. I ran (towards) the light because I was scared.
7. (Before) the ceremony starts, we must all say a prayer.
8. Arun looked (across) the lake at the houses on the other side.

9. Since I am tall, I can see (over) many people in the audience.
10. I went (to) school early in the morning.
11. My brother pointed (up) towards the sky at the bird.
12. (After) we finish eating, we will go watch a play.
13. I walked (past) the creepy house on the street.
14. You are (among) some of my best friends.

READING

1. Lottie found two doors near each other and saw her beloved Sara standing on an old table, looking out of a window.
2. Sara made Lottie curious by describing all the things she could see from the attic window, like chimneys with smoke, sparrows hopping and talking, and other attic windows. She said it felt like another world.
3. Lottie was fond of Sara, who she referred to as “Mamma Sara.”
4. They saw chimneys with smoke curling up, sparrows hopping and talking, and other attic windows. They even saw sparrows quarreling on the nearest chimney top.
5. A. Lottie was a determined person. True
B. The attic was furnished and tidy. False

WRITING

(self-attempt)

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(self-attempt)

Chapter – 16 Make Me A Garden

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| A. 1. a | 2. b | 3. c | 4. a | 5. a |
| B. 1. T | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
- C. 1. The poet is talking about creating a beautiful and diverse garden filled with various flowers and colours, symbolizing the richness and diversity of life.
2. Yes, there is personification in the poem. For example, the poet says, “the sun will fight not to set,” giving the sun human-like qualities of fighting.
3. The theme of the poem is the celebration of diversity and the beauty that comes from having a variety of different elements, much like how a diverse garden is more beautiful and vibrant.
4. The tone of the poet is hopeful and appreciative. The poet expresses a desire for a colourful and diverse garden, symbolizing a positive view of diversity and unity.
5. The poet seems to be a person who values diversity and inclusion. They appreciate the beauty in differences and believe that these differences contribute to a richer and more meaningful life.

READER SKILLS (WORD SPIN)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

WORD SPELL

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. After months of research. | dependent clause |
| 2. I enjoy ice cream. | independent clause |
| 3. John hit the baseball. | independent clause |
| 4. Whoever shows up on time. | dependent clause |
| 5. Whatever makes you happy. | dependent clause |
| 6. Whomever you like. | dependent clause |
| 7. The poet received many awards. | independent clause |
| 8. When the president arrives. | dependent clause |

WORD FOR WORD

- I want to show (your) art piece at the exhibit.
- Do you know if (your) mother will make it to the show?
- Make sure (you're) ready for our vacation next week.
- Why do (your) parents not want you to attend the field trip?
- I want all of (your) things out by this afternoon.
- We made it to (your) game on time.
- (Your) best friend seems very dependable.
- I know that (your) siblings will help you with your packing.
- (You're) one of the most responsible people I know.
- Please tell me (your) full name.
- Do all of (your) friends like to watch movies?
- Please do all (your) homework before you go to bed.
- I know that (you're) ready for the championship game.

WORD POWER



LANGUAGE SKILLS (GRAMMAR)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. c | 6. c | 7. a | 8. b |
| 9. b | 10. c | 11. a | 12. a |
| 13. b | 14. a | 15. c | 16. b |

READING

1. The theme of the story is a woman's desperate search for her missing cat, showcasing her determination and the lengths she is willing to go to find her beloved pet.
2. Clyde is a seven-year-old cat with beautiful green eyes, all his teeth, but missing half of his left ear. He is completely white and about a foot high.
3. Mrs. Brown used a billboard to advertise her missing cat.
4. It cost Rs. 3,000 per month to rent the billboard.
5. No, she did not find Clyde. Despite her efforts with the billboard, no one has come forward to help her, and Clyde has not appeared.

WRITING

(self-attempt)

ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE

(For reading and learning)

Test Paper – 1

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| A. 1. b | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. c | 6. a | | |
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F
5. F 6. F
- C. 1. The thistles were angry to see many weeds come up out of nowhere.
2. The courtiers and advisors were jealous of Birbal because he was very clever and always gave sharp, intelligent answers, making him the king's favourite.
3. The name of the poet of the poem "Teachers" is unknown based on the provided context.
4. Della's pride was her long, beautiful hair.
5. The little rabbit came up with a clever plan and pretended to be a messenger from the moon to gain an audience with the king of the elephants.
- D. 1. Wow! You did an incredible job on this project.
2. Alas! The journey has come to a sad end.
3. Amazing! You aced the test with flying colours.
4. Ouch! That cut really hurts.
5. Really! You travelled all the way to Australia?
6. Great! We finished the work ahead of schedule.
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| E. 1. Optimist | Hopeful |
| 2. Hopeless | Despairing |
| 3. Kind | Benevolent |
| 4. Error | Mistake |
| 5. Victory | Triumph |

Test Paper – 2

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
- C. 1. The Eastern Sea was special because it was home to the four dragons who later became four great rivers, bringing water to help the people of China.
2. The trickster played a clever trick by wearing a different coloured hat on each side, so when the two men described him, they argued about the colour of the hat and started fighting.
3. The story shows that true friendship is based on understanding, trust, and standing by each other even during tough times, making it more valuable and meaningful.
4. Scrooge saw the ghosts of Christmas Past, Present, and Yet to Come in his dream, who helped him realize the importance of being kind and generous.
5. No one could buy the horse from the King because the King was very attached to Bucephalus and did not want to sell him.
6. Chocolate came to be known in the 16th century when it was brought to Europe from the Americas. By the 17th century, it became very popular in European countries, and by the mid-19th century, chocolatiers like Cadbury and Hershey started mass-producing solid chocolate.
- D. 1. Ravi (was playing with his two friends).
2. The ice-cream (is very delicious).
3. I (have a pair of shoes).
4. She (was angry with him).
5. Charvi (was crying).
- E. 1. (May) I ask you something.
2. (can) go to the market today.
3. He (can) help you in this situation.
4. (Can) you help me.
5. You (may) go to your classroom now