



Puffin

A Textbook of
Interactive English

Part 8



1.

War

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. twisting, wriggling 2. war
3. only, excessive 4. bloodshot 5. Our
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. At dawn, a bulky woman and her husband entered the carriage. She was in a state of 'deep mourning' because she and her husband were going to see their son one last time as he was to leave for the war front where he might die.
2. No, she was not expecting any sympathy from her fellow travellers.
3. These words were said by a fat, red-faced man with bloodshot eyes of the palest grey.
4. The advantage of dying young is that one doesn't have to see the ugly sides of life, its boredom, the pettiness and the bitterness of disillusion.
5. When the woman in black heard the old man speak about his loss, she realised that it wasn't the others who were wrong and could not understand her but she couldn't rise to the same height as other parents who had resigned themselves, without crying, to the departure of their sons.
- E.** 1. pulled up her collar again to her eyes, so as to hide her face.
2. certain that all those explanations would not have aroused even a shadow of sympathy from her fellow travellers.
3. to each one of his children without any discrimination.
4. but also a son left for whom he must survive.
5. and everybody nodded as if to approve.
6. they don't want tears because if they die, they die inflamed and happy.
7. under her coat, had been sitting and listening.
8. amazed her and almost stunned her.
- F.** 1. Wild dogs ate the sun and there was an eclipse.
2. The Chinese thought that an invisible dragon ate the sun.
3. Myths are very old stories which have been passed down from generation to generation.
4. Rahu's head became immortal though his body died.
5. People saw something happening to the sun which frightened them.
- G.** 1. We cannot complete the report on time as your demands are not rational.
2. Let us ask Monika for her help as she is dependable.

3. The nature of the present world is pretty complex.
 4. The teacher scolded the class for creating such a commotion.
 5. Do not exaggerate the problem.
 6. The crowd was stunned into silence.
 7. You are creating a commotion in the meeting.
 8. The origins of the world is lost in the mists of time.
- H.**
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. influenced | influential |
| 2. regarding | regardless |
| 3. immortally | immortalised |
| 4. witnessed | witnessing |
| 5. regularly | regularised |
- I.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (a)
Do it yourself.
- J.** Do it yourself.



2. The Sniper

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. enveloped 2. raised, peered 3. lodged
4. still 5. enemy, rifle
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.**
1. The silence of the night was broken by machine-guns and rifles.
 2. It was dangerous to light a match because it was night and enemies were watching.
 3. After the first bullet was fired, the sniper kept moving because his position was now known to the enemy and it was going to be dangerous for him to stay at one place.
 4. The sniper took off his cap, put it over the muzzle of his rifle and pushed it over the parapet until the cap was visible from the opposite side of the street. Immediately the enemy shot at the cap. At this, the sniper slanted his rifle and the cap fell into the street. After a few seconds, he let his rifle drop to the street. Then he sank down to the roof.
As the enemy saw the cap and the rifle, he thought he had killed his enemy. Thus, he became confident, stood up. This way, the sniper tricked his enemy to come out in the open.
- E.**
1. he admired this quality.
 2. still needed to do more to become the greatest.

3. not a good student.
 4. he commanded respect of his classmates.
 5. the teacher liked him.
- F.** 1. and, After 2. but, before 3. until, or 4. Although, but
- G.** 1. faded 2. casting 3. besieged
 4. took a draught 5. outline 6. armoured
 7. panting 8. tattered 9. clattered
 10. ripped
- H.** 1. palatial 2. courageous 3. beastly 4. wealthy
 5. boneless 6. selfish 7. sorrowful 8. jealous
 9. kind 10. determined 11. sulk 12. brave
- I.** Merlin walked on humming tunelessly.
 “Where are we going?” asked Arthur.
 “Boy, have I not taught you to cultivate patience?” Merlin said. Arthur sighed and followed.
 They walked on until they came to a narrow pass. At its head stood a huge knight. The visor of his helmet hid his face. So did Arthur’s own visor. The knight did not know the king stood before him. “What are you doing here, Sir knight?” Arthur asked politely.
- J.** Do it yourself.
K. Do it yourself.



3. The Man He Killed

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. nipperkin 2. him, me 3. foe 4. course
 5. quaint, curious
- C.** 1. The poet shot the enemy because he was his foe.
 2. These two are fighting each other as their countries are at war.
 3. The poet joined the army because he was unemployed and had no support system.
 4. According to the poet, war is ‘quaint because it make us kill people whom we do not know and would’ve treated at a bar or helped them with half a crown if we’d met at a different time.’
- D.** Do it yourself.



5. The Messenger of Peace, Ashoka the Great

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. deciphered 2. posterity 3. compassion 4. war, violence
5. persecution
- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. Ashoka was just one more name among Mauryan Kings because his edicts were not deciphered. People were not aware of his compassion and greatness.
2. The death and destruction due to Kalinga War were the cause of Ashoka's revulsion.
3. Ashoka gave up wars of conquest because he had realised the futility of war.
4. Men of religion have seldom been as tolerant as Ashoka because whole history is full of religious persecution and religious wars. They converted people to their faith at the point of a sword or a bayonet. But Ashoka did just the opposite and gave up war.
- E.** 1. This is the place where the kite fell.
2. Shivam was sitting in front of the table.
3. He found himself on the sofa when father walked in.
4. Ravi looked at his father as he walked in.
- F.** 1. The water tap went dry while he was having a bath.
2. Alia spotted her friend when she was boarding the bus.
3. Aryan tore his shirt when he was climbing a tree.
4. The lights came on while she was lighting a candle.
5. The cake got done when mother was watching television.
6. Keshav jumped up and ran while a dog was chasing him.
- G. reign**
1. His empire prospered under Ashoka's reign. (noun)
2. He reigned in an autocratic manner. (verb)
- posterity**
1. Posterity looks for hooks to hang old reputations on. (noun)
2. His plan was for the paintings to be kept together for posterity. (verb)
- resistance**
1. The troops met heavy resistance as they approached the city. (noun)
2. She was charged with resisting arrest. (verb)

conquest

1. Despite his conquests, he remains lonely and isolated. (noun)
2. In the ancient past, conquering other's land was a favourite pastime of the powerful monarchs. (verb)

sincerity

1. She spoke with complete sincerity. (noun)
2. He is a very sincere person. (verb)

H. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)

I. Hundreds of years ago, Robert the Bruce was the king of Scotland. He was a brave, wise king. The king of England was at war with him. Six times, Robert the Bruce led his fine, brave army against England but each time, he was beaten. He and his men hid in dark, wild places in jungles and mountains.

One day, Robert the Bruce lay in his cave listening to the dull, steady sound of rain falling outside; he was tired, forlorn and sick at heart. He noticed a spider getting ready to spin her web. Slowly and carefully, she tried to throw her thread from one end of the cave to another; she tried six times but failed. But she did not give up hope. Watched by an excited, fascinated Robert the Bruce, she tried a seventh time and was able to fasten her thread.

Robert the Bruce decided to fight against the English once more. This last seventh time, he was able to defeat them.

- J.**
1. for posterity, carved as edicts on natural rocks and stone pillars that have survived till now.
 2. he expresses his remorse with such touching sincerity that historians believe it must have been written by the king himself.
 3. the word of Dhamma among the people, encouraging a life of 'non-injury, self-control, equable conduct and gentleness.'
 4. never fought another war.
 5. by the killing, dying and deportation that take place when an unconquered country is conquered.
 6. Ashoka dedicated his personal energy and the vast resources of his empire towards achieving two aims.

K. Do it yourself.

L. Do it yourself.



6.

Eldorado

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. gaily 2. singing 3. bold, old 4. pilgrim 5. Eldorado
- C. 1. The knight was looking for Eldorado, a legendary place of immense wealth.
2. When the knight grew old, a shadow fell over his heart because he had spent many years of his life looking for Eldorado.
3. The knight asked the pilgrim shadow about the whereabouts of Eldorado. The shadow told him to ride over the mountains, the moon and the valley of the shadow in order to seek Eldorado.
- D. Do it yourself.



7.

The Canterville Ghost

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. warnings 2. smiled, mysterious 3. murdered
4. ghost 5. bloodstain, admired
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. About Mr. Otis buying the house, Lord Canterville warned him that the house was haunted.
2. Washington thought that the ghost had put the red stain on the floor in order to irritate them.
3. The ghost was terrible old man with eyes as red as burning coal. His grey hair were long and fell to his shoulders, his clothes were old-fashioned, dirty and ragged. Heavy chains hung from his wrists and ankles. But he could not frighten Mr. Otis, who advised him to apply Tammany Rising Sun Oil on his chains. He further told the ghost that he would get him more oil if he wanted.
4. The twins threw a pillow at the ghost.
- E. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- F. 1. He could hear an irritating hum.
2. The aliens may be unfriendly.
3. Children should go to school.
4. He would go and see what it was.

5. Would you please take these dishes to the kitchen?
 6. Shall you send five men to the spaceship?
- G.** 1. foolish 2. mention 3. warning 4. poured 5. arrived
 6. dull 7. disappeared 8. rub 9. awful 10. appeared
- H.** 2. bone-tired 3. old-fashioned
 4. bright faced 5. good, old
 6. large, rousous
- I.** Do it yourself.
J. Do it yourself.



8.

Cookies

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. weird 2. newspaper, crossword
 3. stared 4. packet
 5. tossed
- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. It is a real story because the name of place and the date of the event are correct. Besides, weird and strange things happen in real life.
 2. When the author arrived early for the train, he bought a newspaper to do the crossword, a cup of coffee and a packet of cookies. Then he went and sat at a table.
 3. The British are very bad at dealing with someone who in broad daylight has just stolen your cookies.
 4. When the author's train came in, he tossed back the rest of his coffee, stood up, picked up the newspaper, and underneath the newspaper were his cookies.
 5. The 'punch line' of the story is 'underneath the newspaper were my cookies'.
- E.** 1. I'm going to the market to buy the grocery for you.
 2. When I dashed into buy your grocery, they were going to close the shop.
 3. Would your company agree to give a prize for our competition?
 4. Hardik will be using the car from Monday.
 5. I won't be able to speak at the meeting next week.
 6. The Chief Guest will be speaking in French, so I would not be able to understand him.

- F.** 1. Saumya and Virat will plan to go on a picnic next week.
 2. They are going to see interesting places on the picnic.
 3. They will be climbing a rocky hill one morning.
 4. They will be planning a picnic at a waterfall later that day.
 5. They will be going with four other friends.
- G.** 1. will be going 2. will be fit 3. will be reaching
 4. will be going 5. will be coming back
 6. will be working
- H.** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in a three-storeyed house in Porbandar in Gujarat. The age-old classics of Harishchandra and Shrivankumar had a great impact on Gandhi's childhood. After studying law from England, Gandhi went to South Africa under a year-long contract with an Indian firm. When he was thrown off a first-class compartment of a train in South Africa, he realized the ugliness of racial-discrimination. A self-questioning Gandhi then began to analyse the position of Indians in the British empire. After his return to India, he became a well-known national leader in British ruled India. His birthday, 2 October, is celebrated worldwide as the International Day of Non-violence.
- I.** 1. leaned 2. sip 3. proof 4. crossword
 5. background 6. lifetime
- J.** 2. friendliness 3. sovereign 4. liberal 5. equal
 6. diverse 7. secular 8. national 9. free
 10. socialist
- K.** Do it yourself.
L. Do it yourself.



9. The Muddle-Head

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. saucepen 2. coat 3. tram 4. first
 5. collecting
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. The man got mixed up with his clothes as he wore his mittens on his toes, forgot his collar and tied his tie around his waist.
 2. The incident with the tram conductor is the funniest as the man mixed up his words and used wrong spellings. Due to all this, the conductor got a fright and couldn't sleep that night.

3. If we came across a man like the muddle-head, we would be completely shocked and shouldn't be able to react at all.
- E. Do it yourself.



10. The Stranger

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. dignity, troops 2. arrival
3. alone 4. February, New Year
5. celebrations
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Grandfather had brought Chinese chess and some sort of a beanbag for Jason and his brothers. No, the children were not happy with the gifts because they could not understand how to play with them.
2. Grandfather had been a general in the Chinese army.
3. Jason wished himself to be more like his parents who were well adapted to two cultures, American and Chinese. This was because he wanted to understand his grandfather and his culture.
4. Grandfather began to feel more comfortable in Jason's home after receiving a headset as gift from Jason. Now he could listen to Chinese songs and relax.
5. Jason was unable to understand his grandfather as he did not know Chinese language.
6. Jason bought a headset as Christmas gift for his grandfather. Though initially the grandfather could not understand the gift all but when Jason's mother explained and showed him how to use it. He was happy with the gift as he had a wide grin on his face and his eyes glowed bright.
- E. 1. Would you prefer to write with a pen?
2. The letters were placed in this odd way in the QWERTY keyboard to prevent frequently struck keys from colliding.
3. Virat must learn to use the computer well.
4. Jaya ought to help her mother.
5. You must check every word before you send the e-mail.
6. Chhavi would like to become a secretary.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. 2. television + broadcast 3. fantastic + fabulous
4. breakfast + lunch 5. motor + hotel
6. information + entertainment

- H. 1. rehearsed 2. popular 3. tensed 4. go out
5. impersonal 6. ability to read or write
- I. Close your eyes and open the book. Read the story you find on the page or find a beginning. This would perhaps be the easiest way to read Narayan's *Hitopadesa*. You could read one or two stories at a time or even an entire section in one go. Most of the stories take you back to the storytellers of your childhood, making you wonder, "Who told me a version of this story? Where have I heard it?" before a combination of prose and verse could take time to get used to. Remember our oral tradition and the advantage has in committing anything to memory.
- J. Do it yourself.



11. The Web of Life

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- B. 1. swirling, spewing 2. turbulent
3. man 4. people, cars, factories
5. needs, greed
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Unequal distribution of resources leads to problems like poverty, pollution and damage to the environment.
2. The meaning of 'within nations' is the increasing inequality in the people of a country whereas 'between them (nations)' means the inequality between different countries.
3. We use tremendous amount of resources, the amount that would be provided by 1.5 planets. These resources come from the earth itself.
4. The modern world is small as technology has turned the earth into a global village, by reducing distances. People's lives are interdependent and connected so much so that the actions of one person affects many others. This has led to unequal distribution of resources.
- E. 1. torn 2. speaking 3. raining 4. stopping 5. woven
- F. 1. Dancing 2. Studying 3. Arguing 4. Fighting
5. Writing 6. Singing
- G. 2. Some science fiction movies are really frightening.
I am frightened by some science fiction movies.
3. The smiled of a baby can be charming for anyone.
Anyone can be charmed by the smile of a baby.

4. Anne Frank's diary is inspiring for many youngsters'.
Many youngsters are inspired by Anne Frank's diary.
5. The dedication of the Curies was motivating.
I was motivated by the dedication of the Curies.
- H.** 1. The media is always hounding my grand aunt, a well known social worker, for interviews.
2. Often, celebrities have to pay the price for their fame.
3. I was flustered as I did not reach the school on time.
4. Some old electrical gadgets have become obsolete.
5. Some people are really interfering as they violate privacy.
- I.** 1. get to the bottom of : (g) learn the truth about a situation
2. keep a straight face : (b) not laugh at something amusing
3. every Tom, Dick and Harry : (a) everyone; ordinary people
4. put on airs : (c) act superior
5. in the long run : (d) eventually
6. make a mountain out of a molehill : (e) make a big issue of a small thing
7. at the drop of a fat : (f) immediately
- J.** Do it yourself. **K.** Do it yourself.

□

12. Where the Mind is Without Fear

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. mind 2. fragments 3. words, depth
4. Dreary, dead habit 5. Thee
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. The dead habits of the poet's countrymen are traditional rituals, customs and ideas that divide people on the basis of social classes, religion, gender, colour etc.
2. The poet wants a country where people are fearless, knowledgeable, hard-working and truthful.
3. No, the poet's wishes have not been fulfilled. This can be easily understood by the poet praying to the God Almighty to change the condition of his countrymen who are clinging to old and outdated rituals and customs.
- E.** 1. Where the knowledge is free
2. Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high

3. The clear stream of reason
4. Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
5. Where words come out from the depths of truth
6. Into ever-widening thought and action.



13. A Face on the Wall

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. mortification 2. strangers, anxious 3. influenza
4. controlled 5. wearily
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. Yes, the stranger said that he was telling a true story.
2. About the patch on the wall in the stranger's room, the odd thing was that while the other patches on the wall grew large and changed their contours, it never did.
3. The stranger was looking for the real man behind the patch on his wall. He looked for him in places where men congregate in large numbers-political meetings, football matches and railways stations in the mornings and evenings.
4. As the stranger came to know that the name of the person was Mr. Ormond Wall, he was filled with awe and dread. He went into a shock and took some weeks to recover.
5. The face disappeared on the day Mr. Ormond Wall succumbed to his injuries, sustained during an accident.
- E.** 1. The editor has carefully checked the language.
2. Vidya University Press has published the book.
3. Children from different schools wrote the stories.
4. The writer has included different writing styles in the book.
5. Arup Mishra has done the illustrations.
- F.** A riddle is a puzzling question that requires some clever thinking to answer correctly. It may be a problem with a hidden solution to be discovered or guessed. Riddles have been popular since ancient times. People took their riddles seriously and often felt humiliated if they couldn't solve them. According to legend, the Greek poet Homer is said to have died of shame because he couldn't find the answer to a riddle. Prophets, Oracles, Poets and Minstrels presented many riddles for ordinary people to work out. In Greek mythology, a famous riddle was asked by the Sphinx, a winged monster with a lion's body and a woman's head, "What walks on four legs in the morning, two at moon and three at

night?” The sphinx destroyed all those who passed by if they were unable to give the correct answer. Oedipus, a Greek hero, solved the riddle, “A person crawls on all fours when a baby walks, on two legs as an adult and walks with a cane in old age.”

- G. 1. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
H. 1. asked 2. gradually 3. vastly 4. problems 5. influenza
6. mania
I. 1. was held 2. was played 3. was interviewed
4. asked 5. was taken
J. Do it yourself. K. Do it yourself.



14. The Midnight Visitor

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
B. 1. let down 2. scarcely, romantic
3. spy, espionage, danger 4. chuckled, unlocked
5. cheer
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
D. 1. Ausable and Fowler spent the evening, listening to music in a French music hall.
2. Max screamed as he let go off the sill as there was no balcony. He fell down from the 6th floor to the ground and died.
3. The midnight visitor was another secret agent called Max. No, he was not the police.
4. Yes, in the end, Fowler had a change of heart about Ausable as he had outwitted another secret agent by smart use of his brain.
E. 1. It is believed by the people that a lot of money is needed to live comfortably.
2. It is thought by the people that the shortest way is the best way.
3. It is understood by us that many players have lost their luggage.
4. It is thought by people that film stars are very rich.
5. It is suspected by the police that a microphone and a camera were placed here yesterday.
F. 1. has been 2. be 3. been 4. being
5. have been 6. has been 7. is 8. have been
G. 1. stood 2. broke 3. turn 4. blew 5. dropped

- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Jokhu did not drink the water given by Gangi because it was filthy, muddy and revolting.
 2. Gangi could not get water from other wells because she belonged to a low caste. People like her were not allowed to use the wells in the village as they belonged to people of high caste.
 3. The idlers were talking about the Thakur bribing the local police chief in a certain case and coming off scot-free.
 4. Gangi could not get water from Thakur's well because as she prepared to haul the bucket out of the well, Thakur opened his door and came rushing towards the well. This forced Gangi to jump up and flee without any water.
- E. Human beings feel a great need to communicate. Not only do they speak but they have **now** invented means of sending messages from house to house, city to city, country to country **and** from the earth to astronauts in outer space. **Earlier**, the pigeon was used as a carrier of messages. **Then** came the mail runner, the present-day postman and the postal system and **now**, because of satellites in space, **we** communicate with our family and friends through mobile phones, email and SMS. **Now**, everyone has become completely dependent on these modern gadgets.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. 1. you're 2. your 3. you're 4. your 5. yours
 6. your
- H. Near the end of the eighteenth century, the skin of a strange animal arrived from Australia at a laboratory in London, England. Some scientists who saw the skin thought it was a hoax or a joke. However, one person, Dr. Irving Shaw, believed it was real. He named the animal the duck-billed platypus, which is Greek for flat-footed. The animal has the bill and webbed feet of a duck and the skin of a beaver. Two centuries later, the platypus is still one of the strangest animals on the earth. The platypus is a truly amazing creature. With all its peculiarities, the animal is well-adapted to its environment. Although it is believed by scientists to be among the most primitive of animals, the platypus is an animal whose mysteries are only beginning to be understood. Though the platypus looks pretty harmless, it is not a helpless animal at all. The male platypus has a spur on its leg which is a hollow, claw-like projection. This spur is connected to glands that secrete a poison. The venom is not fatal but can drug the victim quite effectively. The platypus uses the spur for defence. If a person's hand is attacked by a platypus, she/he cannot move the hand for many weeks.
- I. Do it yourself.



17. Jamaican Fragment

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. green 2. sturdy 3. blue, khaki
4. brown, shuffled 5. white, imposing, black
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. In the garden of a cottage, the author saw two little boys, a white and another black, playing.
2. The author was amazed at the two boys playing as equals because earlier, Jamaica was a colony of the British where the whites bossed over the blacks. But after the British went away, the situation on the ground had changed. Though, according to the author, some remnants of the past may have remained.
3. The author concluded that the grown-ups are 'silly' because they ascribe silly motions to the games that little children play. They are innocent souls who do not carry the prejudices and the problems of the elderly.
4. The second man told the author that he knew all about the game and that the two boys were brothers, they were his sons. Then he introduced the author to his wife, a handsome brown woman.
- E. 1. And so 2. on the other hand 3. This means
4. Of course 5. So
- F. 1. In my view 2. The fact 3. Following
4. In a limited sense 5. however 6. science today
- G. 2. large-hearted 3. six-footer 4. broadside
5. left eye 6. short-tempered 7. shorthand
8. light-eyed
- H. 1. Wildlife wardens had to be called in to rescue the baby chimp trapped in the chimney.
2. The poachers got away despite the strict vigil of the forest wardens.
3. As it grew cold and dark, our safari decided to set up a camp.
4. The rainy season is drawing on.
5. Many trees were brought down by the storm.
6. The raging forest fire could not be put out by the ill-equipped firemen.
- I. Do it yourself. J. Do it yourself.



18.

The Idiot

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. punched 2. collar
3. kicked, cuffed, cussed 4. feelings
- C. 1. The policeman addressed the boy as ‘Black boy’.
2. The policeman abused the boy because he was of black colour. As the policeman was white, he felt that he was superior to the captive.
3. The poet was justified in being angry because the policemen had cuffed him and was thrashing him for no reason at all. The only reason was that he was black.
4. The policeman had been hired by the good white folks *i.e.* members of the local governing council.
- D. Do it yourself. □

19.

The Lotus with Thousand Petals

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Madhubani Painting	Rasogullas
Women’s Cricket Team	Manipuri Dance
Kovalam Beach	Hebbe Waterfall

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)
- B. 1. ridden, realised 2. stuck-out, sunk 3. pluck, watery
4. prayer, lake 5. Guards, swords
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. King Vikram was hunting in the forest.
2. The young man was unhappy because he had seen a beautiful lotus in the lake. But when he stretched his hand to pluck it, the lotus sank into the water. He was consumed by the need to get it. But however many times did he try, he could not pluck the flower and so, he was unhappy.

3. In the end, king Vikram, trying to help Ajit Deh, jumped into the lake and reached a strange but beautiful city. The beautiful lady of the palace let the king take hundred blossoms with him.

When Vikram told his story to the young man and gave him the flowers, the jealous young man said that if it was not for him, the lady would not have offered all her wealth to him.

At this, Vikram advised the young man to be brave and went back to his kingdom.

4.

Ajit Deh	Vikram
Young	Helpful
Sad-eyed	Courageous
Thin	Brave

- E. 1. among 2. in 3. of, on 4. of, for 5. in, towards
- F. 1. My friend Shivam and his parents went to spend a week at their grandmother's house.
 2. The grandmother lived all by herself in a large house in a small town.
 3. The man who helped their grandmother with the garden came to receive them at the station.
 4. When they got home, they were very surprised to find that their grandmother was not in the house.
 5. The house was locked and there was a note from their grandmother on the front door.
 6. It said that she had gone out on urgent work and would be back soon.
 7. They sat down on the steps to wait for her wondering where she could have gone.
- G. 1. disappeared 2. dismounted
 3. pilgrimage 4. placid
 5. luxurious
- H. Do it yourself. I. Do it yourself.



20. On Being an Indian

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Rudyard Kipling
 Tom Alter

Vivien Leigh
 Julie Christie

Exercise

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

- B.** 1. chance, held 2. crazy 3. born, school
4. was born, died 5. postman, paanwala, movie star
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D.** 1. The palm-fringed coasts and pine-clad mountains of the Indian land has generated an intense love in the heart of Ruskin Bond and held him back.
2. When the author says, “India is more than a land. It is an atmosphere”, he means that over thousands of years, different races and religions have arrived in India and made it their home. All these adherents have mingled among themselves and given rise to a syncretic and tolerant atmosphere which is both unique and indefinable.
3. When the author says that he is as Indian as a postman, he uses the imagery of the postman as a normal average Indian. Though the author may look like a European, he is as Indian as any other person born in this land.
4. Ruskin Bond’s father was born in India who worked and died here. Similarly, Ruskin too was born. So he feels is an Indian.
Yes, I agree with him.
- E.** Wangari Maathai, founder **of** the Green Belt Movement, passed away **on** Sunday, 25 September 2011 **in** Nairobi, Kenya **at** the age of 71. Named one **of** the heroes **of** the world, she was a great advocate **of** human rights and the environment and inspired the planting **of** more than 20 million trees.
She won the Nobel Peace Prize **in** 2004, and was the first African woman to do so. Wangari Maathai was a path breaker. She was the first woman **in** Central and Eastern Africa to hold a Ph.D. and the first woman to head a department in the University **of** Kenya.
These are her words **of** encouragement **to** children worldwide :
“Whatever you are doing, wherever you are, do not feel discouraged. Be brave and take advantage **of** the situation you are **in**. Protect yourselves **from** distractive activities and be strong! Allow yourself to be healthy, to work hard and do your best. Stay **in** school! Especially **to** the girls, I want to say the sky is the limit, give yourself a chance!”
- F.** 1. to the deep shadows 2. under a darkening sky
3. for a few days 4. on that day
5. with itself 6. at the new leaves
7. from the depths, of the whistling thrush
- G.** Do it yourself.
- H.** 1. Brother and sister 2. Nordic 3. Almost
4. Crazy 5. Born 6. Red Indian
7. Coast 8. Land 9. Longed
10. Revert

- C.** 1. (e) S 2. (a) A 3. (b) S
 4. (c) A 5. (d) A
- D.** 1. ezine 2. blog 3. advertorial
 4. smog 5. internet
- E.** 1. Although I was down with fever, I was hell-bent on preparing well for the exams.
 2. How you do it I do not know but you have to finish the work.
 3. Whenever I get time, I try to squeeze in some time for physical training.
 4. When you talk to Monika, remind her to talk to me.
 5. Where there is a will, there is a way.
 6. Unless you take your words back, I'm not going to talk to you.
- F.** 1. letting 2. to switch 3. building 4. to have
- G.** 1. Amit must go to the doctor immediately.
 2. The teacher might give us a test tomorrow.
 3. Taking a taxi, we reached the airport on time.
 4. May we go out and play now?
 5. I am certain that our school is going to win the debate.
 6. It is very cloudy and it might rain.
- H.** through the park; about their project; against a tree; among the leaves; towards the tree.

□

Model Test Paper-1

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. bloodshot 2. lodged 3. bold, old
 4. tram 5. turbulent
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. At dawn, a bulky woman and her husband entered the carriage. She was in a state of 'deep mourning' because she and her husband were going to see their son one last time as he was to leave for the war front where he might die.
 2. After the first bullet was fired, the sniper kept moving because his position was now known to the enemy and it was going to be dangerous for him to stay at one place.
 3. Different ways in which planting trees helped the Green Belt Movement are as follows :
 (i) The movement grew into a huge organisation that has planted millions of trees in Africa.

- (ii) People became aware that war, peace, democracy, human rights and environmental degradation are all connected.
- (iii) They also realised that sustainable development, democracy and peace are indivisible.
4. The death and destruction due to Kalinga War were the cause of Ashoka's revulsion.
5. The ghost was terrible old man with eyes as red as burning coal. His grey hair were long and fell to his shoulders, his clothes were old-fashioned, dirty and ragged. Heavy chains hung from his wrists and ankles. But he could not frighten Mr. Otis, who advised him to apply Tammany Rising Sun Oil on his chains. He further told the ghost that he would get him more oil if he wanted.
- E.** 1. We cannot complete the report on time as your demands are not rational.
2. Let us ask Monika for her help as she is dependable.
3. The nature of the present world is pretty complex.
4. The teacher scolded the class for creating such a commotion.
5. Do not exaggerate the problem.
6. The crowd was stunned into silence.
7. You are creating a commotion in the meeting.
8. The origins of the world is lost in the mists of time.
- F.** 1. palatial 2. courageous 3. beastly 4. wealthy
5. boneless 6. selfish 7. sorrowful 8. jealous
9. kind 10. determined 11. sulk 12. brave
- G.** 1. association 2. painter 3. treatment 4. silencer
5. depiction 6. regularity 7. enormity 8. declaration
9. government 10. difference 11. distance 12. inhabitation
- H.** 1. He could hear an irritating hum.
2. The aliens may be unfriendly.
3. Children should go to school.
4. He would go and see what it was.
5. Would you please take these dishes to the kitchen?
6. Shall you send five men to the spaceship?



Model Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Words, depth; 2. Controlled 3. hurl
4. brown, shuffled 5. chance, held

- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. The dead habits of the poet's countrymen are traditional rituals, customs and ideas that divide people on the basis of social classes, religion, gender, colour etc.
2. About the patch on the wall in the stranger's room, the odd thing was that while the other patches on the wall grew large and changed their contours, it never did.
3. Yes, in the end, Fowler had a change of heart about Ausable as he had outwitted another secret agent by smart use of his brain.
4. Gangi could not get water from other wells because she belonged to a low caste. People like her were not allowed to use the wells in the village as they belonged to people of high caste.
5. The author was amazed at the two boys playing as equals because earlier, Jamaica was a colony of the British where the whites bossed over the blacks. But after the British went away, the situation on the ground had changed. Though, according to the author, some remnants of the past may have remained.
- E. 1. was held 2. was played 3. was interviewed
4. asked 5. was taken
- F. 1. stood 2. broke 3. turn 4. blew 5. dropped
- G. Human beings feel a great need to communicate. Not only do they speak but they have **now** invented means of sending messages from house to house, city to city, country to country **and** from the earth to astronauts in outer space. **Earlier**, the pigeon was used as a carrier of messages. **Then** came the mail runner, the present-day postman and the postal system and **now**, because of satellites in space, **we** communicate with our family and friends through mobile phones, email and SMS. **Now**, everyone has become completely dependent on these modern gadgets.
- H. 1. among 2. in 3. of, on 4. of, for 5. in, towards

