
The English Treasure

Answer Key

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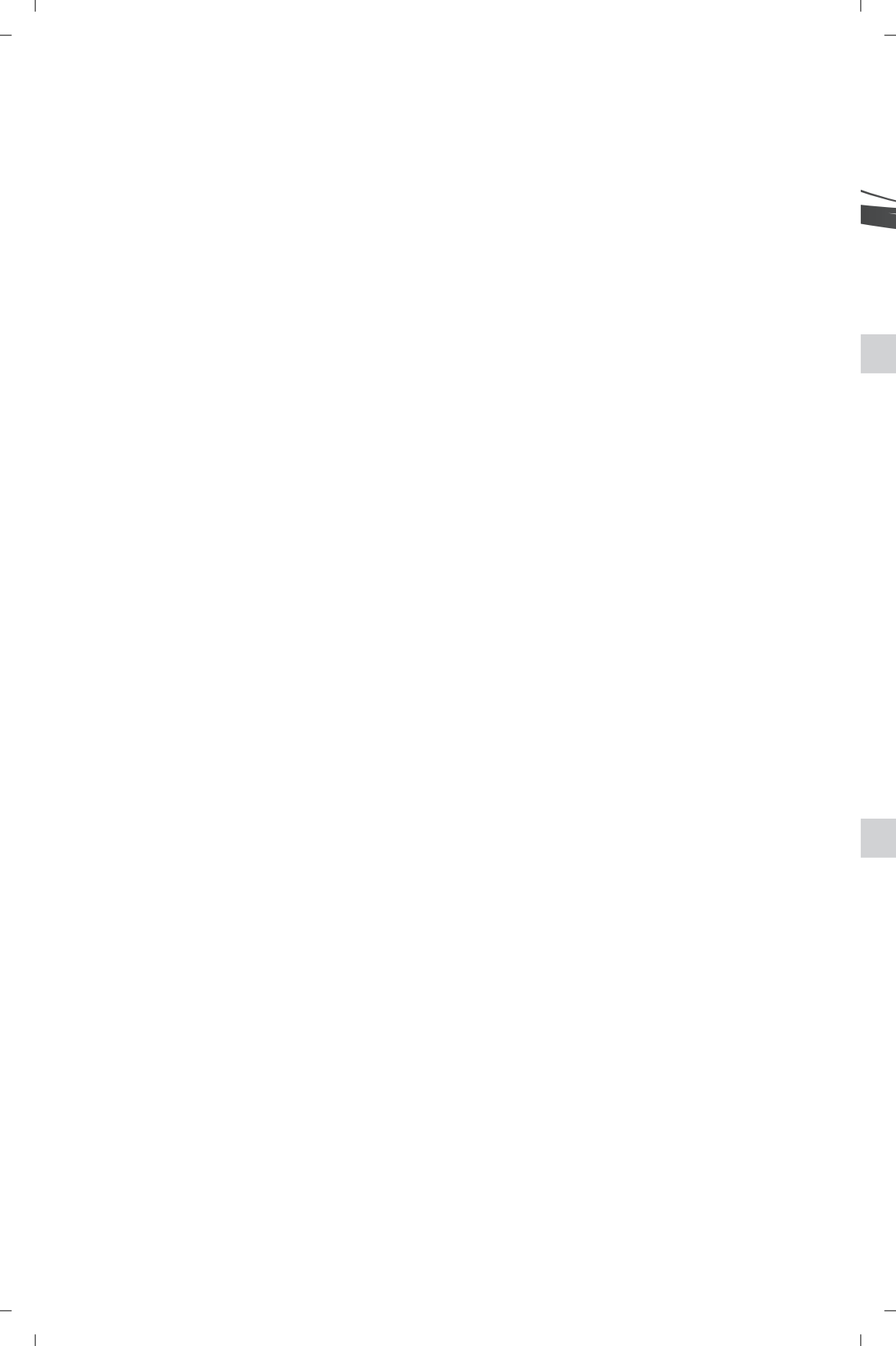
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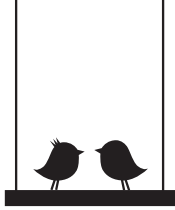
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1. Twelve o'clock

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The poet said these word to his mother.
b. The poet wishes that it is twelve in the afternoon because he has been studying since morning and is very tired.
 2. a. The poet is talking about dusk and tells us how he can imagine the day turning into night.
b. The poet refers to the madar tree.
- B.
1. The poet 'easily' imagines how the sun has reached the edge of the rice field and the old fisher-woman is gathering herbs for her supper by the side of the pond.
 2. The poet visualises how the shadows are getting darker under the madar tree, and the water in the pond looks black and shiny in the moonlight.
 3. The poet asks that if twelve o'clock can come in the night, why can't the night come when it is twelve o'clock.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. Varun visited the Taj Mahal last Sunday.
 2. Do you know where Heena is? I have been looking for her.
 3. Wow, what a wonderful painting!
 4. Good afternoon sir, how are you?
 5. 'Sir,' I asked, 'are you Santa Claus from the North Pole?'
 6. Mother said, 'You need to study hard to do well in the exams.'
 7. 'When are you going to London?' asked Anna.

- B.
1. gathering
 2. shadow
 3. supper

Listening



Play CD Track 1 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

I love to do my homework,
It makes me feel so good.
I love to do exactly
As my teacher says I should.

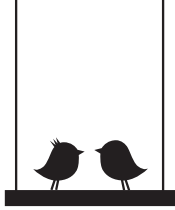
I love to do my homework,
I never miss a day.
I even love the letters I write
Which makes me feel happy and gay.

Answers

homework; good; teacher; homework; day; letters; happy; gay

Writing

1. Mother I do want to leave off my lessons now.
2. I have been at my book all the morning.
3. You say it is only twelve o'clock.
4. I can easily imagine now that the sun has reached the edge of that rice-field...
5. ...the old fisher-woman is gathering herbs for her supper by the side of the pond.
6. ...the shadows are growing darker under the madar tree and the water in the pond looks shiny black.
7. If twelve o'clock can come in the night, why can't the night come when it is twelve o'clock?



2. How the Rainbow Was Made

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Nanabozho decided to make a change.
 - b. Nanabozho decided to change the colours of all the flowers in his meadow because one fine morning when he looked out of the window, he found that all of the flowers in the meadow were exactly the same off-white colour. He found this very boring.
- 2.
- a. Nanabozho said this to the two little bluebirds.
 - b. The first bluebird's right wing dipped into the red paint pot.
 - c. The gorgeous arch was made of red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet colours.
- B.
1. The bluebirds were busy playing games with each other when Nanabozho was painting the meadow.
 2. Nanabozho scolded the birds because while playing, the bluebirds dipped their wings into Nanabozho's paint pots. This irritated Nanabozho as he was painting the flowers in his meadow.
 3. Nanabozho left the rainbow permanently hanging above his waterfall because he was very pleased to see a shimmering rainbow created by the bluebirds.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. meadow | 2. rainbow |
| 3. scolded | 4. streak |
| 5. bluebird | 6. waterfall |
| 7. shimmer | 8. radiant |

- B. 1. dark blue
2. orange
3. pink
4. yellow
5. red
- C. 1. coal
2. rock
3. bee
4. ice
5. cucumber

Speaking



Play CD Track 2 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

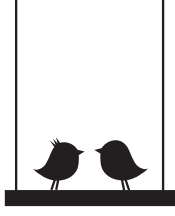
Two little clouds, one summer's day,
Went flying through the sky;
They went so fast they bumped their heads,
And both began to cry.

Old Father Sun looked out and said:
'Oh never mind, my dears,
I'll send my little fairy folk
To dry your falling tears.'

One fairy came in violet,
And one wore indigo;
In blue, green, yellow, orange, and red,
They made a pretty row.

Writing

Free response.



3. The Boy Who Drew Cats

Comprehension

- A.
- a. Joji loved to draw only cats.
 - b. Joji's brothers and sisters would help their mother and father, but Joji would not. He drew cats the whole day.
 - c. When Joji's father saw that Joji could not stop drawing cats and become a farmer, he decided to send him to the temple so that he would become a priest.
- 2.
- a. Joji was in a temple in a nearby village that night.
 - b. Joji heard what sounded like a large, fierce animal in the temple. The sound was made by a large monster rat.
 - c. After that, a huge thud shook the floor and Joji lay trembling in the dark for hours, afraid to look out of the closet.
- B.
1. The temple priest gave up on Joji because he could not stop drawing cats. Hence, the priest asked him to go home.
 2. No, Joji did not return home. Instead, he went to a different temple in a village nearby.
 3. Joji thanked the picture of the gigantic cat because the cat killed the monster rat.
 4. Joji became a hero because the villagers thought that Joji had killed the monster rat.
 5. No, Joji never became a farmer. Instead, he became one of the world's greatest artists.

Vocabulary

- A. afraid, trembling, fierce, fright

- B.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. fierce | 2. chores |
| 3. thud | 4. monster |
| 5. artist | |

Listening



Play CD Track 3 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

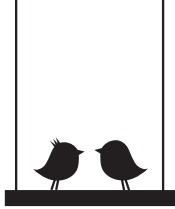
- You: Mom, you wouldn't believe what happened today!
 Mother: What happened? Are you fine?
 You: While I was studying, Kitty spotted a big rat in my room. I was so scared. It was trying to nibble on my school books. She leaped swiftly and chased it out of our house.
 Mother: That is great! We're lucky to have a cat as a pet.
 You: Yes, Mom. I love my cat. Pets are the best friends one can have.

Answers

- You: Mom, you wouldn't believe what happened today!
 Mother: What happened? Are you fine?
 You: While I was studying, Kitty spotted a big rat in my room. I was so scared. It was trying to nibble on my school books. She leaped swiftly and chased it out of our house.
 Mother: That is great! We're lucky to have a cat as a pet.
 You: Yes, Mom. I love my cat. Pets are the best friends one can have.

Writing

Free response.



4. What Became of Them?

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The two rats were black as a witch's cat.
 - b. They dwelt in a hole.
 - c. The rats would praise each other for their long, curly and fine tails.
- 2.
- a. The cheese would add to the charms of their daily food.
 - b. The two rats decided to venture outside in search of cheese.
- B.
1. The rats had ventured out for cheese.
 2. The poet was sad to see the rats go.
 3. a. They dwelt together in a single hole.
 - b. They praised each other for their tails.

Vocabulary

Free response.

Speaking



Play CD Track 4 or read the text aloud.

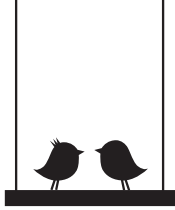
Audio script

Three young rats with black felt hats,
Three young ducks with white straw flats,
Three young dogs with curling tails,
Went out to walk with two young pigs
In satin vests and simple wigs;
But suddenly it chanced to rain,
And so they all went home again.

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



5. The Gingerbread Boy

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The old lady wanted a little boy because she didn't have any children of her own.
 - b. No, he was not a real boy. He was made out of gingerbread. She made him a chocolate jacket, and put raisins on it for buttons; his eyes were made of fine, fat currants; his mouth was made of rose-coloured sugar; and he had a gay little cap of orange sugar-candy.
 - c. When the Gingerbread Boy was done, he jumped on to the floor and ran out of the door and down the street.
2. a. The fox wanted to help the Gingerbread Boy cross the river.
- b. little old man; cow; little old woman; farmers; fox; horse
- B.
1. The fox first offered the Gingerbread Boy help to cross the river by asking him to jump on his tail. Later, he asked him to jump on his back because he was too heavy on his tail. Finally, he told the Gingerbread Boy to jump on his nose as his shoulders were sinking. The moment they reached the river bank, the fox snapped the Gingerbread Boy and ate him.
 2. The Gingerbread Boy did not say 'anything more at all' because he had been eaten by the fox. There was nothing left of the Gingerbread Boy.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. cycle | 2. cow | 3. gloves |
| 4. rug | 5. cabbage | |
- B.
- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. foolish | 2. huge | 3. young |
| 4. nothing | 5. dark | 6. unreal |
| 7. short | | |

Listening



Play CD Track 5 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

I built my house of chocolate
from the shutters to the walls.
My doors are solid chocolate
at the end of chocolate halls.

I dust with chocolate pudding.
I bath in chocolate lakes.
And when I'm feeling tired,
I sleep on chocolate cakes!

My chairs are chocolate muffins.
My lamps shine chocolate light.
My grand piano's cocoa...
if you're hungry have a bite.

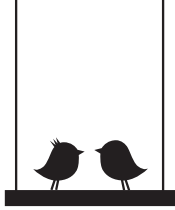
I decorate with chocolate
down to the chocolate wreath
I guess that's why my mouth
is filled with chocolate teeth.

Answers

The things that are made of chocolate are:
The house, shutters, walls, doors, halls, dust, lake, cake, chairs,
lamp, piano, wreath and the poet's teeth.

Writing

Free response.



6. The Emperor's New Clothes

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The emperor had a different costume for every hour of the day.
 - b. The emperor had a different costume for every hour of the day because he was very fond of wearing new clothes.
- 2.
- a. The clothes had the amazing property of being invisible to anyone who was incompetent or stupid.
 - b. The swindlers suggested that the emperor wear these clothes.
 - c. The emperor was stupid because he could not see that the swindlers were making a fool of him by lying to him and cheating him of his wealth.
- B.
1. The swindlers stayed up the entire night before the procession was to take place. They pretended to take the material from the looms. They cut in the air with large scissors. They sewed with needles but without any thread.
 2. Although the old minister could not see any material in the loom, he pretended to have seen them because he did not want to be known as stupid and unfit for his position.
 3. When the emperor wore his new clothes, everybody whispered that the emperor was wearing nothing.
 4. Yes, the emperor made a fool of himself by believing the swindlers. Yet, to cover up for this stupidity, he carried himself even more proudly during the procession and the chamberlains followed him, carrying the train that wasn't there.

Vocabulary

Student's answers may vary.

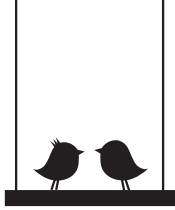
1. **breath**, **booth**, **wealth**.
2. **fresh**, **ash**, **fish**.
3. **twitch**, **switch**, **watch**.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



7. The Dentist and the Crocodile

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. These words were spoken by the crocodile to the dentist.
 - b. The listener was supposed to see the crocodile's molars which needed repair.
 - c. The dentist needs to put his head inside the crocodile's mouth to be able to see clearly.
2. a. The dentist stood two yards away.
- b. He stood two yards away because he was scared of the crocodile and wanted to keep himself at a safe distance.
- B.
1. The crocodile insisted the doctor on checking the teeth at the back first.
 2. The dentist saw at least three hundred pointed teeth, all sharp and shining white.
 3. The word 'twit' means a foolish person.
 4. The old lady called the dentist a 'twit' because the dentist jumped up with fear and started shouting. But the old lady laughed and said that the crocodile was her pet and was harmless.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. molar
 2. sharp
 3. pointed
- B.
1. eyes
 2. farmer
 3. mutter
 4. run
 5. twit

6. eager
7. new

Listening



Play CD Track 6 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

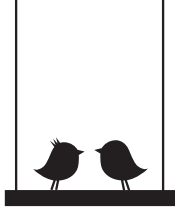
If you should meet a crocodile
Don't take a stick and poke him;
Ignore the welcome in his smile,
Be careful not to stroke him.
For as he sleeps upon the Nile,
He thinner gets and thinner;
And whenever you meet a crocodile
He's ready for his dinner.

Answers

1. If you should meet a crocodile
2. Don't take a stick and poke him;
3. Ignore the welcome in his smile,
4. Be careful not to stroke him.
5. For as he sleeps upon the Nile,
6. He thinner gets and thinner;
7. And whenever you meet a crocodile
8. He's ready for his dinner.

Writing

Free response.



8. George and Ranji

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. These words were spoken by George to the narrator.
 - b. The speaker was enquiring if the narrator was ready to go with him for the cricket match.
 - c. The narrator responded by saying that he still had some time before the cricket match started. The narrator's actual intention was to stall the speaker because the train, which went to the place where the mental asylum was, left at eleven-fifteen.
2. a. The narrator spoke these words.
- b. The narrator said this in the end because his cousin was finally back at the mental asylum. He liked to believe that everything eventually worked out in the end.
 - c. *Free response.*
- B.
1. The narrator was informed that his cousin had again escaped from the mental asylum.
 2. The narrator assumed that his cousin would turn up at his doorstep because it had probably happened before as well. It generally happened during the cricket season.
 3. The narrator was unsuccessful in taking the auto rickshaw to the railway station because whenever he would instruct the driver to go towards the station, his cousin would interrupt and ask the driver to go to the cricket stadium.
 4. The auto driver thought that the narrator was mad. The narrator confirmed the driver's fear by jumping off the moving auto.
 5. The narrator had a funny feeling about the rickshaw driver in the end because he never saw him again in Delhi. He presumed that he might have either gone to some other place or his ride with cousin George had probably gone awry.

Vocabulary

A. Dear John,

Did you see the cricket match between India and Australia yesterday? I saw it live. I was at Eden Gardens yesterday watching the match with my family. This was the first time I ever saw a cricket match live. It is very different from what we see on television. There were big lights, cameras, colourful faces everywhere. Also, it was more fun to cheer with the crowd. 'Hurray! Yahoo! Wow!' is what the crowd kept shouting.

After the match, my father, mother and little sister went to the nearby restaurant for lunch. Lunch was delicious. Did you know that the nearby restaurant serves chocolate brownies too? We must go there the next time. I had a lot of fun eating it. I am sure we will have more fun when we go to the restaurant next time, right?

Yours loving,
Amit

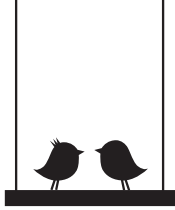
- B.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. three | 2. two |
| 3. two | 4. two |
| 5. three | 6. two |
| 7. three | 8. three |

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



9. Song for a Beetle in a Goldfish Bowl

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The poet is referring to the beetle.
 - b. A beetle had muddled his flight by falling into a goldfish bowl. It was night time, the moon was shining brightly and crickets were singing with all their might.
 - c. The beetle gave a 'terrible fright' to the goldfish.
- 2.
- a. The poet seized the beetle.
 - b. The goldfish was pleased because the poet had thrown the struggling beetle out of the fish bowl.
 - c. The poet seized the beetle with his thumb and finger, opened the window and thrust the beetle out in the night.
- B.
1. When the poet saw the struggling beetle, he said that it would drown that night.
 2. He compared the beetle's situation with that of a man from Tangier who drowned in a bucket full of water.
 3. After the poet rescued the beetle from the bowl, the beetle was disoriented but it surprisingly managed to fly away.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. start
 2. number
 3. winter
 4. temper
 5. sister
- B.
1. sneezing
 2. a vehicle speeding
 3. a vehicle stopping
 4. water drops falling
 5. rain

Listening



Play CD Track 7 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Yesterday a butterfly
Came floating gently through the sky.
I said, 'I'd love to fly with you
And sail around the way you do.

But I have not your graceful charm.
I haven't wings, just these two arms.
I've been designed to walk around.
My human feet must touch the ground.'

Then magically he spoke to me
and told me what his wish would be.

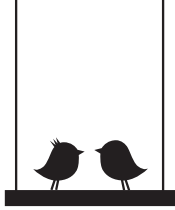
He said, 'What I'd love most to do
Is walk upon God's Earth with you,
To squish it's mud between my toes
Or touch my finger to my nose.'

Answers

1. butterfly-sky
2. you-do
3. charm-arms
4. around-ground
5. me-be
6. do-you
7. toes-nose

Writing

Free response.



10. The Butterfly

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The butterfly said these words to the daisy.
b. He was looking for a bride and wanted to choose a very pretty one from among the flowers.
c. The daisy did not answer the butterfly.
 2. a. The butterfly said these words.
b. 'Her' here refers to the mint.
c. 'The' mint reacted by saying that they were now too old and she would like to be friends with the butterfly and not marry him.
- B.
1. No, the butterfly was not hardworking. We can say that because he did not like to work hard and take too much trouble.
 2. No, the butterfly did not get a bride. When he finally wanted to marry the mint, she refused by saying that they were too old to get married. She told him that they were only suited for friendship.
 3. daisies; lime-blossoms; pea-blossoms.
 4. *Free response.*

Vocabulary

- A.
1. beautiful
 2. playful
 3. helpful
 4. wonderful
 5. shameful
- B.
1. undo
 2. untie
 3. mismatch
 4. impossible

5. unwrap
6. disagree
7. discontinue
8. imbalance
9. impatient
10. misbehave

Speaking



Play CD Track 8 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

On a mossy stony wall
At the peaceful time of fall
A lovely butterfly there did sit
With many a man trying to capture it.

But this butterfly could not be caught
And with all the men she fought
Until a young man came by the wall
Still at the peaceful time of fall.

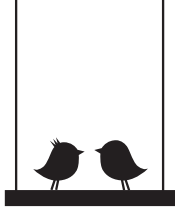
He sat and watched the butterfly
Gazing at it with a docile eye
Not wishing to capture it
To pin its beauty as he saw fit.

Soon the butterfly did not fear
And slowly flew over near
So that it could linger
On the young man's gentle finger
That rested on the wall
At the peaceful time of fall.

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



11. The Flood

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Jupiter sent a great rainstorm.
 - b. He sent a great rainstorm because men had become terribly wicked and thus he wanted to destroy them.
 - c. It rained day and night for a long time. The sea was filled to the brim and water ran all over the land and covered the plains, the forests and the hills.
- 2.
- a. These words were spoken by Prometheus to his son Deucalion.
 - b. The speaker warns the listener about the impending rainstorm which Jupiter was about to send to the earth which would destroy all mankind.
 - c. Deucalion took out his boat, which he had built for such a time, from the shelter to prepare for the rainstorm. He called his wife Pyrrha and set afloat on the rising waters.
- B.
1. Deucalion and Pyrrha were sad after the rainstorm because they knew they were the only people left alive in all the land.
 2. Deucalion and Pyrrha heard the voice of Mercury behind them. He looked like a young noble prince who offered to fulfil any wish that Deucalion and Pyrrha had.
 3. Deucalion and Pyrrha wished to see the land full of people once again because they found that the world was a lonely place without neighbours and friends.
 4. In order to fulfill their wish, they picked up stones and threw it over their shoulders. The stones thrown by Deucalion sprang up as full grown men who were strong, handsome and brave. While the stones that Pyrrha threw, sprang up as full-grown women who were lovely and fair.
 5. The country 'Hellas' is now known as Greece.

Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. | 1. good | 2. create | 3. ugly |
| | 4. wide | 5. downward | |
| B. | 1. tough | 2. truthful | 3. brilliant |
| | 4. useless | 5. rich | |
| C. | 1. <u>mission</u> | 2. <u>examination</u> | 3. <u>calculation</u> |
| | 4. <u>admission</u> | 5. <u>permission</u> | 6. <u>evaluation</u> |
| | 7. <u>imagination</u> | 8. <u>confession</u> | |

Listening



Play CD Track 9 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Strongly built to protect it all
Against a force that beckons to call
Behind this wall, it's easy to live
No more to get with less to give.

In one instant, the flood rages in
Attacking that wall, wearing it thin
The onslaught becomes too much to bear
Unstoppable, without warning, no time to prepare

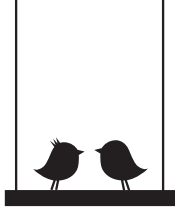
Pain flashes through the heart and soul
Destroying what was once thought whole
Sooner or later, the walls crumble and break
Creating inside an unbearable ache.

Answers

1. The wall is strongly built to protect us.
2. The flood attacks the wall and wears it thin.
3. a. all-call b. live-give c. in-thin
d. bear-prepare e. soul-whole f. break-ache

Writing

Free response.



12. Winter Song

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The beggar children would want fire because they are homeless and it is cold outside and they need to keep themselves warm.
 - b. Snow and sleet are the two things that would make the lives of beggar children difficult during the winter season.
2. a. The poet is referring to the brown and red robins.- b. They are 'battling in the gale' because of the hail and the ice. They are hungry and are waiting to be fed.

B.

 1. The poet is waiting for summer to return.
 2. The rain wets people's feet.
 3. Hail and ice have frozen the pail of water, and the robins find themselves battling as they are waiting to be fed.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. dry
 2. cold
 3. summer
 4. boil
 5. everywhere
- B.
1. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again.

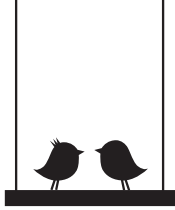
2. Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey;
Along came a spider,
Who sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



13. The Two Brothers

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The younger brother spoke these words to the elder brother.
 - b. They were supposed to go to the forest together in search of happiness.
 - c. The two brothers were asked to go straight into the forest at sunrise. They would have to swim across the river and carry the cubs of the she-bear and run up the mountain. There they would see a house and find happiness.
- 2.
- a. The elder brother told this to the younger brother.
 - b. He is saying so because he is unsure of what is written on the stone as it could not be true. Therefore, instead of finding happiness, they might just perish.
 - c. The elder brother is cautious and does not like to take risks—he wants to avoid any kind of trouble.
- B.
1. The elder brother advised his younger brother not to go to the forest because he feared that they might get lost; the she-bear would not allow them to carry off her cubs; and that they might not find happiness when they enter the house, rather they might perish.
 2. The younger brother was brave and willing to take risks. He felt that if they would not follow the instructions on the stone, then someone else might find happiness. It is very important to work hard in order to succeed.
 3. The elder brother lived in a village and had grown neither rich nor poor.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. pay | 2. catch | 3. keep |
| 4. keep | 5. have | |

- B. 1. leap 2. wealth
3. feather 4. give
- C. 1. It means that working too much and not having fun can make you dull and boring.
2. It means that people with the same interests and tastes are found together.
3. It means that it is easier to convince people with ideas and words than by force.
4. It means that it is better to say the truth no matter what the situation is.

Listening



Play CD Track 10 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

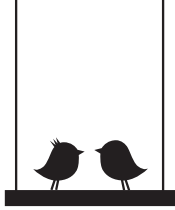
1. The road to success is never short.
2. As you sow, so shall you reap.
3. There is no shortcut to success.
4. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
5. The more you give, the more you get.

Answers

1. The road to success is never short.
2. As you sow, so shall you reap.
3. There is no shortcut to success.
4. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
5. The more you give, the more you get.

Writing

Free response.



14. The Briar Rose

Comprehension

- A.
- a. These words were spoken by the fish to the queen because the queen had saved its life by throwing it back into the river.
 - b. The listener wished to have a child of her own.
 - c. The speaker prophesied that the queen would soon have a daughter. The speaker's prediction soon came true.
- 2.
- a. These words were spoken by the thirteenth fairy to the king and the queen.
 - b. She cursed the child because she was the only fairy who had not been invited to the feast.
 - c. The twelfth fairy altered the curse by saying that the child would not die by pricking herself by a spindle, but would rather go to sleep for a hundred years.
- B.
1. When the spindle pricked the princess, she fell off to sleep for a hundred years. Along with her, the entire palace went into a deep slumber.
 2. All the princes who had come to rescue Briar Rose died wretchedly because the bushes which had grown around the palace would get hold of them and pull them in.
 3. Finally, a prince came to rescue Briar Rose at the end of the hundred years. He gave her a kiss and she opened her eyes and woke up.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. wink | 2. frown |
| 3. breathe | 4. sniff |
| 5. fair | |

- B. 1. pride
4. fleet

2. flock
5. team

3. pack
6. herd

Speaking



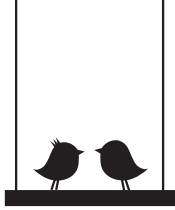
Play CD Track 11 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

The woods are full of fairies!
The trees are alive;
The river overflows with them.
See how they dip and dive!
What funny little fellows!
What dainty little dears!
They dance and leap, and prance and peep,
And utter fairy cheers!

Writing

Free response.



15. The Blind Men and the Elephant

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. These words were spoken by the second blind man. He was referring to the elephant's tusk.
b. According to him, it could also be a spear.
 2. a. Each of them was partly right because the parts of the elephants which they touched, in some way, resembled the objects they referred to.
b. Everybody was wrong because the parts of the elephant they touched were not the objects which they felt them to be.
- B.
1. The six blind men came from Indostan.
 2. The things that the blind men imagined after each felt the elephant were a wall, a spear, a snake, a tree, a fan and a rope.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. wall
 2. rope
 3. snake
 4. spear
- B.
1. ×
 2. ✓
 3. ×
 4. ✓
 5. ×
 6. ✓
 7. ×
 8. ×

Listening



Play CD Track 12 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

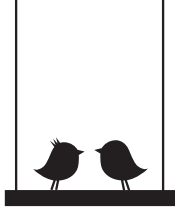
Way down South where bananas grow
A flea stepped on an elephant's toe,
The elephant cried with tears in his eyes,
'Why don't you pick on a feller your size?'

Answers

1. down South
2. a flea
3. tears

Writing

Free response.



16. The Castle of Fortune

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The two young men were travellers who had started on a journey. They were both strong young men, but one was a lazy fellow and the other was a hardworking person.
 - b. The travellers were looking at a wonderful and beautiful castle that shone as the first sunbeams appeared.
 - c. The travellers suddenly saw a beautiful lady, robed in floating garments and wearing a bright head crown, coming towards them.
- 2.
- a. The lazy traveller found a little horse nosing about his shoulders.
 - b. He wanted that horse because he was lazy and did not want to walk all the way to the castle of fortune.
- B.
1. The Fairy of Fortune challenged the travellers that if they reached her castle by the stroke of midnight, she would become their friend and guide.
 2. The lazy man found an old donkey instead of the little horse when he woke up from his sleep.
 3. The 'slimy beast' turned out to be a gigantic snail which was as large as a calf.
 4. The lazy man shouted at the monster crab and beat it because, instead of moving towards the castle of fortune, the crab started moving backwards. The lazy man tried to slide off the crab but was unsuccessful.
 5. After the clock struck twelve, the great doors of the castle shut forever for the lazy man. No one knew what happened to the lazy man and the crab and no one cared.

Vocabulary

1. ablaze – burning with a lot of flames
2. frantic – done quickly in an unorganized way
3. plodding – moving slowly and steadily
4. robe – a long and loose piece of outer clothing
5. saddle – a leather seat put on a horse
6. shudder – to shake
7. wailed – shouted or cried with a lot of sound showing one's pain
8. whine – to cry and complain annoyingly

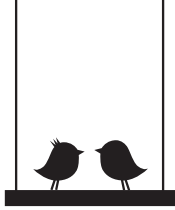
Sentences – *Free response.*

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



17. Good and Bad Children

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The children in ancient ages had happy faces and happy hearts and played happily in grassy places.
 - b. Such happy children would grow up to become kings and sages.
- 2.
- a. The poet is referring to cruel children and crying babies.
 - b. These children would grow up to be dull.
 - c. Their nephews and nieces would hate them.
- B.
1. According to the poet, children who are rowdy, unkind and who eat unduly should not hope for glory.
 2. Good children should be honest and behave in an innocent manner.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. bad
 2. laughing
 3. guilty
 4. orderly
 5. duly
- B.
1. understand
 2. underage
 3. underground
 4. underwater
 5. underestimate

Listening



Play CD Track 13 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

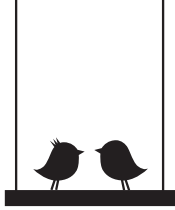
We say, 'Thank you.'
We say, 'Please.'
We don't interrupt or tease.
We don't argue. We don't fuss.
We listen when folks talk to us.
We share our toys and take our turn.
Good manners aren't too hard to learn.
It's really easy, when you find.
Good manners means
JUST BEING KIND!

Answers

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. ✗ | 2. ✓ | 3. ✗ |
| 4. ✓ | 5. ✗ | 6. ✓ |
| 7. ✓ | 8. ✓ | |

Writing

Free response.



18. Each in His Own Place

Comprehension

- A.**
1. a. These words were spoken by Bone.
b. These words were said to Straw, Coal, Snowflake and Sugar Loaf.
c. The speaker felt that she was a slave because while everyone else had one duty, she had three.
 2. a. Dog said these words to Bone.
b. Dog said these words because he was hungry and had been sniffing about.
c. After saying these words, Dog swallowed Bone.
- B.**
1. a. Straw brought in the wood.
b. Coal made the fire so that the pot may boil on it.
c. Snowflake drew water and brought it from the brook.
d. Sugarloaf laid the table.
e. Bone stood over the fire, stirred the pot and flavoured it with herself.
 2. The three plain duties that Bone had were to stand over the fire, stir the pot and flavour it with herself.
 3. Bone wanted to see a bit of the outside world.
 4. They all decided to take on new activities by drawing slips that Bone brought.
 5. a. If Straw stood over the fire, he would have been burnt.
b. If Coal flavoured the dinner, nobody would eat it.
c. If Snowflake stirred the pot, she would melt.
d. If Sugar Loaf went near the pot, she would dissolve.
 6. a. When Straw tried to make the fire, he was burnt alive and disappeared.

- b. When Coal tried to lay the table, the table cloth caught fire and wrapped itself around him. It was, thus, the end of Coal.
- c. When Snowflake tried to stir the pot and flavour the dinner with herself, she melted and was seen no more.

Vocabulary

1. A big bully beats a baby boy.
2. Come and clean your closet.
3. Go and gather the green leaves in the lawn.
4. The big bad bear attacked all the little bunnies in the forest.
5. Please put your pencil away and play the piano.
6. Garry gathered the garbage.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.