
The English Treasure

Answer Key

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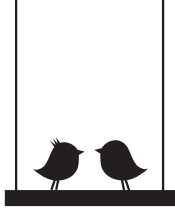
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1. Some One

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The poet said these words.
b. The poet was sure about someone knocking at his small door.
c. The poet carefully listened and then opened his door after he said these words.
 - a. The poet is referring to night-time.
b. The beetle was busy tap-tapping in the wall.
c. The poet could hear the sound of the beetle tapping in the wall, the screech owl's call from the forest and the crickets whistling outside his house.
- B.
- a. The poet had a very tiny, little door at his house.
b. It was night-time and very dark outside the poet's house. There was no movement visible at first when he looked out.
 - The poet was not able to know who knocked at his door because when he opened the door, he was greeted by the sounds of nature but there was no human being in sight.

Vocabulary

- 3 syllables
- 4 syllables
- 3 syllables
- 3 syllables
- 4 syllables
- 4 syllables

Listening



Play CD Track 1 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Songs are typically the most complex vocalisations that a bird makes.

Chip notes are short, often high-pitched notes given by species such as warblers and sparrows.

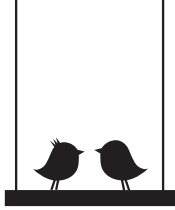
Call notes may be a single, emphatic note or a series of notes, but they are usually less complex than a bird's song.

Answers

1. Songs are typically the most complex vocalisations that a bird makes.
2. Chip notes are short, often high-pitched notes given by species such as warblers and sparrows.
3. Call notes may be a single, emphatic note or a series of notes, but they are usually less complex than a bird's song.

Writing

Free response.



2. The Great Flood

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The boy's mother said these words to him.
b. These words were spoken because the boy was upset that he didn't have a grandmother.
c. Yes, they found a grandmother for the boy in the old beggar-woman. They washed her and took out all the burrs from her hair and kept them in a jar.
d. The grandmother was an old beggar-woman and very dirty. She also had a great many burrs in her hair.
 2. a. The boy said these words to his mother.
b. The speaker felt sorry to see the man drifting in the flood.
c. The boy let the man come aboard the ship and saved him.
d. No, as the man was greedy and thankless. He filed a complaint against the mother and the boy.
- B.
1. The grandmother had burrs in her hair. They were picked out and put in a jar, which was then buried in the garden.
 2. According to the grandmother, the great flood would come when the eyes of the lions would glow red.
 3. No, their eyes did not really turn red because the butcher had smeared them with chicken blood.
 4. When the boy dug out the ship from the ground it started to grow and grow and became huge.
 5. A dog, mice and their little ones, a cat, a raven, and a swarm of bees were on the ship.
 6. When the boy was in prison, the mice came and dug a hole in the wall. And the dog came through the hole and brought them meat, and the cat brought them bread, so they did not have to starve in their prison. And the raven went and got a letter from God.

7. The boy was finally saved by his grandmother who turned out to be God. She had written a letter to the judge asking for the boy and his mother to be freed, since she had been saved by them.

Vocabulary

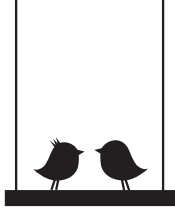
1. glorious
2. gracious
3. courteous
4. furious
5. ridiculous
6. ambitious
7. anxious
8. dangerous

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



3. How the Coconut Came to Myanmar

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The coconut trees were originally called 'gon-bin.'
 - b. They were called 'gon-bin' in the Burmese language.
 - c. 'Gon-bin' means mischief-maker.
- B.
1. Myanmar was called Burma earlier.
 2. Myanmar is famous for its gold domed pagodas and swaying coconut trees.
 3. a. The witch was given a thousand pieces of silver and allowed to settle in Burma because if she had enough to live on she'd make a good citizen.
b. The thief was given a thousand pieces of silver and allowed to settle in Burma because if he had enough to live on he'd prove to be a good citizen.
c. The mischief-maker was to be executed at once because, according to the king, once a mischief-maker always a mischief-maker.
 4. The coconut is still a mischief-maker because even now if you take it and shake it you can hear a gurgling sound—for it's still wanting to tittle-tattle and play a prank on you.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>festiva</u> <u>l</u> | 2. <u>petal</u> |
| 3. <u>counse</u> <u>l</u> | 4. <u>sanda</u> <u>l</u> |
| 5. <u>meta</u> <u>l</u> | 6. <u>signa</u> <u>l</u> |
| 7. <u>squirre</u> <u>l</u> | 8. <u>gruel</u> |

Listening



Play CD Track 2 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

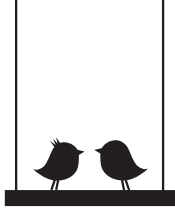
A coconut inside is brown
and sometimes I frown.
Cause the coconut is hard to open
It's very unbreakable and can't be broken.
Inside there is milk and meat
Both are white and both are neat.
I feel the liquid down my throat
Like a wave that hits the coast.

Answers

A coconut inside is brown
and sometimes I frown.
Cause the coconut is hard to open
It's very unbreakable and can't be broken.
Inside there is milk and meat
Both are white and both are neat.
I feel the liquid down my throat
Like a wave that hits the coast.

Writing

Free response.



4. Laughing Song

Comprehension

- A.
1. merry wit; green hill.
 2. green; scene
- B.
1. Mary, Susan and Emily are the tree people the poet names in the poem. They sing 'ha, ha, he!' with their mouths.
 2. The grasshopper laughs in the merry scene.
 3. The painted birds laugh in the shade.
 4. Cherries and nuts are spread over the table.
 5. The poet wants us to sing a chorus of 'ha, ha, he!' at the very end.
 - a. The green woods laugh with the voice of joy.
 - b. The dimpling stream runs laughing by.
 - c. The air laughs with our merry wit.
 - d. The green hill laughs with the noise.
 - e. The meadows laugh with lively green.

Vocabulary

1. abundant
2. fragrant
3. brilliant
4. different
5. present
6. elegant
7. innocent
8. pleasant
9. incident
10. efficient

Speaking



Play CD Track 3 or read the text aloud.

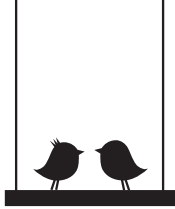
Audio script

- She sells seashells on the seashore.
- Mix a box of mixed biscuits with a boxed biscuit mixer.
- Six thick thistle sticks. Six thick thistles sticks.
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?
- One-One was a racehorse.
Two-Two was one, too.
When One-One won one race,
Two-Two won one, too.

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



5. Three Questions

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The King said these words to the hermit.
b. 'None' refers to the answers that the King was seeking in the above line.
c. The King was in the wood in which the hermit lived at the time.
 2. a. The King said these words to the bearded man.
b. Yes, the King needed to forgive the bearded man as he had sworn revenge against the King and was planning to ambush him before he got attacked.
c. He had been wounded by the King's guards.
d. He promised to pay the speaker by being forever faithful to him.
- B.
1. The three questions that the King wanted answered were: what was the right time for every action, who were the most necessary people, and how one might know what the most important thing to do was.
 2. In reply to the first question, some said that to know the right time for every action, one must draw up in advance, a table of days, months and years, and must live strictly according to it. Others declared that it was impossible to decide beforehand the right time for every action; and that one should always attend to all that was going on, and then do what was most needful. Others, again, said that it was impossible for one man to decide correctly the right time for every action, but that he should have a council of wise men, who would help him to fix the proper time for everything. But then again others said there were some things which could not wait to be laid before a

council, but about which one had at once to decide whether to undertake them or not.

3. The King decided to consult a hermit who was widely renowned for his wisdom.
4. The answer to the first question was that there is only one time that is important—now! It is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power.
5. The answer to the second question was that the most necessary man is he with whom you are, for no man knows whether he will ever have dealings with anyone else.
6. The answer to the third question was that the most important affair is, to do good unto others, because for that purpose alone man was sent into this life!

Vocabulary

1. The teacher planted the seeds of wisdom.
2. We are all shadows on the wall of time.
3. Words are the weapons with which we wound.
4. The computer in the classroom was an old dinosaur.
5. She cut him down with her words.
6. My dreams are flowers to which you are a bee.
7. The clouds sailed across the sky.
8. Laughter is the music of the soul.

Listening



Play CD Track 4 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

Once there were two frogs that lived by a well. Every day little children came and threw coins in the well to make a wish. But there was one little boy who never had a coin to throw in. But he came to the well anyways hoping his wish would come true.

One day the frogs decided that they were going to help the boy. They swam deep down into the well and found a shiny gold coin to give to the boy. The next

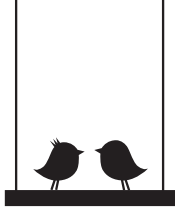
day the boy came to the well to make his wish. The frogs gave him the coin and the boy smiled widely and said 'I always wished I had some money.' He turned away from the well and skipped happily home.

Answers

1. Once there were two frogs that lived by a well.
8. The frogs gave him the coin and the boy smiled widely and said, 'I always wished I had some money.'
4. But he came to the well anyways hoping his wish would come true.
2. Every day little children came and threw coins in the well to make a wish.
9. He turned away from the well and skipped happily home.
6. They swam deep down into the well and found a shiny gold coin to give to the boy.
5. One day the frogs decided that they were going to help the boy.
3. But there was one little boy who never had a coin to throw in.
7. The next day the boy came to the well to make his wish.

Writing

Free response.



6. Prometheus

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Zeus said these words to Prometheus.
 - b. Zeus had given clothes to the people and helped them breathe with the help of Æolus.
 - c. Prometheus asked Zeus for fire. This made Zeus very angry.
2. a. Prometheus said these words.
- b. Prometheus snuck quietly into Zeus' room and stole a spark from Zeus' own lightning bolt. Prometheus hurried back to his own land, carrying with him the precious spark hidden in the hollow centre of a plant.
 - c. Zeus got angry with Prometheus for stealing fire and giving it to mankind. He punished Prometheus by chaining him to a rock and having a bird torment him each day.
- B.
1. One such thought was that they believed that long before they were born a race of giants had lived among the mountains.
 2. Zeus was the king of gods and he lived upon Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece.
 3. Prometheus was a giant who begged the other giants to not dethrone Zeus. He tried to show them how foolish they were.
 4. Epimetheus was Prometheus' brother. He gave to the animals the gifts of courage, swiftness and strength. To some he gave feathers and wings, to others fur and claws, and to others a hard shell covering.
 5. Æolus was the god of winds. He sent his son, North Wind, with Prometheus. He blew his breath upon the people and they began to breathe.
 6. South Wind brought the people green grass and flowers and birds. The Zephyrs showed them how to laugh and cry and sing and dance.

- Prometheus was rescued by Hercules. He slew the bird with a golden arrow and unbound Prometheus.

Vocabulary

- as blind as a bat
- a brave as a lion
- as easy as abc
- as innocent as lamb
- as proud as peacock
- as tall as a giraffe

Listening



Play CD Track 5 or read the text aloud.

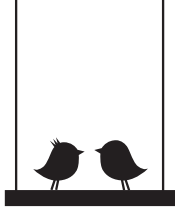
Audio script

- It is extremely cold outside.
- I am really excited to see the movie.
- That is a beautiful poster right there.
- I saw the girl standing near the window.
- Your work is ridiculous

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



7. The People Upstairs

Comprehension

- A. ballet; bowling alley; ceilings leak; guests, Pogo sticks
- B.
1. The poem is based on the upstairs neighbours.
 2. They celebrate their weekends all through the week.
 3. When the fun at last abates they go to the bathroom on roller skates.
 4. The poet would love the people upstairs more if only they lived on another floor.

Vocabulary

1. a type of dancing used for telling a story
2. a building where people go bowling
3. a short visit to a place in which someone shows you around and tells you information about it
4. toy used for jumping around
5. a boot with four small wheels on the bottom

Listening



Play CD Track 6 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

My next door neighbour is a witch,
And she lives way down in a ditch.
Her clothing is a little strange,
Because she never wants to change.

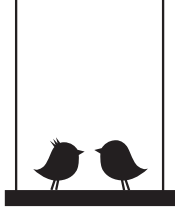
She has a black robe and a black hat,
Green skin and a smelly black cat.
A big fat wart grows on her nose,
And seventeen pimples on her toes.
Last night she had a witch's feast,
And turned into a greedy beast.
I think she cooked my best friend Tilly,
And ate her with some peas and broccoli.
That scared me most of all!

Answers

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F

Writing

Free response.



8. Frogs in the Fountain

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Gautam said these words to the narrator.
 - b. The listener got a double chin from his grandmother, who was a large, generously proportioned lady with a number of chins.
 - c. Shrishti and Gautam liked to play with the narrator's double chin.
- 2.
- a. The frogs would go away after the rains finish.
 - b. No, they did not go away because Aunt Mabel found a large frog swimming around in the potty.
 - c. At the very end the frogs were packed up and shipped off to Lucknow zoo.
- B.
1. Marigolds grow almost everywhere in our beautiful country, and they can be found at festivals, marriages, religious ceremonies, arrivals, departures, functions of all kinds.
 2. The narrator tries to stay away from garlands because on one occasion a slumbering bee, nestling between the petals, flew out and stung him under his chin.
 3. The narrator kept them in the lily pond. The fish died as they were used to fresh running water and not stagnant water.
 4. When the flush was pulled there was a loud gurgling sound, a combination of frog and flush, and out jumped the frog straight into Aunt Mabel's arms.
 5. No, they were not. They were sent off to Lucknow zoo.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. comfortable | 2. stroll | 3. quarrel |
| 4. courage | 5. prepare | 6. document |

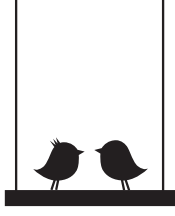
- B. 1. thick 2. huge
3. waste 4. rise
5. noisy 6. frown

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



9. Granny's Tree-Climbing

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The grandmother said these words.
b. She can grow old disgracefully.
c. The line that says so is: 'I can do it better.'
 - a. The poet's dad said these words to the grandmother.
b. The speaker was at the grandmother's house because she had been hurt.
c. The listener wanted a tree house. Yes, she got it.
- B.
1. The poet calls his grandmother a 'genius' because she could climb trees.
 2. The last time that she climbed a tree she was sixty-two.
 3. She had the gift of being happier in a tree than in a lift.
 4. She learnt how to climb from her loving brother. She had been six at the time.
 5. The doctor advised grandmother to take a week's rest. She was unhappy about it and felt as though she had to spend a week in hell.
 6. Yes, the grandmother was very happy in the end as she could ascertain her right to sit in her tree house.

Vocabulary

Free response.

Listening



Play CD Track 7 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

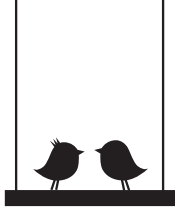
- treetop
- mocktails
- specially
- chore
- assistance
- whispered

Answers

1. mocktail
2. treetop
3. undaunted
4. specially
5. underground
6. assistance
7. chore
8. whispered

Writing

Free response.



10. The Naughty Boy

Comprehension

- A.
- a. Cupid said these words to the poet.
 - The speaker was outside, caught in the rainstorm.
 - He wanted to be let in because he was soaking wet and cold.
 - The poet let him in because he took pity on the child.
 - a. The poet said these words.
 - The speaker will tell all children about how naughty a boy Cupid is. He will tell them so that they may take care and not play with him, for he will only cause them sorrow and many a heartache.
 - Yes, all the all good children to whom the poet related this story, took great heed of this naughty Cupid; but he made fools of them still, for he was astonishingly cunning.
- B.
- The poet offers warm milk and roasted apples for Cupid to eat. He did so because Cupid was a very charming child.
 - Cupid was little boy, quite naked, with long golden hair. His eyes were like two bright stars and he looked exactly like a little angel.
 - The poor poet lay on the earth and wept for Cupid's arrow had really flown into his heart.
 - When the university students would come from the lectures, Cupid would run beside them in a black coat, and with a book under his arm, making them think that he was a student too. Then, unperceived, he would thrust an arrow in to their bosom.
 - When the young maidens came from being examined by the clergyman, or went to church to be confirmed, there Cupid was again close behind them, waiting to thrust his arrow soon as he got the chance.

Vocabulary

1. curious
2. obvious
3. various
4. hilarious
5. studious
6. gorgeous
7. courteous
8. gaseous

Listening



Play CD Track 8 or read the text aloud.

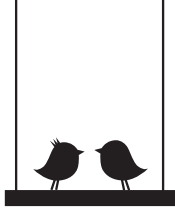
Audio script

1. cupid
2. naughty
3. chimney
4. trickle
5. indeed
6. restore

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



11. The Little Mermaid

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The prince said these words to the girl he had seen on the beach.
 - b. He said these words because he thought that it was her who had saved him.
 - c. No, he was wrong in thinking so because he had been saved by the little mermaid.
 - d. After speaking these words the prince folded the girl in his arms.
- 2.
- a. The daughters among air said these words.
 - b. They do not possess an immortal soul.
 - c. They usually fly to countries and spread health and happiness.
 - d. The little mermaid was happy beyond tears and she lifted her glorified eyes towards the sun.
- B.
1. The youngest princess was different from her sisters because all she yearned was to see the land above the ocean.
 2. When the princesses would turn 15, they would rise to the surface of the ocean.
 3. a. The first sister saw the moonlight and loved gazing at the twinkling lights of the town.
 - b. The second sister saw the sun set.
 - c. The third sister found a troop of human children playing around in the water.
 - d. The fourth sister watched the ships from afar.
 4. The little mermaid visited the sea witch so that she could have a pair of legs that would help her live with the humans. The sea witch helped her but warned her that in order for the little

mermaid to obtain an immortal soul, she would have to gain the love of the prince. If the prince did not fall in love with her then she will turn into foam on the day of his wedding to another. In return for her magic, the sea witch took the little mermaid's voice.

5. At the end, instead of killing the prince to gain an immortal soul, the little mermaid sacrificed herself.
6. The little mermaid gained an immortal soul because of her kindness.

Vocabulary

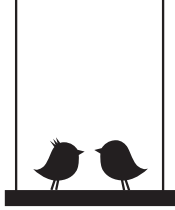
1. very impressive and beautiful
2. at a distance
3. a feeling of great respect and admiration
4. living or existing forever
5. an occasion when you travel from one place to another
6. spiritual part of a person that exists after their body dies
7. things that people do
8. something that does not seem to be a part of this world

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



12. The Duck and the Kangaroo

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The Duck said these words to the Kangaroo.
b. These words were spoken because the Kangaroo could hop real high.
c. The Kangaroo hopped over the fields and the water.
d. The speaker wants to go out in the world beyond!.
 2. a. The Kangaroo said these words to the Duck.
b. Here the word 'reflection' means thought.
c. Taking the Duck for a ride requires reflection.
d. The 'objection' that the Kangaroo talks of is about the Duck's feet being unpleasantly wet and cold.
- B.
1. The Duck wishes to say 'quack' all through the day.
 2. The Duck wishes to go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee.
 3. The Duck's feet will the Kangaroo the roo.
 4. The Duck bought four pairs of worsted socks, a cloak and a fork.
 5. The Kangaroo advises the Duck to sit still.
 6. They hopped three times around the whole world.

Vocabulary

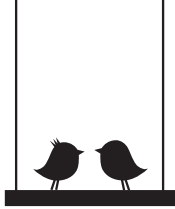
- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. pay | 2. paid | 3. waved |
| 4. do | 5. keep | 6. keep |
| 7. keep | 8. save | |

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



13. Three Men in a Boat

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. Harris said these words to the narrator.
b. The listener was sitting on the packed bag to try and strap it.
c. The above lines tells us that the speaker is a laid-back person who says something important only at the very end.
d. George laughed at the narrator's predicament.
 2. a. Harris said these words to George.
b. Harris saw George put down butter on the chair.
c. George was baffled and replied with, 'most extraordinary thing I ever heard of.'
d. The chaos ended when George got to the back of Harris and saw the butter stuck to his pants.
- B.
1. The clothes were packed in the Gladstone.
 2. The cooking utensils were packed in hampers.
 3. The narrator was confident about his packing skills. The result was that he was left to his packing while George spread himself over the easy-chair, and Harris put his legs on the table.
 4. The horrible idea that the narrator had was of leaving his toothbrush behind.
 5. Montmorency's ambition in life, was to get in the way and to make nuisance out of everything.

Vocabulary

- A.
1. a large travelling bag built over a rigid frame
 2. large baskets with lids
 3. funny and not intended to be serious

4. damaged by being pressed or crushed
 5. move by twisting and turning in a small space
- B.**
1. way
 2. apple
 3. Birds
 4. sword
 5. island
 6. wrongs
 7. book

Speaking



Play CD Track 6 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

I hope my mom
doesn't still cry
every time

I pack my bags
To go to my hostel.

But I wouldn't be
surprised
if she did.

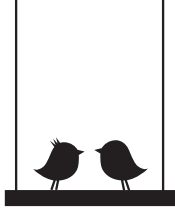
I do wonder though
whether I'd be surprised
if she didn't.

And I wonder too
whether she still
thinks of the bag
that always travels
with me as hers!

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



14. Car-Splashing

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The gentleman said these words to Shashtriji.
b. He said these words because Shashtriji threw rocks at the car window causing it to shatter.
c. The listener had scarcely heard the words when he grabbed the other man and tripped him, got on top of him and gave him twenty punches.
d. The gentleman's wife was also there. She had on high-heeled shoes, silk sari. Her cheeks were powdered. She had also put on lipstick and mascara. She began to poke at Shashtriji with her umbrella.
 - a. Shashtriji said these words to the *Memsahib*.
b. 'Many' refers to the number of knee-bends.
c. Yes, she did, but snootily.
- B.
- 6 starts out for a client's house
 4 tucks the astrological charts under his arm
 7 paints a vermilion circle on his forehead
 1 finishes off bath and prayers
 5 grabs hold of his stick
 6 gets into a yellow robe and wooden sandals
 - Common clerks did not have the courage to invite Shashtriji to a meal because his breakfast in itself is extraordinary.
 - When someone puts on a long face in front of Shashtriji he loses his appetite.
 - Shashtriji punished the gentleman with knee-bends.

5. The bystanders gave Shashtriji advice on how to punish the gentleman and the driver.
6. Everybody ran took to their heels when the police appeared and Shashtriji disappeared into a lane.

Vocabulary

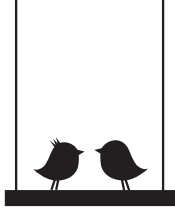
1. to touch or hold someone or something
the part of a door or window that you use for opening it
2. a building where horses or farm animals are kept
able to stay in the same state
3. a severe expression
the back part of a ship
4. a written record of things that happen
a thick piece of wood cut from a tree
5. the colour blue
feeling rather sad
6. if you cannot bear something, you cannot accept or do it
a large wild animal with thick fur

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



15. The Moon

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The moon shines on thieves on the garden wall.
b. She also shines on streets and fields and harbour quays, and birdies asleep in the forks of the trees.
c. The dog howls and lies by the door of the house.
 2. a. All of the things that belong to the day cuddle to sleep to be out of her way.
b. Flowers and children close their eyes.
c. Everybody closes their eyes till the morning sun shall arise.
- B.
1. The moon has a face like the clock in the hall.
 2. The squalling cat, the squeaking mouse, the howling dog, and the bat all love to be out by the light of the moon.
 3. The line that says that is, 'She shines on thieves on the garden wall...'

Vocabulary

1. fork: an object with a handle and three or four sharp points used for picking up food; shaped like a fork, with two or more long parts
2. crane: a very tall machine used for lifting or moving heavy objects and building tall buildings; a large bird with long legs and a long neck that lives near water
3. well: in a way that is satisfactory; a deep hole that is dug in the ground to provide a supply of water
4. bat: a long wooden object used for hitting the ball in games such as baseball and cricket; a small animal that flies at night and looks like a mouse with large wings

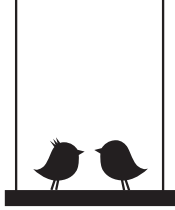
5. point: an idea or opinion among a number of others; a unit for counting the score in a game or sport
6. leaf: a flat thin green part of a tree or plant that grows on a branch or stem; a sheet of paper, especially in a book
7. type: a group of people or things with similar qualities or features that make them different from other groups; letters printed in a book, magazine, or newspaper, or typed using a keyboard
8. plane: an aircraft with wings and at least one engine; a flat surface

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



16. The Pied Piper of Hamelin

Comprehension

- A.
1. a. The Mayor's council said these words.
 - b. They needed an army of cats to get rid of all the rats that had infested the town of Hamelin.
 - c. No, they did not as all the cats were dead.
 - d. The other solution to the problem was to poison the food.
 2. a. The Piper said these words to the Mayor.
 - b. The promise of paying the Piper fifty thousand florins is being referred to here.
 - c. The speaker vanished after he said the above words.
- B.
1. The rats attacked the barns and storehouses, then, for lack of anything better, they gnawed the wood, cloth or anything at all.
 2. The Pied Piper used his pipe to draw all the rats out of Hamelin.
 3. Only the children heard the piping through the streets at dawn.
 4. The long procession of children left the town and made its way through the wood and across the forest till it reached the foot of a huge mountain.
 5. A great landslide came down the mountain blocking the entrance to the cave forever.
 6. We know this because the harsh lesson that was learnt by the citizens of Hamelin was passed down from father to son.

Vocabulary

1. Mother said, 'You must complete your homework before it is too late.'
2. The tortoise said, 'Speed is not the secret to success.'

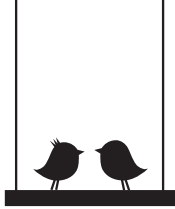
3. The doctor said, that I need to take complete bed rest.
4. Anjali visited Paris, Rome, Germany and Italy during her summer vacation.
5. Dad is saying he is not coming along. Rahul told everybody.
6. What I really want is some bread, butter and cheese. I also want some orange juice or milk shake.

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.



17. Cradle Song

Comprehension

- A.
- a. The poet stole a lovely dream from the poppy-bole.
b. A poppy-bole is the trunk of the poppy tree.
c. The poet talks about the wild fire-flies that dance through the fairy *neem*.
 - a. In the golden light the stars gleam.
b. The poet then, with a soft caress, presses the lovely dream on to the child.
- B.
- 'I' refers to the poet.
 - The poet brings the little lovely dream from groves of spice, over fields of rice and across the lotus-stream.

Vocabulary

- A.
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. undo | 2. disadvantage | 3. mismatch |
| 4. untie | 5. unpaid | 6. impossible |
| 7. disloyal | 8. unlatch | |
- B.
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. tiresome | 2. healthy | 3. fearless |
| 4. superbly | 5. dearly | 6. wholesome |
| 7. affectionate | 8. weakness | |

Listening



Play CD Track 12 or read the text aloud.

Audio script

My bed is like a little boat;
Nurse helps me in when I embark;
She girds me in my sailor's coat
And starts me in the dark.

At night I go on board and say
 Good-night to all my friends on shore;
I shut my eyes and sail away
 And see and hear no more.

And sometimes things to bed I take,
 As prudent sailors have to do;
Perhaps a slice of wedding-cake,
 Perhaps a toy or two.

All night across the dark we steer;
 But when the day returns at last,
Safe in my room beside the pier,
 I find my vessel fast.

Answers

My bed is like a little boat;
 Nurse helps me in when I embark;
She girds me in my sailor's coat
 And starts me in the dark.

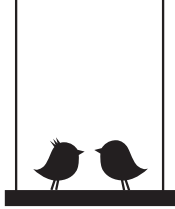
At night I go on board and say
 Good-night to all my friends on shore;
I shut my eyes and sail away
 And see and hear no more.

And sometimes things to bed I take,
 As prudent sailors have to do;
Perhaps a slice of wedding-cake,
 Perhaps a toy or two.

All night across the dark we steer;
 But when the day returns at last,
Safe in my room beside the pier,
 I find my vessel fast.

Writing

Free response.



18. A Mad Tea Party

Comprehension

- A.
- a. These words were spoken by the March Hare to Alice.
 - b. Alice is being called uncivil because she sat down at the table without being invited.
 - c. The listener responded that she did not know that the table belonged to the March Hare and the Hatter. She also retorted that the table was laid out for more than three people.
- 2.
- a. These words were spoken by the Hatter to the March Hare.
 - b. The March Hare put butter on his watch because of which it stopped working.
 - c. Since the March Hare's watch was not working, he dipped it into his cup of tea to try to start it again.
- B.
1. The Hatter version follows as:
*'Twinkle, twinkle, little bat!
How I wonder what you're at!
Up above the world you fly,
Like a tea-tray in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle.'*
 2. The Hatter and March Hare were getting irritated because Alice was constantly interrupting the Dormouse with her questions.
 3. Alice promised never to go there again because she thought it was the stupidest party she had ever been to in all her life.

Vocabulary

1. giving
2. aged

3. unusual
4. shy
5. gloomy

Speaking

Free response.

Writing

Free response.