

### 1. The Road Not Taken

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b)
- B.** 1. The speaker takes time to make his choice because he can't travel down both roads at the same time. Also, he has to make a decision about which road to take. 2. When he makes his choice, the speaker is not sure if he would be able to come back to the first road from where he had started. 3. The title of the poem hints at the choices the speaker has to make in life. One decision leads to another and you never really know how it's all going to turn out until you are 'at the end of the road' or 'at the end of your life looking back'.
- C.** 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ×
- D.** 1. The poet found himself in a forest and the problem was that he saw a road dividing into two in front of him leading into the forest but he was not able to decide which road he should take. 2. Yes, the poet was curious about the path he did not take because he kept the first for another day. 3. The path taken by the poet had 'the better claim'. It was grassy and wanted wear. 4. Oh, I kept the first for another day! 5. The poet doubted that he would ever walk on the other path since the path he took led him elsewhere. He would probably never come back to that point again. 6. The poet picks the road 'less travelled by'. Only future can tell whether he was wise to go on the road he once chose. Metamorphically the choice of the road will bring change in life. If we follow the path that handily suits us, we are inevitable to suffer. Conversely if we can choose the right track of life we are inevitable to prosper in life. This is what makes 'the difference' after all.
- E.** 1. (a) The poet immediately took the decision to choose the another road. (b) The two paths were similar because they were nice and grassy. (c) We are different to each other because one person chooses the simple path and the other the difficult to success in the life. 2. (a) The speaker would tell that he made a different choice by choosing the road less travelled. The speaker may be sighing with relief that he made a good choice. (b) The speaker is predicting that at some time in the future he is going to tell us about this day and this experience. Then, at that time in the future, he shall realize that his choice 'made all the difference'. (c) The word 'ages' above means 'in the future'.
- F.** 1. The description of the wood as yellow suggests that the poem is set in autumn, when the leaves of certain trees, including cotton woods and willow, turn yellow. 2. 'Wanted wear' means that the road was not worn out. The grass growth is an indication of that. 3. The passing there refers to traffic, probably on foot just like our speaker, that may have worn the paths down. 4. Neither of the roads is less travelled by. 5. How one road can lead to another and then another until you end up very very far from where you started.

- G.** 1. The police **2.** Mohan **3.** The maid **4.** Mayank  
**H. and I.** – Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** Do it yourself.  
**B.** Left turn, Two way traffic, Right turn, Crossroad, No parking, Bridge ahead, Hump, Road construction ahead

### 2. Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture

- A.** 1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (c) **4.** (b) **5.** (b)  
**B.** 1. ✓ **2.** × **3.** ✓ **4.** × **5.** ✓ **6.** ×  
**C.** 1. Aunt Podger asked everyone in the house to hang the picture. Uncle Podger agreed to do that job. **2.** Uncle Podger sent Tom to bring him the rule and Tim to borrow Mr Goggle's spirit level. **3.** After dropping the picture Uncle Podger was looking for his handkerchief because he had cut himself with the glass. **4.** Everyone in the house was unable to find Uncle Podger's coat because he himself was sitting on it. **5.** A fine musical effect was being produced by the piano because the string slipped and Mr Podger fell down on the piano. **6.** Everyone in the house seemed tired except Uncle Podger because the picture was up, looking very crooked and insecure. **7.** Uncle Podger lost and dropped a number of things and tools. They were : picture, handkerchief, coat, nail and sight of the mark.  
**D.** 1. Uncle Podger said everyone worthless as they couldn't even find one coat which he kept aside minutes ago. **2.** Uncle Podger said these words. **3.** Uncle Podger is a proud man who has a high opinion of himself. He blames others without realizing that it was his own fault.  
**E.** **2.** The thieves stole the keys of the safes from the shelves. **3.** The children ate potatoes, tomatoes and sandwiches. **4.** Heroes are men who lay down their lives for their country. **5.** The gentleman gave the policemen diaries, watches and scarfs. **6.** The watchman saw the wolves attacking the calves.  
**F.** 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 7, 6  
**G. and H.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A., B. and C.** Do it yourself.

### 3. Tenali Paints a Horse

- A.** 1. (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (a) **5.** (b)  
**B.** 1. the artist stay on at his court and make more beautiful paintings for him. **2.** was not a good artist. He was a cheater. **3.** were jealous of Tenali Raman. **4.** thought that Tenali Raman could not paint the picture in given time. **5.** an empty canvas.

C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. 1. Raja asked the artist to stay on at his court and make more beautiful paintings for him. 2. Tenali Raman felt that the artist was not good because he was not a good artist. He was a cheater. 3. The courtiers looked forward to see Tenali Raman's painting because they were keen to know what Tenali had made on the canvas to fulfill the challenge given by the king. 4. The courtiers felt that Tenali Raman was caught in a tricky situation because he was not a good painter and the king challenged him to give him a bag of gold and a title 'King of Artists' if he made a painting that is half as good as the artist's. 5. The king thought that Tenali Raman might manage to win the challenge because he was really very clever. 6. Tenali Raman said to the king that you were the one who told me that I have to use my imagination when I look at paintings. By saying this Tenali Raman managed to convince the king that he had drawn a beautiful picture that is entirely based on imaginations. 7. Yes, we think that Tenali was clever because he gave the answer of the king's questions in the same way as he wanted to.

E. 2. tired, weary 3. quiet, silent 4. solemn, serious 5. rich, wealthy 6. extravagant, wasteful 7. afraid, frightened 8. feeble, weak

F. 1. comedian 2. clown 3. mimic 4. juggler 5. acrobat

G. 1. artist 2. Tenali Raman 3. Krishnadevaraya 4. 4th courtier 5. Krishnadevaraya

H. Do it yourself.

## Enrich Your Skills

A. and B. Do it yourself.

C. 1. Madhubani 2. Pattachitra 3. Kalamkari 4. Tanjore 5. Warli 6. Miniature 7. Kalighat 8. Gond

## 4. It's Change

A. 1. Emma Gorrie 2. No, the speaker is not satisfied with the changes made by biologists. 3. The speaker wants to convey to her mother and the world that the scientists are doing a good job for the world, because they try to make the world happy.

B. 1. The speaker of this poem is Emma Gorrie. She is about nine years old as she goes to school. 2. The speaker's complaint is that the world is in decay. 3. Do it yourself. 4. The speaker's concern is that the scientists are trying to do unusual things which could destroy the nature. The line 13 in the poem shows it. 5. This statement is true as a lot of experiments by scientists is degrading our environment. Do it yourself. 6. Biologist is the word that describes the person who studies the life of plants and animals. 7. An archaeologists digs up fossils and bones.

C. sheep-leap, beep-keep; grow-go, know-show, earth-birth, perth-berth, bones-clones, loans-homes, concern-learn, tern-fern

D. Do it yourself.

## Enrich Your Skills

A. **Cloning** is a process of producing individual organisms with identical or virtually identical DNA either by natural or artificial means. **Quantum** is the minimum amount of any physical entity involved in an interaction. A **stem cell** is a cell with the unique ability to develop into specialised cell types in the body. **Earth** is the third planet from the sun on which life exists. Fossils are the preserved remains of plants and animals whose bodies were buried in sediments, such as sand and mud, under ancient seas and rivers. **Bone** is a living tissue that makes up our body skeleton. **Scientist** is a person who studies or works in one of the sciences. **Biologist** is a scientist who studies biology. **Geologist** is a scientist who specialises in geologic research and study. **Archaeologist** is a scientist who studies human history by digging up human remains and artefacts.

B. Do it yourself.

## 5. Fair Play

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

B. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. × 6. ×

C. 1. Jumman said this to his aunt because he was shameless and had grown tired of her. She had asked him for a monthly allowance to set up a separate kitchen, but she did not want to give her money. 2. Aunt said this to Alagu that Allah (God) lives in the heart of a Sarpanch and his voice is the voice of God. 3. Alagu said this to Jumman because he was made the head Panch by the aunt so he asked Jumman to say something in his defence regarding his mistreatment to his aunt.

D. 1. The secret of mutual trust and confidence between Jumman and Alagu was a common outlook and a community of ideas. 2. The views of Alagu's father about learning were that your teacher's blessings would transform you into a fine scholar and there could be no surer way to his good grace than to keep his hookah fresh and feed his chillum regularly. 3. When Jumman's aunt realised that she was not welcome in his house she suggested that Jumman should give her a monthly allowance so that she could set up a separate kitchen and a lodging too. 4. She meant that a Panch was always unbaised and would not kill his conscience for the sake of friendship. Everybody is equal before him. The justice delivered by him is the justice delivered by God. 5. Alagu's verdict as head Panch was that Jumman had to pay his aunt a monthly allowance or else the property would go back to her. Jumman felt betrayed and became Alagu's severe enemy. 6. The quarrel between Alagu and Samjhu Sahu was that Alagu sold his bullock to Samjhu Sahu, a cart driver. But due to overwork and for want of proper rest, the bullock died. It

was decided that Samjhu would pay the money in a month's time. Samjhu could not pay the price of the bullock. Jumman was elected Sarpanch this time. **7.** Jumman's verdict as head Panch was that since the bullock did not suffer from any disability or disease when Sahu bought it, although the death was unfortunate. Alagu could not be blamed for it. Therefore, Sahu would have to pay Alagu the price of the bullock. Alagu could not control his feelings on the verdict. He stood up and said loudly over and over again, "Victory to the panchayat. This is justice. God lives in the heart of the Panch."

**8.** Hearing Jumman's decision Alagu broke down and wept on Jumman's shoulders. The tears which he shed that day, washed away all the dirt and dust of misunderstanding between the two old friends. The withered and faded creeper of their friendship once again turned fresh and green.

- E.** (a) Jumman's father thought this. (b) He practiced this percept in the case of his son Jumman. (c) Its impact was that none in the village was equal to Jumman in learning.
- F.** 1. set down 2. set up 3. set out 4. set in 5. set aside
- G.** 1. The patient needs to be properly looked after. 2. The best way to avoid an argument is to keep mum. 3. I was in a tight spot till my friends came to my rescue. 4. As ill luck would have it, the train I was trying to catch was cancelled. 5. It will ease my conscience to know that I had nothing wrong. 6. He has been told not to take chances while driving a car through a crowded street. 7. Why don't the two of you make it up by shaking hands? 8. They criticised him in the meeting but he swallowed all the criticism. 9. I will go into the matter carefully before commenting on it. 10. When I saw a pile of dirty dishes, my heart sank.
- H.** Do it yourself.
- I.** Do it yourself.

## Enrich Your Skills

**A.**



**B. and C.** Do it yourself.

## 6. An Adventure

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B.** 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ×
- C.** 1. Vishnupur was a small, quiet town surrounded by green hills and some ancient ruins. 2. Reema found a piece of torn, crumpled paper on the ground. 3. The children knew that someone was in trouble because they found a

paper on which it was written HELP. **4.** The turning point in the story was that the children found a man with his hands and feet tied up. He had a gag on his mouth and was struggling to free himself. **5.** The secret passage was in Meena Bazaar. **6.** If the police had not been arrived on time the police officer in plain clothes would have killed by the smugglers. **7.** Yes, the children took a risk. It could be an adventure.

- D.** **2.** beggar **3.** Success **4.** corrections **5.** entry **6.** knowledge
- E.** **1.** To get home soon, Ali took the shortest way. **2.** From behind the tree Ali saw four men carrying boxes to the lorry. **3.** One of the thieves said this. Ali thought that they were thieves. **4.** When Ali was taken in a police car with the siren on, he was very excited. **5.** On the New Year's Day, Ali's uncle presented him with a new bicycle. **6.** Yes, Ali was a brave boy because he did not get afraid of the thieves. He ran to the lorry and let out the air from all the tyres. After that, he got on to his bicycle and cycled at top speed to the police station about a kilometre away to call the police.
- F.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** **1.** Bungee jumping **2.** Skiing **3.** Scuba diving **4.** Rafting **5.** Paragliding  
**6.** Hiking **7.** Snorkeling **8.** Hot air ballooning

### 7. My Computer Ate My Homework

- A.** **1.** (a) **2.** (a) **3.** (b)
- B.** **1.** ✓ **2.** ✓ **3.** ✓ **4.** × **5.** ×
- C.** **1.** No, it was not the computer's fault that the poet's homework was lost because the poet pressed the wrong keys himself. **2.** The poet had pressed the Shift and Enter keys. He should have press Shift + control to avoid losing his work. **3.** My computer ate my homework. Yes, its troublesome, but true. Though it didn't gnaw or nibble and it didn't chomp or chew.
- D.** **1.** the computer **2.** digested **3.** chucked
- E.** **2.** I love sweets. **3.** My brother collects stamps. **4.** The children enjoyed the magic show. **5.** We are going to Goa on Sunday.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** **Shift key**— It is used to type capital letters or to change the top number keys to symbols. **Ctrl key**— It is used by pressing it in combination with other keys to perform secondary functions. **Backspace key**— It is used to erase the text to the left of the insertion point one character at a time. **Enter key**— It is used to return to the next line or start a new paragraph.
- B.** Do it yourself.

## 8. Tyagaraja, the Immortal Musician

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. The writer said that Tyagaraja was an immortal musician because he was a great composer of songs and a saint. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Do it yourself.
- C.** 3. If you study regularly, you will do well in examination. 4. If you walk fast, you will catch the bus. 5. If it does not rain, I will come to your house. 6. If you respect others, they too will respect you. 7. If you stop eating sweets, you will feel better. 8. If you read regularly, you will get more knowledge.
- D.** 1. Glenn's ambition was to become the fastest runner in the world. 2. One day, there was a big fare at Glenn's school. The tent caught fire suddenly and Glenn burnt. 3. He shouted, "I want to run. I want to run." 4. Glenn was in bed for a year. 5. Glenn showed that anything can be done if one tries hard. 6. Do it yourself. 7. Do it yourself.
- E.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** Do it yourself.
- B.** 1. Sitar 2. Guitar 3. Tabla 4. Flute 5. Piano 6. Dholak 7. Sarod 8. Santoor

## 9. A Flash of Light!

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. neighbourhood 2. pavement 3. problems 4. blind 5. Louis Braille, Braille
- C.** 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓ 6. ✓
- D.** 1. Valentin was on his way home and was thinking about the warm room and the glowing fire that would welcome him on his arrival. 2. To avoid being trampled by the horses, Valentin stepped back onto the pavement. 3. Valentin came to meet the blind beggar when he saw in the shadows of a wide doorway a man standing with his hat in his hand. 4. Valentin gave the beggar money because he was a kind, soft-hearted man and had thought a lot about the problems of blind people. 5. Valentin was astonished when the beggar told him that he had given him a franc instead of a sou. 6. The blind beggar knew what the coin was by passing his finger on it. 7. Braille is a special alphabet used by the blind. Louis Braille himself was blind and worked in a blind school in Paris. 8. Some of the common words such as 'and', 'it', 'if', 'for', 'the' and many other frequently used words have one Braille symbol each.
- E.** 1. The beggar's words triggered the flash of light in Valentin's head. 2. Before this the person had given the beggar money which he identified it by passing his finger on it. 3. After this Valentin thought that if the blind can distinguish a mark, a letter or a figure, in short, they should be able to distinguish any sign so long as it is raised.

- F. 2. serious 3. guilty 4. courteous 5. industrious 6. dull 7. modern 8. coward  
 G. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (i) 5. (g) 6. (d) 7. (e) 8. (f) 9. (j) 10. (h)  
 H. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b)  
 I. and J. Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A. Do it yourself.  
 B. Helen Keller, Stephen Hawking, Sudha Chandran.  
 C. Do it yourself.

### 10. Lines Written in Early Spring

- A. 1. the songs of many birds. 2. all the beautiful aspects of the physical world. 3. enjoys the air it breathes. 4. thrill of pleasure.  
 B. 1. In the second stanza the poet uses a figure of speech called personification by which he gives Nature the ability to create at her will elements, what he calls 'her fair works'. 2. No, it could be Nature because the poet characterises the heaven as Nature. It is Nature who is capable of the holy, the divine. It is she who bestows life, force and belief. Hence, it is in her that heaven lies. 3. The poet describes a specifically English countryside with the springtime flowers of the primrose and the periwinkle, and the melodious songs of the birds. This countryside shows him how there is a harmonious relationship between Nature and all the creatures of the world. Man is the only exception in this case. Man takes his life for granted, and therefore, treats others of his kind very badly. So, he is sad.  
 C. 1. Nature seems to have linked his soul with her soul communion. In that blessed mood, he is saddened to realize what man has done to his fellowmen and to Nature. This is the reason why the poet has to lament. 2. The poet laments that the man has inflicted pain on his own fellowmen and has destroyed the nature. 3. The poet ends the poem with this question because only man lives in discord with himself and the rest of creation.  
 D. 2. affectionate 3. courteous 4. educational 5. economical 6. extravagant 7. fiery 8. punctual 9. efficient 10. wintry 11. dozen 12. careful 13. stony 14. golden

### Enrich Your Skills

- A., B. and C. Do it yourself.

### 11. Four Rupees

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ✓  
 C. 1. work 2. wrist, dragging 3. four, well 4. hearty 5. door



- D.** 1. Ranga took up the work that came his way because he dare not go home if his pockets were empty. 2. Besides the money, Ranga was offered a good meal. No, they were not extraordinary kind. The kindness was shown to him as no other person dare to go deep into that well except Ranga and they didn't want him to change his decision. The other reason was they didn't want to lose him. 3. He said that the rope must have been worn out. 4. The master and mistress told Ranga about the brass pot that it was a gift given at master's great grandfather's wedding and that it had been in the family for four generations now. 5. When Ranga retrieved the pot he was given the four rupees and four annas. No, he was not happy with what he received.
- E.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c)
- F.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** One 500 note, one 100 note, one 50 note, two twenty rupees coin and one ten rupees coin is required to buy a school bag.
- B.** Do it yourself.

## 12. 'Swami and Friends'

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)
- B.** 1. they want to know what was the surprise. 2. Somu 3. mewed like a cat. 4. mewling and barking in answer every few seconds. 5. twinkling his eyes with mischief. 6. saying that it was the best imitation of a cat and dog that he had ever witnessed in his life.
- C.** 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ×
- D.** 1. Mani and Swaminathan were going to Rajam's house. 2. Mani planned to break the Somu's waist and Shankar to hang from a peepal tree. 3. Mani and Swaminathan pretended to be a blind puppy and a blind kitten. Mani fell down on his knees and hands, shut his eyes tight, pushed the door with his head, and entered Rajam's room in the role of a blind puppy. Swaminathan crawled behind him with shut eyes mewling for all he was worth. 4. When Swaminathan said to Mani that he did not asked you to crawl and bark, then Somu and company laughed. 5. Rajam comforted Swaminathan and Mani by saying that it was the best imitation of a cat and dog that he had ever witnessed in his life. 6. Rajam invited everyone to come forward and said that they would have no more enemies. If Shankar said it, he would get a clockwise engine; if Soma said it, he would get a belt; and if Mani said it, he would get a nice pocket-knife; and Pea would get a marvellous little pen. 7. Do it yourself.
- E.** 1. (a) Mani was stunned because he nested close to a leg and stretched it with its paws. (b) He has to scramble to his feet because he was fondling a leg that belonged to his enemy, Shanker. (c) Mani's plans were affected by

this because he was caught red-handed.

**2. (a)** Swami and Mani have to repeat the fun of a blind kitten and a blind puppy. **(b)** Swami and Mani felt proud of themselves. **(c)** The story changed from this position because they were friends now.

- F. I. 1.** whether **2.** although **3.** where **4.** if **5.** until **6.** or **7.** after **8.** unless  
**II. 1.** since, **2.** for, **3.** while, **4.** was
- G.** satisfy–satisfaction, explain– explanation, advise–adviser, injure–injury, complain–complaint
- H.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

**A. and B.** Do it yourself.

## 13. Dear Mum

- A.** Do it yourself.
- B. 1.** The child himself is responsible for all the mischievous deeds. **2.** There was a strange jam stain on the kitchen wall because someone had a food fight. The child was trying to pick it up. **3.** No, the boy do not play only indoors. He went to his grandmother for sometime. **4.** The muddy footprints on the carpet suggest that he had gone to play outside.
- C. (i)** a **(ii)** the, **(iii)** the **(iv)** an **(v)** the **(vi)** the
- D.** got off, looked around, full, plenty of, piece of
- E. and F.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

**A., B., and C.** Do it yourself.

## 14. Ranji's Wonderful Bat

- A. 1.** (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (a)
- B. 1.** The inspiration that we got from his incident is that we must never be nervous in life. We must try again and again. We must never give up? **2.** The role Mr Kumar played in making Ranji successful was of confidence. The bat was not lucky. **3.** Do it yourself. **4.** Do it yourself.
- C. 1.** unhappy **2.** sour **3.** big **4.** short **5.** short
- D.** Do it yourself.
- E.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A.** The Magic Kite –6, 8, 2, 4      What did the Lion Eat? –5, 7, 3, 1, 9
- B.** Love, Butterfly, Smash, Knockout, Deuce, Goal
- C.** Do it yourself.

## 15. The Pied Piper of Hamelin

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c)
- B.** 1. The activities of the rats in the town of Hamelin were : they fought the dogs and killed the cats, ate the cheese, licked the soup, made nests inside men's Sunday hats and spoiled the women's chats, etc. 2. The Mayor promised such a big amount at the beginning of the play to anyone who rid the town of the rats because the people of Hamelin were in great trouble. 3. The piper blew his pipe a second time because as a curse he wanted to take away the children of Hamelin. 4. No, the Pied Piper was not justified in taking away the children of Hamelin. 5. The message of the play is that always be true to your promise.
- C.** 1. No, it was not a foolish idea to ask for all the money after doing the job. 2. Because the Pied Piper was true to his words. He wanted his money after doing his work.
- D.** hale and hearty, ups and down, heart and soul, ways and means, there and then, lock and key, neck and neck.
- E., F., G., and H.** Do it yourself.

### Enrich Your Skills

- A. Across :** 1. CHATTER 3. THUNDER 6. TWEET 8. BELLOW 10. RATTLE  
**Down :** 2. TRUMPET 4. DIN 5. RUMBLE 7. ROAR 9. CLAP
- B. and C.** Do it yourself.

## 16. My Parents Kept me from Children who were Rough

- A.** 1. (a) The rough children harmed the poet by taunting. 2. Yes, the poet's parents were successful in keeping him away from rough children. 3. The poet was more frightened of these muscles and jerking hands and knees when they held him. 4. a. stone b. iron c. jerking d. salt coarse
- B.** 1. The rough children were lithe. 2. A good definition of 'lithe' is 'to be slender, moving and bending with ease'. 3. The speaker fears of the brutal honesty of their stinging taunts and mocking mimicry especially when they mocked his speech impediment from behind his back. 4. The children were so agile and fast, they sprang out from their secret hideouts round the 'hood' like volves to criticize the world the other his lives in. They showed disrespect by throwing offensive substances at him.
- C.** I. 1. took – Transitive 2. have – Intransitive 3. cried – Intransitive 4. visited – Transitive 5. greeted – Transitive 6. bowled – Transitive 7. won – Intransitive 8. was – Transitive
- II. 1. snacs 2. shoes 3. thief 4. chin 5. ball 6. breads 7. letter 8. script 9. questions 10. rubber tube

## Enrich Your Skills

Do it yourself.

### 17. Totto-chan

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ×
- C. 1. Mother did not tell Totto-chan she had been expelled because she realized Totto-chan wouldn't understand what she had done wrong and she didn't want her to get any complexes. 2. The gate of the school she used to go to had five concrete pillars with the name of the school in large characters. But the gate of this new school simply consisted of two rather short posts that still had twigs and leaves on them. 3. Totto-chan did not ask her mother what To-mo-e Ga-ku-en meant because she caught a glimpse of something that made her think she must be dreaming. 4. Totto-chan saw a train through the shrubbery. Yes, it surprised her because there was a school in a train. 5. Mother did not allow Totto-chan to get on the train because the cars were classrooms and she had not even been accepted there yet. 6. When her mother held her back, Totto-chan decided she had better do as mother told her. 7. Mother was afraid when Totto-chan stopped suddenly because she thought that Totto-chan might have changed her mind about the school.
- D. 1. Totto-chan was referring to the gate of her new school. 2. She made this comment because the gate of this new school simply consisted of two rather short posts that still had twigs and leaves on them. 3. She predicted about the two gates the telephone poles.
- E. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- F. 2. A widower is man who has not married again after his wife's death. 3. The queen gave the shepherdess a prize because she had saved the life of the princess. 4. Her sister who is a policewoman acted as hostess at the dinner party. 5. The father had a stepsister who always helped him in his work. 6. His uncle is a bachelor. He is a monk. 7. Her niece is an actress. She always plays the part of a heroine in a play. 8. The maidservant served the duchess faithfully in her old age. 9. The tigress sprang at the huntress but she killed her with her spear. 10. Here is the gentlewoman who saved the life of your aunt. You must thank her.
- G. and H. Do it yourself.

## Enrich Your Skills

A. and B. Do it yourself.

### 18. The Necklace

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

- B.** 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ×
- C.** 1. When the Loisel returned home after the ball, she had lost the Mme Forestier's necklace. 2. Loisel got the money to buy a new diamond necklace by paying the eighteen thousand francs which his father had left him and borrowed the rest. 3. They sent away the maid; then changed their lodgings. She washed the dishes and the soiled linen. The husband worked evenings and nights. They took ten years to pay back the debts. 4. Madame Forestier was astonished when she met Madam Loisel ten years later because she had changed now and Mme Loisel now seemed old. 5. Loisel's feelings about Matilda were that she wanted to live a luxurious life. He tried to understand her but in vain. 6. Do it yourself. 7. Do it yourself.
- D.** 1. 'I' refers to Matilda and 'you' refers to Mme Forestier. 2. 'You' gave her necklace to Matilda that was lost and they worked hard to pay their debt due to necklace. 3. They sent away the maid; then changed their lodgings. She washed the dishes and the soiled linen. The husband worked evenings and nights. They took ten years to pay back the debts.
- E.** 1. vexed 2. shouted 3. adorn 4. elegant
- F.** 1. other side of the town. 2. for ten years. 3. near the window. 4. an angry look. 5. to keep himself warm.
- G.** Do it yourself.

## Enrich Your Skills

- A. and B.** Do it yourself.