

## LN- 3 LITTLE GIRLS ARE WISER

### Comprehension:

#### A. Answer these questions: (NOTES)

1. Why were Akulya and malasha dressed in their best clothes?

Ans: Akulya and malasha were dressed in their best clothes because it was Easter.

2. What happened when the two girls were playing together in the street?

Ans: Malasha splashed muddy water on the pretty frock of Akulya.

3. What was the reason for the quarrel between Akulya and malasha's mother?

Ans: As Malasha splashed dirty water on the beautiful dress of Akulya, Akulya's mother got angry and shook her hard. Hearing the cries of Malasha, her mother came out and after knowing the reason she started quarrelling with Akulya's mother.

4. What happened when the two women started quarrelling?

Ans: When the two women started quarrelling, soon the other women in the street joined them.

5. Did anyone try to stop the fight? Did the person succeed in stopping the fight?

Ans: Akulya's Grandmother tried to stop the fight and she finally succeeded in stopping the fight.

6. What did Akulya and Malasha do towards the end of the story?

Ans: Akulya and Malasha moved away from the fighting crowd and having forgotten their quarrel, they began to make paper boats together to float on the puddles.

#### B. Read the lines and answer the questions:

1. "Just what have you been up to?"

a. Who is the speaker? Who is she speaking to?

Ans: Akulya's mother is the speaker and she is speaking to Akulya.

b. How did Akulya's frock get dirty?

Ans: As Malasha plumped her foot down so hard, the muddy water splashed right onto Akulya's frock and got dirty.

c. What did the speaker do after that?

Ans: she caught hold of Malasha and shook her hard.

**2. “Are you not ashamed”?**

a. Who is the speaker? Who is she speaking to?

Ans: Akulya’s Grandmother is the speaker and she is speaking to the women who were quarrelling there.

b. What were the people doing?

Ans: The people were quarrelling with each other.

c. Why should they be ashamed?

Ans: They should be ashamed because the two girls forgot their fight and started playing unlike the adults.

**CONCEPTUAL NOTES:**

**I. Synonyms:**

- |                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. Easter      | - | an important Christian festival celebrated in April |
| 2. Frantically | - | very anxiously                                      |
| 3. Sternly     | - | in a serious way                                    |
| 4. Defended    | - | spoke in support of someone                         |
| 5. Squabbling  | - | quarrelling   |
| 6. Pleaded     | - | requested   |

**II. Antonyms:**

- |            |   |             |
|------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Ashamed | x | shameless   |
| 2. Paused  | x | start       |
| 3. Admire  | x | hate        |
| 4. Excited | x | indifferent |
| 5. Nervous | x | confident   |
| 6. Weeping | x | laugh       |
| 7. Sobbed  | x | smiling     |

**III. Frame sentence:**

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Puddles             | - | There are many puddles on the other side of the road.                  |
| 2. Splashed            | - | My friend splashed water on my face.                                   |
| 3. Turned in full fury | - | My teacher turned in full fury when I did not complete the assignment. |

4. Squabbling - The two sisters were always squabbling.
5. Pleaded - Raghav pleaded for forgiveness as he committed the mistake.

## LESSON – 4 ON A BEAM OF LIGHT

### BOOKBACK EXERCISES ANSWERS:

#### Comprehension:

#### A. Answer these questions: (NOTES)

1. Why were little Albert's parents worried?

Ans: As little Albert was different and did not speak much, his parents were worried.

2. What did Albert's father bring for him?

Ans: Albert's father brought him a compass- a small round case with a magnetic needle inside.

3. What filled Albert's mind with questions?

Ans: As Albert was racing through space on a beam of light, his thought filled Albert's mind with questions.

4. What were the things that Albert read about?

Ans: Albert read about Light and sound.

5. How did Music help Albert?

Ans: When he was in problem Albert played Violin and the music made him happy.

6. How did Albert's ideas help the world?

Ans: Albert's ideas helped the world to build spaceships and satellites that travel to the moon and beyond.

#### B. Read the lines and answer the questions:

1. But Albert didn't want to be like the other students.

a. How was Albert different from other students?

Ans: As Albert asked so many questions to the teachers, he was different from other students.

b. Why did he ask questions?

Ans: As he was racing through space on a beam of light the thoughts had filled his mind with questions so he asked questions.

c. What did he want to do after graduating from college?

Ans: After graduating from college, he wanted to teach all the things he had read about.

2. "Albert is a genius".

a. Who said this?

Ans: The people around him said this.

b. Why did they say so?

Ans: As Albert began to send new ideas to science magazines and as the scientists and professors were interested with his work they said this.

c. What did Albert do after this?

Ans: Albert thought about the size and shape of the entire universe. He discovered new ways to understand how all these things work.

### CONCEPTUAL NOTES:

#### I. Synonyms:

- |                |   |                               |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Zipping     | - | moving very fast              |
| 2. Invisible   | - | which cannot be seen          |
| 3. Force       | - | power                         |
| 4. Genius      | - | a person who is very smart    |
| 5. Tricky      | - | difficult                     |
| 6. Figured out | - | understood                    |
| 7. Satellites  | - | artificial objects which move |

#### II. Antonyms:

- |              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Curious   | x | incurious   |
| 2. Amazed    | x | bored       |
| 3. Mystery   | x | known       |
| 4. Wonder    | x | disinterest |
| 5. Invisible | x | invisible   |
| 6. Float     | x | sink        |

#### III. Frame sentence:

- |           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. Amazed | - | he was amazed after seeing the present.     |
| 2. Genius | - | she is very genius in solving problems.     |
| 3. Hoped  | - | parents hoped for the child's best future.  |
| 4. Tricky | - | my sister asks tricky questions every time. |

5. Figured out - finally they figured out the culprit.

## **POEM -2 Great, Wide, Beautiful, Wonderful World**

### **I. Synonyms:**

1. Wide - broad
2. Drest - dressed
3. Whirls - turns around and round very fast
4. Cliffs - steep rocks close to the sea
5. Isle - a small island

### **II. Answer the following:**

1. How does the speaker describe the world?

Ans: The speaker describes the world as great, wide, beautiful and wonderful.

2. How is the world dressed according to the speaker?

Ans: The world according to the poet is beautifully dressed.

3. According to the speaker, what are the things we find in the world?

Ans: The wonderful air, wind which walks on the water, the white-fields which nod, the rivers that flow, cities, gardens, cliffs and isles are the things we find in the world.

4. Why does the speaker tremble to think about the world?

Ans: As the world is so great and the speaker is so small the speaker trembles to think about the world.

### **III.E.R.C:**

#### **1. It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,**

**And talks to itself on the top of the hills.**

- a. What is the speaker talking about in these lines?

Ans: The speaker is talking about the Great, wide, beautiful and wonderful world.

- b. How else has the speaker described the wind in the second stanza?

Ans: The speaker has described wind as walking on the water and whirling the mills and talking to itself on the top of the hills.

#### **2. You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot:**

**You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!**

- a. Who is 'You' in these lines?

Ans: 'You' in these lines is none other than World.

b. What makes the speaker greater than the Earth?

Ans: As the speaker can love and think, it makes him greater than the Earth.

## LESSON – 5 THE LEADER OF THE LIONS

### Comprehension:

#### A. Answer these questions: (NOTES)

1. Why did Doctor John Dolittle become very busy in Africa?

Ans: Doctor John Dolittle became very busy in Africa because he was treating thousands of sick monkeys.

2. What did he do to the monkeys who were healthy? What did he do for the sick monkeys?

Ans: He separated the healthy ones from the sick ones and settled all the sick ones in his house with lots of beds.

3. Why did the Doctor send messages to the other animals?

Ans: He sent messages to other animals asking for help of Nursing for the sick Monkeys.

4. Who refused to help the Doctor? Why?

Ans: Lion refused to help the Doctor because he thought the Doctor was asking the King of Beasts to nurse the Dirty Monkeys by mistake.

5. Why was the Queen Lioness angry? What did she tell the Leader of the Lions?

Ans: The Queen Lioness got angry because the Lion proudly told all the things what he spoke to the Doctor. She told the Lion that Doctor was the only wonderful man who can treat the sick animals and speak their language. She asked Lion to go the Doctor and ask sorry.

6. Did the animals ultimately help the Doctor? Which animals helped him?

Ans: Yes all the animals of the forest like Lions, Leopards, antelopes, giraffes and the Zebras helped the Doctor.

#### B. Read the lines and answer the questions:

1. "Do you dare to ask me – ME, the King of Beasts – to wait on a lot of dirty monkeys"

a. Who is the speaker? Who is he speaking to?

Ans: The speaker is the Lion and he is speaking to Doctor John Dolittle.

b. Why did the monkeys need nursing?

Ans: The monkeys were sick and the Doctor was treating them. As there were many monkeys the Doctor needed animals for help.

c. Did the speaker help the monkeys? Why/ Why not?

Ans: Yes the speaker helped the monkeys. First the Lion refused to accept what the Doctor said but later as the Lioness said about the good deeds of Doctor he accepted to help him.

**2. “If you do not help the other animals now, the lions may find themselves left all alone when they are in trouble”**

a. Who is the speaker? Who is he speaking to?

Ans: The speaker is the Doctor and he is speaking to the Lion.

b. Why is the speaker saying these lines?

Ans: As the Lion said that he will not help the Doctor to nurse the monkeys, doctor used these lines while speaking with Lion.

c. Did the lion find himself in trouble later? How?

Ans: Yes the Lion was in trouble after he went home. The Lioness told that one of his cub was sick and he was not eating anything and now he was worried.

### CONCEPTUAL NOTES:

#### I. Synonyms:

- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Vaccinated   | - | treating animals with medicines to protect from diseases. |
| 2. Antelopes    | - | a kind of deer  |
| 3. Scornful     | - | feeling that someone is not good enough                   |
| 4. Glaring      | - | staring angrily   |
| 5. Stalked away | - | walk away in an angry way                                 |
| 6. Poorly       | - | unwell  |
| 7. Empty-headed | - | foolish   |

#### II. Antonyms:

- |             |   |          |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 1. Offend   | x | obey     |
| 2. Dreadful | x | pleasant |
| 3. Anxious  | x | brave    |

4. Drove	x	walked
5. Cured	x	injured
6. Sick	x	healthy

**III. Frame sentence:**

1. Glaring - The dog was glaring at the boy who threw stone.
2. Yelled - The girl yelled for not giving her an Ice-cream.
3. Empty-headed - We should not be Empty-headed.
4. Dreadfully - The wound was dreadfully painful.
5. Scornful - Richa was scornful about the man.