



**पुष्पिणी International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

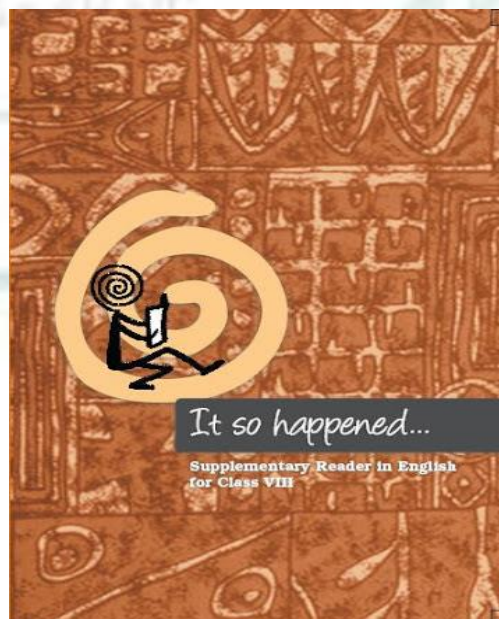
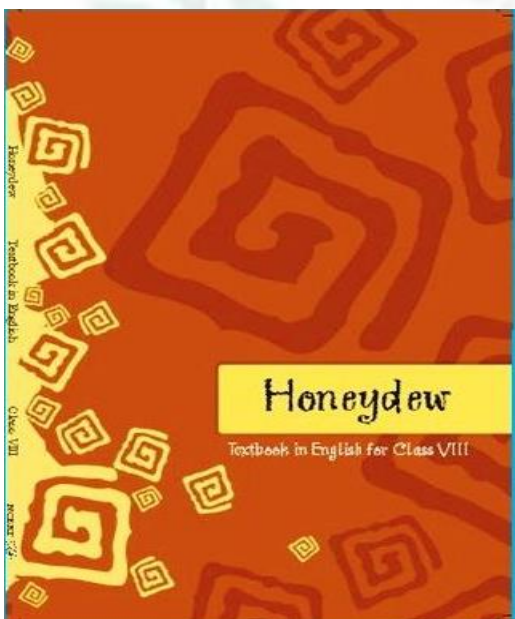
**CLASS - VIII**

**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**

**MONTH – JULY AUGUST**

**BOOK – 1. HONEYDEW**

**2. IT SO HAPPENED**





# पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS - 8

SUB – ENGLISH

Month - July

**BOOK- HONEYDEW**

**CH – 3 GLIMPSES OF THE PAST**

❖ **SUMMARY & EXPLANATION OF CHAPTER ( Note - Don't write Summary of chapter in Notebook , start with New words etc.)**

Their sacrifices are unforgettable. A song sung by legendary singer Lata Mangeshkar brought tears in the eyes of then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

The lyrics were **'oh my country members. The passionate song filled with national fervour even today.** The Britishers ruled over the country as their roots went deep down through the East India Company. They were heading throughout the entire nation from Calcutta.

However, the Indian Princess was deaf and short (sighted) about the encroachment of the Britishers. They asked favor of English Merchant to defeat other princely states. Enmity amongst princely states helped the Britishers to spread their wings. Tipu Sultan of Mysore challenged the Britishers until his last breath for the nation. There was unrest amongst common people. They were prepared to compromise with their freedom. However, with time they realized that they were ruled by the outsider people regret that Prince was at least their own countrymen.

The narrow-mindedness of the religious group did nothing for the upliftment of the society. The rituals like untouchability, child marriages were persisting. They were blot to the society. Britishers were also desisting Indians. In totality, society was at its lowest. Britishers were interested in making easy profits at the earliest. They enforced them to pay arrears otherwise they would be put behind the bar.

The people were too submissive. So the Britishers forced them to buy manufactured goods made from England. That curbed the Indian cottage and small scale industries. They were ruined to the extreme. The social movement started when Raja Ram Mohan Roy initiated an awareness program. He genuinely felt the faith in ancient culture. He worked against superstition and in favour of strengthening the culture.

His love for science and modern knowledge reflects through his speeches. He started the newspaper. He went to England to assess the strength of Britishers. He made them aware of their duties as they subjugated Indians. This was the phase of oppression. In 1818, Britishers had passed the Third Regulation Act. Under it, an Indian could be jailed without a trial. Britishers were getting powerful and were flourishing through businesses.

Britishers forcefully exported goods from Britain worth seven crores by the year 1829. This led to the closing of Indian industries. Indian weavers lost their livelihood and it was getting difficult for them to sustain against the cheap option.

In 1835, Lord Macaulay suggested bringing changes in the education system of India. They tried to replace with the English language because they realized that they need Indians to do the petty job for them.

As a result of it, a conscientious intellectual class emerged and wanted education for fellow countrymen. They were also aware of the pathetic condition, so they felt the need to represent the reality before the rulers.

It was 1856, when the Britishers conquered the whole of India. Indian social system was at its lowest. Jobs, lands, religion pursuing once faith, all these were snatched by them.

The spark talks about an era when the peasant lost their patience. They had to pay heavy taxes and were devoid of land. In 1855, the Santhalas felt oppressed because of new land rules.

They massacred Europeans and their supporters. Army men faced discrimination too in promotions and salary. So they were getting i disconcerted too. They wanted to uproot the British rule.

The uniforms of rebellious sepoy were stripped off disrespectfully. Britishers were callous towards the faiths of Indians. Irrespective of caste or religions, they decided to get united to take revenge.

They sent the message of rebellious attributes by sending chapattis and circulating lotus flowers. Emperor and patriots took steps to take revenge.

The first freedom movement started in 1857 in Meerut. Britishers called it a mutiny. It took a violent turn in Meerut, then the fire of sepoy marched towards Delhi under the aegis of Bahadur Shah.

The movement reached far and wide. Later landlords deprived of their lands also joined it to uproot the British Raj.

The fight for freedom also ignited the anguish of former rulers like Begum Hazrat whose estate was confiscated. Maulvi Ahmedulla of Faizabad motivated the fellow countrymen to rage war against oppressors.

The voices of rebellion also rose from every nook and corner be it Lucknow, Bareilly, Kanpur, Allahabad and many more. The rulers like Azimulla Khan, Taty Tope, Peshwa Nana Sahab organized themselves to face the wrath of British rule.

The fighters were the patrons of the sovereignty of India. They stood fast to their aspiration to give a tough fight to the onslaughters who had taken away their motherland and exploiting every means to make money.

No wonder eighty-year-old Kunwar Singh of Bihar hit by a bullet laid his life for liberating his land.

### ❖ NEW WORDS

1. Martyrs
2. Conquests
3. Destiny
4. Dethroned
5. Arrears
6. Ruined
7. Cripple
8. Superstitions
9. Oppression
10. Regulations
11. Grievances



### ❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Glimpses - a momentary or partial view
2. Rivalries - competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field
3. Dethroned - remove (a monarch) from power
4. Scorned - feel or express contempt or disdain for
5. Inevitably - as is certain to happen; unavoidably
6. Famine - extreme scarcity of food
7. Superstitions - unfounded belief
8. Oppression – Unjust treatment
9. Bleach - deprive of vitality or substance.
10. Pounced - spring forward suddenly so as to attack or seize someone or something
11. Upsurge – An increase



### ❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1. How did the Indians react to companies' conquest?

Ans - Some Indians reacted to the companies' conquest as blessings and some of the Indians showed their dissatisfaction.

Q 2. What is REGULATION III?

Ans - According to this British Rule, an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.

Q 3. How did the East India Company subdue the Indian princes?

Ans - Indian princes were divided and fought one another. Very often they sought the help of East India Company to do so. As a result they became weak. By this divide and rule policy the Company subdued them all one by one.

Q 4. Who is an artisan? Why do you think the thumbs of expert artisans were chopped off?

Ans - An artisan is a person who is skilled in an applied art; a craftsman. The British feared that the goods which they were importing from their country to sell in India would not stand competition in quality with the goods produced by these expert Indian artisans. So to make them incapable of doing their work the British used to chop off the thumbs of artisans.

Q 5 . Name these people.

- (i) The ruler who fought pitched battles against the British and died fighting
- (ii) The person who wanted to reform the society.
- (iii) The person who recommended the introduction of English education in India.
- (iv) The popular leaders who led the revolt.

- Ans - (i) Tipu Sultan  
(ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(iii) Lord Macaulay  
(iv) Nana Sahib Peshwa, Kunwar Singh, Tatya Tope

Q 6 . Mention the following.

- (i) Two examples of social practices prevailing then.
- (ii) Two oppressive policies of the British.
- (iii) Two ways in which common people suffered.

Ans - (i) Untouchability and child marriage

- (ii) (1) The British passed a resolution according to which an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.  
(2) The British supported the British industries. To do so they made imports of British Goods to this country tax-free as a result of which the Indian industries started to die.
- (iii) (1) The British did not care about the needs and feelings of Indians.  
(2) The farmers were heavily taxed and the thumbs of the artisans were chopped off.



## **MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT (POEM)**

### ❖ **SUMMARY ( Note - Write Poem summary in your Notebook)**

In T.S Eliot's poem, Macavity the mystery cat of villainous character is described. Macavity is a tall and thin individual who is always upto some crime. He is too clever to leave any evidence of his guilt. He is the confusion of every agencies in the world including Scotland Yard and Flying Squad who specialized investigating crime. There is never enough proof to arrest him and he never found remotely near the mystery of crime. Not only does he breaks the human law but also breaks the law of gravity. his brows are deeply lining as a result of continuous planning of crime. He is neglected by society and wears a dusty coat. Macavity has sunken eyes and a highly doomed eyes. He never combs his whisker and thus bears untidy. He spends his time plotting for his criminal acts and how to carry them out.

### ❖ **NEW WORDS**

1. Defy
2. Bafflement
3. Gravity
4. Levitation
5. Sunken
6. Domed
7. Squad
8. Whiskers
9. Depravity

### ❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Scotland Yard - the head quarters of the London police force
2. Basement - underground space
3. Ginger - noiseless, cunning and cautious
4. Sunken in - deep in
5. Whiskers - hair on the cheeks
6. Fiend - devil
7. Feline - relating to a cat
8. Depravity - Moral corruption
9. Levitation - floating in the air without support

### ❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Who is Macavity?

Ans:- Macavity is a imaginative cat who is very mischievous.

Q 2. How does the poet describe Macavity?

Ans:- The poet describes Macavity as- a master criminal, a mystery cat and the Hidden Paw.

Q 3. How does the Macavity outwits the British police?

Ans:- Macavity outwits the British police-slipping away from the scene of crime before the police arrives there.



Q 4. How does he move?

Ans:- Macavity moves fast like a snake.

Q 5. How does he dodge people and the police?

Ans:- He befools the people and the police. When they think he is half asleep, he is always wide awake.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

Q 1. Describe the character sketch of Macavity – the mystery cat.

Ans -Macavity is a very cunning and cautious cat. He is tall and thin, his eyes are sunken in, his head is highly domed. His coat is dusty and he never combs his whiskers.

Q 2. Why does he call Macavity a fiend and Monster?

Ans - The poet is fond of cats but he hates Macavity who is big criminal because he dodges the police every time. So, he calls him a fiend and monster.

## **BOOK- IT SO HAPPENED**

### **CH – 3 THE SELFISH GIANT**

❖ **SUMMARY (Note – Don't write summary in notebook, start your work with New words, etc)**

There was a lovely garden in a city. Kids used to play there after school time. There were numerous grass flowers and peach tree there. They used to cheer the kids and bird used to sing mesmerising songs. In the spring plant brought flowers while in winter they were giving sweet fruits. The kids we happy like never before. But this happiness did not survive long.



#### **❖ THE ARRIVAL OF THE SELFISH GIANT**

The garden belonged to a selfish giant. The selfish giant was at his friend's home for seven years, but now he had returned. He scolded the children playing in the garden and so raised the wall around the yard.

#### **Persistent winter in the garden**

Now the trees, grasses and birds were said as there was no one to hang around their twigs and listen to the bird's song. Trees stopped blooming and fruiting while the bird stopped singing. Now the spring came in the whole country, but they did not enter the garden. ( Guide: The story is written as per European countries like the United Kingdom. There the winter is of long duration, and there is only spring season in place of summer)As a result, there was still winter. Once a flower raised his head. He saw the notice board by the giant and retracted back.

#### **❖ Restless giant**

Now the giant was restless. He did not understand the cause of such a long winter. The snow had covered the grasses with white sheet and frost had painted all the trees with silver colour. Frost and snow invited Northwind ( chilly winds from North). Winds from the North roared throughout the garden. North winds brought hail to the garden. Hail broke all the chimney and roof slates.

#### **❖ The arrival of spring in the garden**

One day children made a hole in the wall and entered the garden. Now the spring came, birds started singing. The giant woke up. He had not heard songs for a long time. Bird's chirping felt like king's musician to him. The giant woke up and looked out. He saw children playing in the garden and trees welcoming the kids by lowering their twigs. The giant understood why spring came so late.



### ❖ The small kid

He saw a kid in the garden alone, trying to climb the tree. Frost and snow were still there on that tree. The tree had already lowered his branches, but the kid was still too small to climb. The giant approached secretly from the behind and helped the kid to climb. The kid was happy, and he kissed the giant's cheek. Other children were frightened by the giant and were running. But when they saw the giant helping the boy, they also become happy. The giant asked the kid to stay and broke the wall.

### ❖ NEW WORDS

1. Blossom
2. Gruff
3. Frost
4. Cloak
5. Chimney
6. Hail
7. Musicians
8. Casement
9. Twittering
10. Bitterly
11. Downstairs
12. Stretched

### ❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Giant - Demon
2. Cornish Ogre - A Giant of Cornwall in the U.K.
3. Gruff - Rough.
4. Trespassers - Those who enter somebody's land/property without his/her permission.
5. Prosecuted - tried in a court of law(here,Punished).
6. Linnet - A brownish songbird found in Europe.
7. Casement - window that opens on hinges like a door.
8. Stole up - came quietly.
9. Feeble - weak.
10. Slay - kill.

### ❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1. Why is the Giant called selfish?

Ans - The giant did not want to share his happiness with anybody. He wanted to enjoy his garden all alone. That is why the Giant is called selfish.

Q 2. On one occasion the children said: "How happy we are here!" Later they said: "How happy we were there!" What are they referring to in both the cases?

Ans - In the first case the children were referring to their joy when they were playing in the Giant's garden. When the Giant returned after a long gap he shooed away all the children and erected a wall around his garden. Now children had no place to play. So, they were fondly remembering their old happy days.

Q 3. When spring came, it was still winter in the garden. What does winter stand for or indicate here?

Ans - The spring is a symbol of happiness. The harsh cold winter is a symbol of suffering. The way

there was no flower in the Giant's garden shows that the happiness was nowhere to be seen in the garden.

Q 4. Was the Giant happy or sad over the state of the garden?

Ans - The Giant was wondering for the no show by the spring. He was feeling sad for the winter in perpetuity. Now he was craving for a pleasant weather.

Q 5. What effect did the linnet's song have over Hail and the North Wind?

Ans - The linnet's song frightened the hail and the North Wind. They took refuge in one corner of the garden.

#### ❖ ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q 1. Winter has been presented like a story with its own characters and their activities. Describe the story in your own words.

Ans - The snow was as cold as an enemy. The frost was a perfect companion of the snow. Both of them added to the overall gloomy atmosphere of the garden. The north wind created the haunting whooshing sound to give the perfect audio effect. It played a haunting music by dancing in the garden and on the rooftops. When all of them invited the hail to join the party, it was too much. It made the situation even worse.

Q 2. The Giant saw a most wonderful sight.

(i) What did he see?

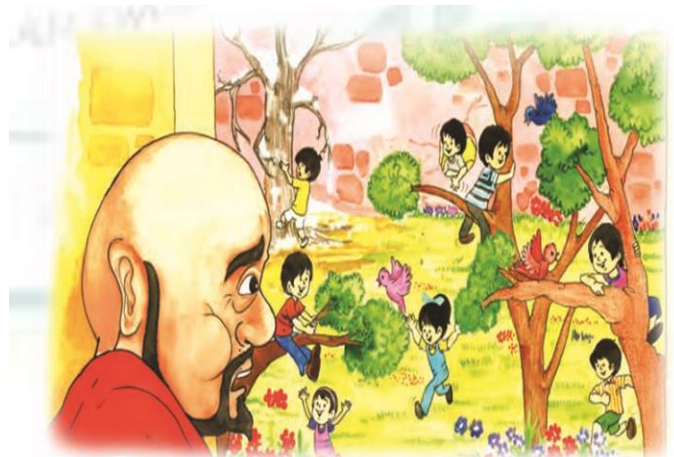
(ii) What did he realize on seeing it?

Ans - The Giant saw that through a hole in the wall children had crept in the garden. Because of their arrival flowers blossomed and birds started to sing. It made the spring to come back to the garden. The happiness returned finally to the garden of the Giant.

He realized that it was him who kept the spring away from the garden. He wanted to rectify his mistake, by tearing down the wall and allowing children to play in his garden.

Q 3. The Giant lay dead all covered with white blossoms. What does this sentence indicate about the once selfish Giant ?

Ans - Death is like freedom from all the worldly pains. White flowers are signs of purity. The once selfish giant was changed now. Even the Gods accepted his new found virtue so they called him to heaven with all the respect which is due for a kind hearted soul.



## **BOOK- HONEYDEW**

### **CH – 4 BEPIN CHOUDHURY'S LAPSE OF MEMORY**

#### ❖ **SUMMARY & EXPLANATION OF CHAPTER ( Note - Don't write Summary of chapter in Notebook , start with New words etc.)**

This story by **Satyajit Ray** is quite story because of the element of suspense that is introduced at the end. Bepin Choudhury is very cleverly tricked by Chunilal for not receiving the much needed help from him.

Chunilal was passing through some financial straits; he went to Bepin Choudhury with a request to get him a job. However, Bepin could not help him much because of his preoccupation. Chunilal was hurt by his friend's indifference.

Chunilal made a plan to teach Bepin a lesson. He created such a situation for Bepin that he began feeling he was suffering from amnesia. First, a man named Parimal Ghose met him at a bookshop and started talking to him as if he were an old acquaintance. But Bepin had never met him ever. He talked to him about his week-long Ranchi trip in 1958. Bepin was at loss as he was not able remember any incident of the Ranchi trip. Parimal Ghose was shocked at Bepin's forgetfulness. He even told him he could confirm it from Mr. Dinesh Mukerji who was also with them during the trip.

This meeting with Parimal Ghose really left Bepin very anxious; he began feeling he had something wrong with his brain. He was unable to focus on his work as he tried a lot to recall any event from the Ranchi trip but in vain. He called Mr. Dinesh Mukerji to confirm; to his utter shock, he also validated about the trip.

When Bepin was going through this tension, Chunilal also called upon him to know whether he had found any job for him. Bepin did not want to see him and asked his servant to send him. But later on he rushed to meet him to enquire of him if he knew anything about his Ranchi trip. Chunilal also confirmed that he himself had got his booking for the trip done.

Now, Bepin decided to consult a doctor. The doctor, Chanda told Bepin he was not qualified to treat him for his forgetfulness; he advised him to visit Ranchi again and go to Hudroo falls and other places, which might bring the memory of his 1958 trip back to his mind. Bepin went to Ranchi and visited all the places, but could not remember anything about the trip. At Hudroo Falls he fell unconscious and two Gujrati gentlemen helped him.

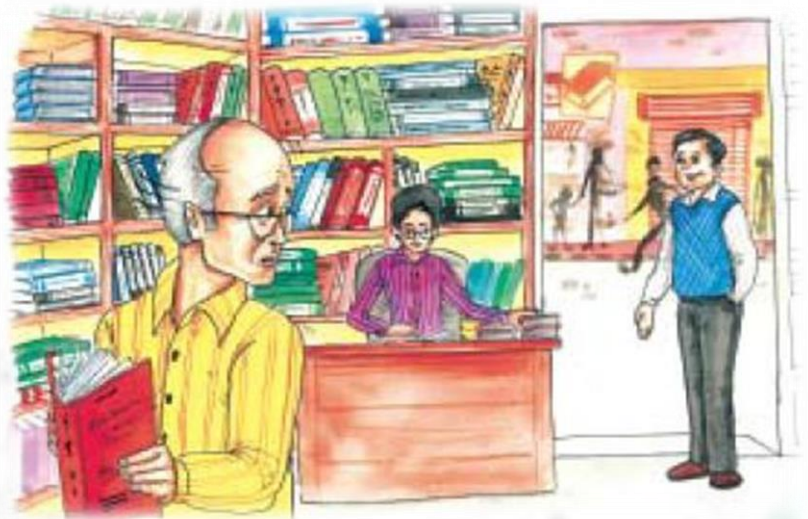
Next morning Bepin returned to Calcutta. Fearing that he would soon lose his memory completely, he called Dr. Chanda to see him. As he lay in bed after the shower waiting for the doctor, his servant gave him a letter. The letter was from Chunilal in which he had confessed that he was the mastermind behind the Ranchi trip incident; and he had done it to take revenge for not helping him in his trouble.

Now the truth was revealed and Bepin felt relieved. As the doctor came, he lied to him that as he reached Ranchi, he remembered everything. The doctor expressed surprise at the strangeness of the case and said he would write it in the medical journal.



❖ **NEW WORDS**

1. Lapse
2. Thrillers
3. Quarters
4. Bookshelves
5. Sight-seeing
6. Regretted
7. Inevitable
8. Insanity
9. Ridiculous
10. Embarrassment
11. Heartbeat
12. Amazement



❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Stepped out - come forward
2. Symptoms - signs
3. Desperately - hopelessly
4. Asylum - shelter
5. Clamped - bounds with clamps
6. Affluence - abundance
7. Retribution - as a punishment for
8. Thriller - Exciting stories
9. Argument - Reasoning
10. Deliberate - well considered
11. Idle-chat - unnecessary conversation
12. Meek - quiet
13. Bracing - stimulating

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION**

Q 1. Why did the man stare at Bepin Babu in Disbelief ?

**Ans** - The man reminded Bepin Babu about his trip to Ranchi but he refused about it. this made the man stare at him.

Q 2. Where did Bepin Babu say he went in October '58 ?

**Ans** - Bepin Babu told that he had gone to Kanpur In October 58.he stayed with his friend there.

Q 3. Mention any three things that Parimal Ghose know about Bepin Babu ?

**Ans** - Parimal Ghose knew that- (i) He did not like hotel food. (ii) his wife died ten years ago. (iii) his brother had died insane.

Q 4. Why did Bepin Babu worry about what Parimal had said ?

**Ans** - Bepin Babu was worried about Parimal Ghose who knew great deal of him. He seemed to know even intimate details, Like his wife's death and his brother's insanity.

Q 5. How did he decide who was right-his memory or Parimal Ghose ?

**Ans-** For this Bepin Babu decided to phone Dinesh Mukerji.

Q 6 .Why did Bepin Babu hesitate to visit Mr. Mukerji ? Why did he finally decided to phone him?

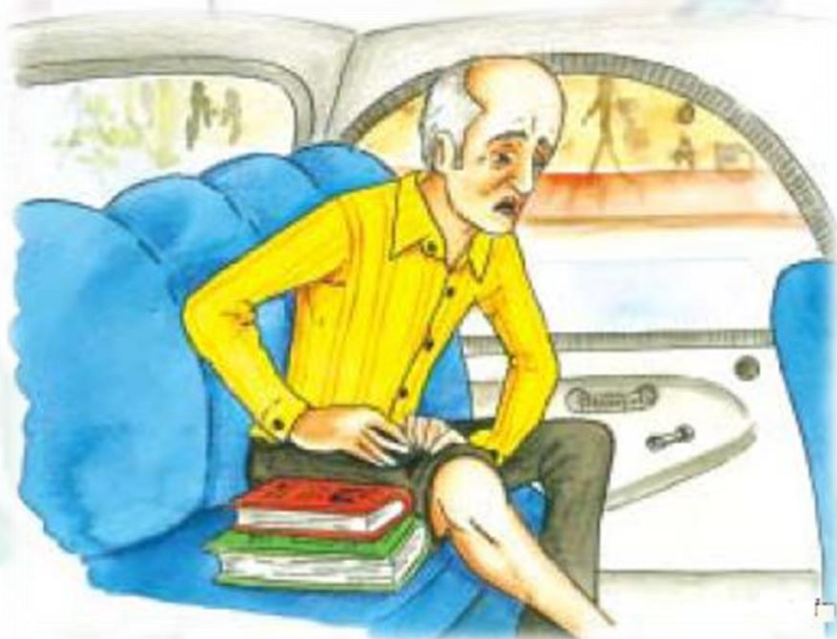
**Ans-** Bepin Babu hesitate to visit Mr. Mukerji because he wanted to avoid embarrassment. Moreover he thought that Parimal Ghose might not think that he had lost his wits . This is why he decided to phone him.

Q 7. What did Mr. Mukerji say ? Did it comfort Bepin Babu or add to his worries ?

**Ans-** Mr. Mukerji, after checking his diary ,said that he visited Ranchi in October'58. he also added that he was also there .It added to Bepin Babu's worries.

Q 8 .Who was Chunni Lal what did want from Bepin Babu ?

**Ans -** Chunni Lal was old friend of Bepin Babu. He wanted Bepin Babu to help to find a job.





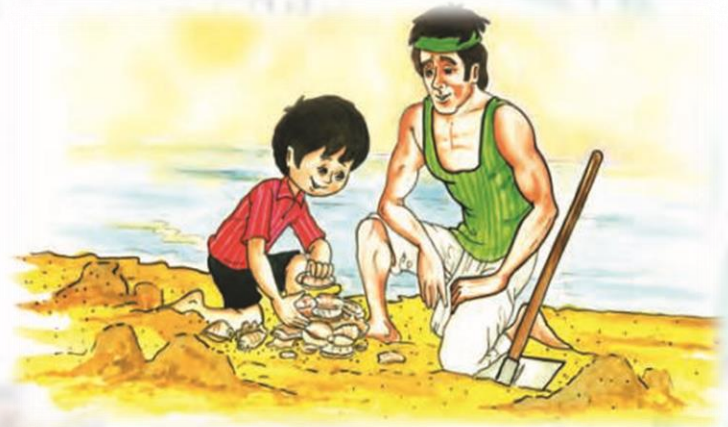
## **THE LAST BARGAIN (POEM)**

### ❖ SUMMARY ( **Note - Write Poem summary in your Notebook** )

There was a daily wagger he wanted to be hired then a king come near the daily wagger with his chariot and said that he would hire him with his power but his power counted for naught so he disliked his agreement. At mid-day an old man came with gold coins and said that he would hire with money but this agreement also denied. In the evening a fair lady came out from garden and said that he would hire him with a smile but smile of lady couldn't attract the daily wagger so this was also refused by the daily wagger. At last a child playing with shells and said that he would hire him with nothing and he was won over the child's behaviour and innocence so he accept the agreement .

### ❖ NEW WORDS

1. Sword
2. Stone – paved
3. Nought
4. Crooked
5. Pondered
6. Glistened
7. Waywardly
8. Bargain



### ❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Chariot - an open vehicle pulled by horses.
2. Hedge - a row of bushes or trees planted close together at the edge of a garden.
3. Hence forward - from now
4. Bargain - it is an agreement in which both promise to do something for each other.
5. Wandered - not straight
6. Nought – the digit 0
7. Waywardly - doing only what you want

### ❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

**Ans.** - The speaker is the poet “RABINDRA NATH TAGORE”.

Q 2. “The king sword in the hand” suggests?

- i) wealth      ii) Power      iii) More power than wealth.

**Ans** - ii) Power

Q 3. The old man offered the speaker a lot of money. Why did he turn down the offer?

**Ans** - The speaker turned down the offer because he does not like his offer.

Q 4. Why does he accept the agreement of child?

**Ans** - He accept the agreement of child because no power, money and beautiful thing in this world can win us. So he accepts the agreement of child.

## **BOOK – IT SO HAPPENED**

### **CH- 4 THE TREASURE WITHIN**

**SUMMARY (Note – Don't write summary in your notebook, Start your work with New words, Word meanings etc)**

Hafeez's contractor was nostalgic when asked about his schooling and education. He had an unhappy schooling. He had experienced the worst nightmares about math's examination which disappeared with time.

He revealed that he lost interest in studies when he reached the third standard. He cheated in exams and his interest was only in games. The first life-changing moment came to his life when his principal called him up. He reprimanded him for being a careless boy. Whose only support was his mother? Before that he was a good sportsman, champion and the cricket captain. But after that he no longer came out to fields.

Hafeez recalled his school memories. In his reminiscence, he was canned by his teacher. He enjoyed funny pranks, playing games, watching movies. He was the leader of his gang he was indulged in gang fights and strategy plannings.

His text books were in much demand for sale as he rarely opens his books until exams. On asking about his advent in the field of architecture. He wanted to join the Army, got the joining letter but to his distress, his aunt tore it off.

He was not allowed to join the police force. So he took he was given the option to choose between French and German. Although he learned French for seven years yet knew nothing of it so he opted for German in college.

But after the death of his German teacher, he could either revert back to French or change the college. As he decided to learn French from his cousin who was married to an architect.

So he visited his cousin in the architect's office to learn the language. The interviewer enquired if he changed his mind there. Then he answered that it happened by chance to him.

He told her that in the architect's office, he saw somebody drawing a window detail which was very advanced drawing. He observed that his drawing was faulty and suggested that it would not open.

He then was asked to design a house. After seeing his designs his cousin's husband asked him to join architecture. To recommend him, he went to meet his principal. On condition to qualify the entrance, he was given a chance. And when he got at in the entrance exam, he was given admission in architecture. He stood first class first through his degree.

He gave the credit of being successful in field of architecture to his schooling days. He recalled his competition with his friend Behram Divecha. They compete in designing forts, gums and ammunitions.

He also spoke about an incident when he was in class II or III, where his teacher. Mrs. Gupta assessed his drawings and sketches. She advised him to take architecture. Later he visited her and told her everything.

Mr. Bela Raja interrogated about his issues with studies and curriculum. He replied that he was good at science and geography. But it came to languages and maths; he could not find any relevance.

He added that living in a boarding school was difficult. In response to her question about a contention that giftedness and learning disabilities go hand in hand, he said that position holders of his class were doing ordinary jobs. He further added that schooling gave him an opportunity to do things independently. He talked about his interest in other things than in class. He incited an example that in rainy days he would think of flowing water, dam, flow and hold of water in dams.

He arranged a button from cutting of chalk as discipline and information in his school were viewed seriously. At the end, she inquired about his clientele. He told that he observes at the client's face, his clothes, and other habits. He sketches spontaneously on a paper keeping in mind the liking of his customer.

He added that it is like mathematics because he could not on putting design, construction, psychology and sociology, sketching altogether. Thus his weak subject became his instrument of success.

#### ❖ NEW WORDS

1. Mechanical
2. Nightmares
3. Memories
4. Incurred
5. Threatened
6. Distraction
7. Architecture
8. Influence
9. Disabilities
10. Arithmetic

#### ❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Nightmare - an unpleasant & frightening dream
2. Pranks - naughty jokes, mischiefs
3. Bring up - to support life, nurture
4. Offbeat - unusual or unconventional
5. Rise to the occasion - to take advantage of the opportunity
6. Defied - Broke
7. Giftedness - having special abilities
8. Curriculum - school subjects or prescribed course
9. Cakewalk - smooth ride
10. Offbeat - unusual or unconventional
11. Distraction - something unusual or pleasurable
12. Psyche - mind or mentally

#### ❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

Q 1. . What did Hafeez Contractor have nightmares about?

**Ans -** Hafeez Contractor had Nightmares about appearing Maths test where he didn't know anything.

Q 2. What did the Principal say to him, which influenced him deeply?

**Ans -** That he should act as a responsible grown up person and take his studies seriously.

Q 3. “.....that year I did not step out onto the field”. What was he busy doing that year?

**Ans -** He would go for prayers, would eat and study. He read all the books, starting right from the 5th class.

Q 4. (i) What ‘distraction’ did Hafeez create one day? (ii) Would you have liked to participate in the distraction had you been with him?

**Ans -** One day, Hafeez did not want to study. So, he created a ‘distraction’ by playing ‘Chor-Police’ for an hour.

No, I would not like to participate in any kind of distraction.

Q 5. Hafeez wanted to join the police force. Why couldn’t he?

**Ans -** Because his mother didn’t like so. She wanted him to do his graduation.

Q 6. In the architect’s office, Hafeez Contractor was advised to drop everything and join architecture. Why?

**Ans -** Hafeez Contractor had a natural talent of drawing sketches. The architect asked him to design a house. He did so immediately which impressed the architect. Then he asked Hafeez to drop everything and join architecture.

Q 7. (i) What was Mrs. Gupta’s advice to Hafeez Contractor?

**Ans -** Mrs. Gupta was Hafeez Contractor’s teacher in 3rd Standard. Her advice was to become an architect on growing up.

(ii) What made her advise him so?

**Ans -** Mrs. Gupta saw that Hafeez Contractor’s sketches were very good which is a quality possessed by an architect.

Q 8. How did he help his fellow students who had lost a button?

**Ans.-** Hafeez Contractor would cut a chalk piece in the shape of a button and fixed it in the shirt. It looked like a real button.

Q 9. Which rules did he break as a school boy?

**Ans -** Hafeez Contractor used to copy in every test, it was against the rule of the school.

Q 10. What is Hafeez Contractor’s definition of Mathematics?

**Ans -** Putting design, construction, psychology & sociology together and making a sketch from all these is Mathematics.



## **BOOK – HONEYDEW**

### **CH – 5 THE SUMMIT WITHIN**

#### **❖ SUMMARY & EXPLANATION OF CHAPTER ( Note - Don't write Summary of chapter in Notebook , start with New words etc.)**

The Summit Within' is a story of experiences of Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia, a member of the first successful Indian expedition to Mount Everest. Ahluwalia was full of humility when he stood on the summit of Everest. He thanked God for his physical success. It was the highest of the goals for him.

While getting down from the Summit he asked himself why he climbed Everest and what made him to do so. The people climb mountains because they present great difficulties. Man takes delight in overcoming obstacles. A climb to a summit means the demonstration of climber's endurance, Persistence and will power.

Since childhood, the narrator has been attracted by mountains. For him mountains are nature at its best. They have a challenging beauty and majesty. They are a means of communion with God. Everest is the highest and the mightiest and has defied many previous attempts.

On climbing its summit, one has the sense of victory and of happiness. Its view brings a spiritual change in his mind. It poses a challenge before him which was difficult to resist. One feels connected with the supernatural element on reaching the Summit. One becomes conscious of his own smallness in this large Universe.

It provides physical, emotional and spiritual fulfilment. Climbing a mountain is a highly risky job and needs others' help also. The fellow climbers prove to be a source of inspiration.

They remember their Gods to feel confident. It is far more difficult to climb the summit within oneself than to climb the summit of a mountain. One can get a fuller knowledge of oneself merely by climbing one's personal and internal mountain peak.

It is fearful and unscalable like the climb to the summit of a mountain. Both the climbs teach one much about the world and about oneself. The internal summits are much Higher than Everest. The climber gets the inspiration to face life's ordeals with determination.

#### **❖ NEW WORDS**

1. Summit
2. Humility
3. Formidable
4. Obstacles
5. Exhilarating
6. Mightiest
7. Aloofness
8. Eternal
9. Worthwhile
10. Unscalable
11. Venture
12. Everester



❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Summit - the highest point
2. Panorama - view of a wide area
3. Jubilant - very happy because of success
4. Fade - disappear gradually
5. Brutal - very cruel, without mercy
6. Tinge - Trace / shade
7. Exhilarating – very exciting
8. Communion – feeling of close relationship
9. Defied – Frustrated
10. Mystical – spiritual
11. Ascent – climb
12. Ordeals - painful experiences

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. What are the three qualities that played a major role in the author's climb?

**Ans-** The three qualities that played a major role in his climb are- endurance, persistence and will power.

Q 2. Why is adventure, which is risky, also pleasurable?

**Ans -** An adventure presents great obstacles to the man. It provides physical, emotional and spiritual experience. It is always risky. It results in victory and a sense of fulfilment.

Q 3. One does not do it (climb a high peak) for fame alone. What does one do it for, really?

**Ans -** One does not climb a high peak for fame alone. On the other hand, the sense of fulfilment and eternal love for adventure in man urge a climber to do it. Reaching a peak means witnessing the communion with the God.

Q 4. What were the "symbols of reverence" left by members of the team on Everest?

**Ans -** The members of the team left the following 'symbols of reverence' on the Everest to show their belief towards God Almighty. The author left a picture of Guru Nanak. Rawat left a picture of Goddess Durga. Phu Dorji left a relic of the Buddha. Edmund Hillary had buried a cross under a heap of rocks and stones in the snow.

Q 5. What, according to the writer, did his experience as an Everester teach him?

**Ans-** The act of climbing the Everest taught the author to face life's ordeals resolutely and to conquer another summit that is within the mind. It is fearful and unscalable. One must climb it to seek fuller knowledge of oneself.

Q 6. What was it about Mount Everest that the author found irresistible?

**Ans-** Author was always fond of mountain climbing. Mount Everest is the highest, the mightiest and

has defied many previous attempts. It takes the last ounce of one's energy. It is a brutal struggle with rock and ice. The passage up and down is difficult. Its climb gives one the sense of victory. Therefore, the author found it irresistible on account of its challenge and difficulties.

### **BOOK – HONEYDEW**

### **CH – 5 THE SCHOOL BOY (Poem)**

#### **SUMMARY ( Note - Write Poem summary in your Notebook)**

In this poem, a school boy speaks. He is an unhappy child. The boy likes the morning. He is pleased to see the trees and the birds. The pleasure of childhood is in being free and happy like a bird. But a child is put in the school just as a bird put in the cage. The parents should understand their fault. Depriving the child of joy and freedom means a world without the spring. The world is a sorrowful place without happy childhood. In the absence of a happy child, we shall have a winter of sorrow.

#### **❖ NEW WORDS**

1. Morn
2. Huntsman
3. Skylark
4. Cruel
5. Drooping
6. Dismay
7. Dreary
8. Anxious
9. Nip'd
10. Blossoms



#### **❖ WORD MEANINGS**

1. I love to rise - I am happy to get up
2. Drooping - To hang down as from exhaustion
3. Shower - Volley/ shouting of a words rapid is succession
4. Blown away - Taken away by the wind
5. Plants strip'd of joy - if joy is taken away from plants

#### **❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Who is the speaker of the poem?

**Ans** - A school going boy is the speaker in the poem.

Q 2. What is the cause of child's fear?

**Ans** - The school and the teachers are the cause of a child's fear.

Q 3. What is the poem written about?

**Ans** - It is written about the school going small children.

Q 4. Who is the poet of the poem?

**Ans**- William Blake is the poet of the poem

## **BOOK – IT SO HAPPENED**

### **CH -5 PRINCESS SEPTEMBER**

#### ❖ **SUMMARY & EXPLANATION OF CHAPTER ( Note - Don't write Summary of chapter in Notebook , start with New words etc.)**

The story is set in Thailand. There live a king and his queen with many daughters. To make it easy to remember the names of his daughter, he kept their names on months. His youngest daughter was named 'September'.

The king gave away gifts on his birthday. Once he gave green parrots in a golden cage to all his daughters. The princesses were fond of the parrots and taught them to talk. 'God save the king' and 'Pretty Polly'.

One day Princess September found her parrot lying dead in the cage. It was heart-rending to her. She kept on crying at the loss. Her maids of honor tried to comfort her but failed in their effort.

So they went to the queen who did not pay heed to her distress. The maid of honor was to go to a party left the princess crying in bed with taking supper. Then they entered a little bird and hopped into her room.

It started singing a beautiful song about the lake in the king's garden, willow trees; goldfish etc. that made September forget all her sadness and hunger. The little bird offered herself in place of her pet parrot. Princess September was delighted to own such a melodious singing bird. The next morning, he wished her good morning when the maid of Honour brought her breakfast; it was fed to him by the Princess. His singing impressed the audiences and the princess feels elated.

She then took him to tour to her sisters and parents'. Everyone was delighted by his performance. Queen did not like the parrots saying repeated lines. Whereas the king admired the parrot saying 'God save the king'. Yet condemned 'Pretty Polly'. That discouraged the princesses and their parrot. September enjoyed the song of the bird.

That went on for a few days unless the other sister poisoned the mind. They said that she had to bear the death of her pet and they would arrange a parrot for her.

But September replied that she did not need parrot anymore as she had a better bird. They asked the whereabouts of the bird. To which she replied that the bird flew off to meet his father-in-law.

The princesses tried to scare her that he might not come back because he was not caged. Their persistent nagging made her uncomfortable.

Insecure Princess September felt that something might happen to him. She was worried that hawks or someone might have trapped his. All she wanted was his safety.

Then appeared the bird and started chirping in her ears. She grew angry. The bird told her that he would not have replied as his father – in – law was giving a party.

He wanted him to attend the party. But he knew that she would be worried so he returned. September was not willing to take any chance further, she decided to cage him she put him in the cage.

The bird was shocked at the sudden reaction of her. The reason she gave was that the queen's cat might harm her. The bird agreed to it but for once only. He wanted to sing after supper but could not continue as he did not feel like.

The next morning he wanted to be free. His desperation grew, he beat against the door and shout but all his efforts went in vain. Rather eight princesses were delighted to see him in pain.

On the request to set him free, September replied that she knew what's better of him. She wanted him to sing for her and offered him a piece of sugar. He could not sing inside the cage. He wanted to see the trees, the lake and willow trees all by himself. He was not willing to see through the cage. He gave up eating and singing, then anxious princess turned to her sisters for their opinion.

They called him obstinate and wanted her to conform to her stand. September agreed to their suggestion and felt the same way. She assumed that he might be accustomed to bars of the cage.

The next morning she wished the bird but got no answer. She was shocked to see that the bird was lying unmoved in the cage. She took him out of the cage and started crying. When her tears fell on him, he looked up.

He pleaded that he could not sing inside the cage and if he could not sing, he would die. She freed him then and there. He promised her that he would return to her. She sobbed and was feeling lonely. Her sisters mocked at her. But he returned to her and sang beautiful songs for her.

She kept her windows open to let him go or come whenever he felt like. She grew beautiful and got married to the king of Cambodia and was carried on a white elephant. Her sisters were married to the councilor only as they were not as beautiful.



## NEW WORDS

1. Oriental
2. Peculiar
3. Willow tree
4. Supper
5. Saucer
6. Councillors
7. Dreadful
8. Charming
- Shoulder
- Prowling
11. Sob
12. Gracious



## ❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Peculiar - strange
2. Siam - now Thailand
3. Handy - immediately available
4. Oriental - of the east
5. Burst into tears - wept bitterly
6. Supper - late evening meal
7. Glided - (here) swam( swim)

## ❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1. How many daughters did the royal couple have?

**Ans** - The royal couple had nine daughters.

Q 2. Why were they named after the months of the year?

**Ans** - They were named after the months of the year. Thus the queen found it easy to remember their names.

Q 3. The king had a peculiar habit. What was it? Why is it called peculiar?

**Ans** - The king had a peculiar habit. Instead of receiving gifts on his birthday he gave them. Kings usually receive gifts on their birthdays. So this way it was called peculiar.

Q 4. (i). What was Princess September's reaction to the loss of her parrot?

**Ans** - Princess September wept and wept. She could not be comforted. She was put to sleep without supper.

(ii). What was her mother's reaction to it?

**Ans** - Her mother said that her weeping was simply nonsense. She asked the Maids of Honour to put her to sleep without supper.

(iii). What do the reactions indicate about the nature and temperament of each ?

**Ans** - The princess is innocent. She gets very sad at the death of the parrot. But the Queen is mature. She doesn't give much importance to the parrot's death. She calls it nonsense.

Q 5. What pulled the princess out of her gloom?

**Ans** - The coming of the little bird to her room at night comforted her. She wiped her tears and sat up. She heard the little bird sing sweetly. She came out of her gloom.

Q 6. The new bird was full of new songs but the old parrots always repeated themselves. What did they say?

**Ans** - They always said , "God save the King" and "Pretty Polly".



## **WRITING SKILL**

### **LETTER WRITING**

#### Letter Writing

A letter is a written message that can be handwritten or printed on paper. It is usually sent to the recipient via mail or post in an envelope, although this is not a requirement as such. Any such message that is transferred via post is a letter, a written conversation between two parties.

#### Types of Letters

There are two types of letter, namely Formal Letters, and Informal Letters.

- **Formal Letter:** These letters follow a certain pattern and formality. They are strictly kept professional in nature, and directly address the issues concerned. Any type of business letter or letter to authorities falls within this given category.
- **Informal Letter:** These are personal letters. They need not follow any set pattern or adhere to any formalities. They contain personal information or are a written conversation. Informal letters are generally written to friends, acquaintances, relatives etc.

#### ➤ **Tips for writing Letter**

1. Letter should be simple and focused, making the purpose of letter is clear.
2. Justify the letter at the left side only.
3. Give single space to the letter and leave a space between each paragraph.
4. Use a plain font like Arial, Times New Roman, Courier New, or Verdana. The font size should be 10 or 12 points.
5. Leave a blank line after the salutation and before the closing.
6. Business letters should always be printed on white bond paper rather than on coloured paper or personal stationary.

## FORMAL LETTER

### FORMAL LETTER

ADDRESS OF THE SENDER

DATE

NAME OF THE ADDRESSEE

ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESSEE

SALUTATION

SUBJECT

BODY OF THE TEXT

CLOSING

NAME OF THE SENDER

**Write a letter to area MLA to draw the attention for the student safety from traffic chaos in your locality.**

12, Shyam Heights,  
Chandkheda  
Ahmedabad - 345267  
Date - 10th June 2020

The Area MLA,  
Chandkheda  
Ahmedabad - 345267  
Subject-Traffic chaos

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to have you like our area MLA that you are running a campaign on traffic chaos. I am the resident of Chandkheda and there are few concerns I would like to highlight. I would like you to bring attention to the circle of Chandkheda. Dozens of student pass this street during a day. There is no traffic inspector on the circle during day time. God forbid any tragedy can happen to these kids.

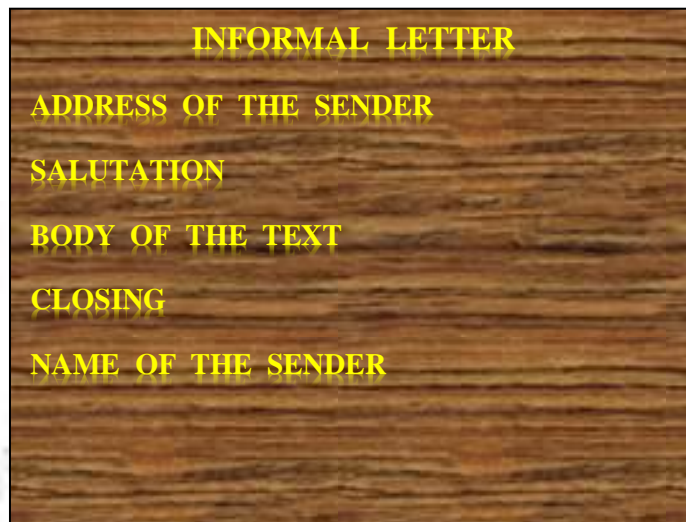
We will be highly obliged if you consider our issue and do the needful to save our society children.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sign)

Full Name

## INFORMAL LETTER



**You are Shivam. Write an Invitation letter to a friend for inviting him to a birthday party.**

Lake view apartment  
Lajpat Nagar,  
New Delhi-110076

Dear Vinay,

Its been a long time, how are you, my dear friend. Hope you are fine, I have received all your letters and thanks a ton for sending them. I love them all. I would like to share that my father is organizing a birthday bash. I am pleased to invite you to my birthday party on the 25th of July 2020. No party is complete without you.

You need to book your tickets in advance and do come early. Bring your brother Arjun along with you. It will be great fun. Hope Uncle Aunt is doing well, my regards to them. See you soon.

Your Best Friend,

Shivam



## WRITING SKILL

### STORY WRITING

Story writing is an art. It is the oldest form of written composition. It is a work of imagination that is written in easily understandable grammatical structure.

#### **Key Elements for Story -**

1. A short story has few characters.
2. Setting Time frame and place constitute setting of short stories.
3. The central idea should be clear and interesting.
4. There should be characters, emotions, beliefs or thoughts. It gives life to short stories.

#### STORY – 1

Given below is an outline of the story given in the form of phrases. Fill in the blanks to create the complete story.

Son falls into bad company..... disobeys his parents ..... loses interest in studies  
..... father decides to bring the son back to the right path ..... gives him a few apples  
..... places a rotten apple among the good ones ..... after a few days the good apples also  
become rotten ..... son understands that one rotten apple spoils all the apples ..... tries to  
mend his ways ..... gets transformed..... moral.

#### **A Rotten Apple Spoils the Whole Barrel**

Once there was a man whose son fell into bad company. Under the influence of his friends he got into some bad habits. He started disobeying his parents. He would waste his time watching TV with the result that his grades in school, came down and he even flunked in one or two subjects. His father grew worried and decided to teach his son, a lesson.

He gave a few apples to his son. He then quietly placed a rotten apple among the good ones. After a few days when the son was about to take out an apple from the basket, he found that all the apples were rotten. He asked his father the reason for this. His father pointed out that he had deliberately placed one rotten apple in the basket. His son was surprised to see that one rotten apple had spoilt the entire lot. He now understood the reason for his downfall. He thanked his father for making him realise his mistake in his choice of friends. He immediately left their company and . was transformed into a new individual.

**Moral - *person is known by the company he keeps.***

#### STORY – 2

**Given below is an outline of the story given in the form of phrases. Fill in the blanks to create the complete story.**

Elephant in a village ..... went for a bath to the river every day ..... passed a tailor's shop ..... tailor gave him something to eat ..... one day tailor has a fight with a customer ..... pricks elephant's trunk with a needle instead of giving him food ..... elephant fills water in his trunk ..... spoils tailor's stitched clothes ..... tailor sorry ..... moral.

### **The Elephant and the Tailor**

There lived an elephant in a village. He went to the river every day to take a bath. On the way to the river he passed a tailor's shop. The tailor grew fond of the elephant as he would see him every day going to the river. The tailor would give him something to eat. The two became good friends. One day the tailor had a quarrel with a customer. So he was not in a good mood. The elephant didn't know about the quarrel as he approached the tailor's shop. As usual, he put his trunk inside the shop expecting to get something to eat. The tailor instead of giving him something to eat pricked a needle into his trunk. The elephant was shocked at his behaviour and wanted to retaliate, but silently went away thinking he would come back and teach him a lesson. The elephant reached the river and took his bath. After that he filled muddy water in his trunk. On his way back he stopped at the tailor's shop. He saw some new clothes kept there, all ready to be delivered to customers. He threw the muddy water on the new clothes in the shop. All the clothes were destroyed. The tailor had to bear heavy losses. The tailor promised himself never to punish anyone who was not at fault.

**Moral - *As you sow, so shall you reap.***