

"The Ashes That made Trees Bloom"

- Troublesome → परेशानी
 solace → सांत्वना देना
 unexpected → अनपेक्षित
 Daimios → जापान में उन्नीसवीं शती के समृद्ध जमींदार
 dame → महिला/बैजग
 cushion → तकिया लगाना
 snug → सुखद
 tidbits → छोटी-मोटी बातें
 chopsticks → चीनी बाँटा
 Cumb → जूगा
 protectors → रक्षकों
 Hoe → फावडा
 Heron → बगुला
 Harming → चोट/क्षति पहुँचाना
 jaws → पंखे
 spot → निशान
 Whining → रिरियाना
 Buried → दबा हुआ
 pile → ढेर, gleamed → चमकने लगा
 plentifully → भरपूर, smothered → मर दिना
 Wicked → फुट्ट, sensitive → मातुइता
 coaxed → फुसलाना, treasure → खजाना
 Dainties → मिठाइयाँ, dragged → बसीरा

covetous → लालची, लोभी
crone → बूढ़ स्त्री
Furious → उग्र / क्रोधित
chopping → काटना
heap → ढेर
carcass → शव
pine tree → चीठ का पेड़ / खजूर का पेड़
tombs → कुब्र
grave → मजार / जंजीर
mortar → चूना
pastry → पेस्ट्री / आटा-पानी का मिश्रण
Bean → बीन्
sauce → चटनी परोसने का पात्र
chisel → बनाना / गढ़ना
scraped → गुथना
Hollow → खोखला
pounding → बुझी बनाना
granny → नानी / दादी
Dough → लोई
grind → पीसना
Mag → डायन / राक्षसी / चुड़ैल
tub → नांद
sting → डंक मारना
Fowl → बर्डमानी
worms → कीड़े
miserable → बूढ़ / दुखी / दुस्त
spinning → सूत काटना, blaze →

सिंघना

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pinch → चुटकी
cherry → चेरी
wayside → सड़क के किनारे
daimios → डेमियोस
pass by → गजर जाना
impertinence → गालती
lordship → प्रभुता / स्वामित्व
prostrate → पराजित
procession → शोभायात्रा / जुलूस
competent → सक्षम / योग्य
kneeled → झुटनों
scattered → छिड़क दी
robes → वस्त्र / पोशाक / परिधान
castle → महल
gleefully → प्रसन्नता पूर्वक
spoil → खराब करना
dignity → गरिमा
tumble → गिरना
ditch → गड्ढे
dwell → बसना

comprehension check.

(1) Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Ans - The neighbours heard about the good luck brought to the couple by the dog. so, they got jealous. they coaxed the dog into their garden. in hope that he would find a buried treasure for them. the dog scratched the ground under a pine tree. so they started digging the ground but in vain. there they found nothing but a dead kitten. so they became furious at the dog. so, they killed the dog.

(2) mark the right item: -

(i) The old farmer and his wife loved the dog: -

Ans - (b) as if it was their own baby.

(ii) When the old couple became rich, they:

Ans - (c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

(iii) They greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make -

Ans (c) a pile of gold.

Teacher's Signature

Answer the following questions:-

(1) The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs.

Ans -> The old farmer was a kind person. Although having no children but he has dog named MUKO. Like his baby. he gave him good food to eat like his child.

The evidence of his kindness is that dog is also like him and it goes to field with his owner.

(2) What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?

Ans -> The dog comes to old farmer and try to take the farmer to place where, there is a treasure of gold. then he starts scratching this place. the farmer thinks that it is a matter of bit of fish but when he struck his hoe in the earth, he finds this hidden gold.

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(3) (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?

Ans → The spirit of the dog appeared to the farmer in a dream and asked him to cut down the pine tree over his grave and to make a mortar for rice pastry and a mill for bean sauce from it.

(ii) How did it help him next?

Ans → The spirit of the dog spoke to the farmer and told him how the wicked neighbours had burnt the mill made from the pine tree. He asked him to take the ashes of the mill, sprinkle them on the withered tree and they would bloom again.

~~(iii)~~

(4) Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Ans → The farmer had the magical ashes. When he sprinkled on the withered cherry tree, it bloomed. So, the daimio became very happy.

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and rewarded the farmer but his neighbour didn't have magic in the ashes whatever he had. in order to get reward he sprinkled the ashes on withered cherry tree but the ashes went into the eyes and nose of the daimio and his wife and resulted in sneezing and therefore, the daimio got angry and punished the neighbour for his act.

* fill in the blanks with the words given in the box: [how, what, when, where, which]

- (i) my friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know — to do and — to look for it.
- (ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide — one to buy.
- (iii) you don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman — to get there.
- (iv) you should decide soon — to start building your house.
- (v) do you know — to ride
- (vi) "you should know — to talk and — to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

- Ans- (i) What, where
(ii) which
(iii) how
(iv) when
(v) How
(vi) How, when

LESSON-05

Quality

→ John Galsworthy

Extreme youth → बचपन

distinction → अलग पहचान, विशिष्टता

mysterious → रहस्यमयी

stretching → बढ़ाते हुए

Awfully → भयावह

essence → सार, सारांश

stitch → गंडा लगाना / सीना

Guttural → गंठ संबंधि

Narrow → संकीर्ण

Apron → तहबंद

sleeves → आर-तीन, आपरण

Blinking → पलक झपकाना

Whence → जहाँ से

inhaling → नाक से श्वास लेते हुए

postion → हिस्सा, भाग

incense → सुगंध

Trade → व्यवसाय

conveniently → आसानी से

creaked → चरमराना

grave → गंभीर/गंभीर

mindedly → दिमागी रूप से

penetrating → भेदनेवाला

contempt → घृणा, नफरत

Bitterly → कुटुंब के साथ

circumstances → परिस्थितियों

ill-omened →

indicate → सूचित करना

pinched → नोचा हुआ

splendidly → शानदार

starved → भूख से मरना

starvation → भूख से

flowery → अलंकृत/फूलदार

penny → पैसे

withdraw → वापस लेना

self-respect → आत्मसम्मान

advertisement → विज्ञापन

bitter struggle → कठिन मेहनत

peeped → छुरछुर देखा

downstairs → नीचे की ओर

Answers the following questions:-
(1) What was the Author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a bootmaker?

Ans → According to the Author, Mr Gessler was the best bootmaker in the city. He was the person who had skill, pride and respect for his trade.

(2) Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently (अधिकांश) ?

Ans → The shoes made by Mr Gessler used to last terribly longer than the usual, therefore, the author visited the shop so infrequently.

(3) What was the effect on Mr. Gessler of the author's remark about a certain pair of boots?

Ans → When the author remarked about the creaking of a certain pair of boots, he got surprised and asked him to get the pair back to let him check and he said if he could not repair them then he would take off his bill.

(4) What was Mr Gessler's complaint against "big firms"?

Ans - Mr Gessler complained that the big firms doesn't have self-respect. They get the business by advertisement and not by work. Due to them the workers like Mr Gessler were running without job.

(5) Why did the author order so many pairs of boots? Did he really need them?

Ans - The author was shocked and filled with sorrow, by the news of the death of Mr Gessler's elder brother. Therefore, in order to help him financially, he ordered so many pairs of boots. No, he didn't really need them.

1. Working with language
study the following phrases
and their meanings. Use them
appropriately to complete the
sentences that follow:-

look after → take care of
look down on → disapprove or regard
as inferior.

look in → make a short visit

look into → investigate

look out → be careful

look up → improve

look up to → admire

- (i) After a very long spell of heat,
the weather is — at last.
- (ii) We have no right to — people
who do small jobs.
- (iii) Nitin has always — his uncle,
who is a self-made man.
- (iv) The police are — the matter
thoroughly.
- (v) If you want to go out, I will
— the children for you.

(vi) I promise to — on your brother when I visit Lucknow next

(vii) — when you are crossing the main road.

And — (i) look up (ii) look down on
(iii) look up to (iv) look into
(v) look after (vi) look in
(vii) look out

<u>* (3) Initial</u>	<u>medial</u>	<u>final</u>
sheep	fashion	trash
shriek	ashes	marsh
shore	portion	Anxious
shoe	pushing	polish
sure	nation	fish

(4) (i) feature (ii) Archery
(iii) picture (iv) Reaching
(v) nature (vi) matches
(vii) riches (viii) Batch
(ix) church

LESSON-06

EXPERT DETECTIVES

⇒ SHARADA DWIVEDI

curious → उत्सुक / जिज्ञासु

crook → चपेगाश

scarred → भरमी / दाग लगाना

monster → दानव

afford → वहन करना

stashed → छिपाना

doubtful → संदिग्ध / संशय का

starving → भूखों मरना

exactly → बिल्कुल

trunk → सैक / तना

jewels → रत्न

Rubbish → बकवास

interrupted → बाधित की /

scars → निशान

firmly → सख्ती से

unsure → अनिश्चित

Annoyed → नाराज

upset → दुखी

gaunt → दुबली-पतली

appearance → हालत देखकर

starving → भूखों मरना

knocked → फस्तक देना / खटखटाना

obviously → स्पष्ट रूप से

meals → खाना

stout → मोटा
Thrust → हमला/आक्रमण
peek → झांकना
Disappointed → निराश
Tips → सख्खीस
Inquiries → जाँच/पूछना
sort out → सुलझाना
Detective → जासूस
Trap → फँसाना
sighed → चिल्लाया
ordinary → सामान्य
Retorted → उत्तर दिया
Accompanied by →
Blinding → चकाचौंध
Roaring → चिल्लाहट/गर्जन
Burst → विस्फोट/फटना
fury → रोष/ओध
Downpour → मुसलाधार वर्षा
unexpected → बिना सोची समझी
Tummy → पेट
chin → ठुडी
comics → हास्य कहानीयाँ
questioningly → प्रश्न करने हुए
Discover → खोज करना
Tenants → बिरायेदार
mannerless → अफतमीज

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nodded → सिर हिलाया
scared → डरे
visitors → मिलने वाले
spectacles → चश्मा
attention → ध्यान
idiot → बकवास
occurred → अघा
accomplice → साथी / अपराध का साथी
expenses → व्यय / लागत
insist → इन्हें पर
generous → उदार / प्रचुर
briding → रिश्वत
glared → घुरा या देखा
fed up → परेशान / तंग
investigation → जाँच पड़ताल
attitude → दृष्टिकोण
cooperate → सहयोग
escaped → भाग निकले
bothering → परेशान करने का
cops → पुलिस
protested → विरोध किया
nasty → गंदा
stubbornly → हठपूर्वक / डटाई से
merely → केवल / मात्र
impression → प्रभाव / छाप

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(1) Answer the following questions:-
What does Nishad find out about Mr Nath from Ramesh?
Arrange the information as suggested below:-

- What he eats.
- When he eats.
- What he drinks, and when
- How he pays

Ans → Nishad finds out from Ramesh that Mr Nath takes two meals in a day every morning and evening and he drinks two cups of tea, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. He is not particular about what he eats. It's always the same food - two chapattis, some dal and a vegetable. He pays cash and tips well.

(2) Why does Maya think Mr Nath is a crook? Who does she say the Sunday visitor is?

Ans → Maya thought that Mr Nath was a crook because of his strange appearance and the fact that he did not work. He never talked to

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anyone at Shankar House though he had been living there for more than a year. He had scars on his face which according to Maya, must have been the burn scars which he would have got when police had set his house on fire. Moreover, he didn't receive any letters and had only one visitor to visit him.

According to Maya, the Sunday visitor must be his partner in crime and he came every now and then to give part of it to his partner.

(3) Does Nishad agree with Maya about Mr. Nath? How does he feel about him?

Ans → Nishad does not agree with Maya about Mr. Nath. He feels that Mr. Nath is not a crook but he is a poor man and he is in the situation of starvation. Nishad feels that Mr. Nath wants to have friends.

Working with language

(i) The word 'tip' has only three letters but many meanings. Match the word with its meanings below:-

- Ans - (i) finger tips → the ends of one's fingers.
- (ii) the tip of your nose → the pointed end of your nose.
- (iii) Tip the wafer out of the bucket → empty a bucket by tilting it.
- (iv) Have something on the tip of your tongue → be about to say something.
- (v) Tip the boat over → make the boat overturn.
- (vi) tip him a rupee → give a rupee to him, to thank him.
- (vii) The police were tipped off → the end of the bat.
- (viii) The police were tipped off → the police were told, or warned.
- (ix) If you take my tip → if you take his advice.
- (x) The bat tipped the ball → the bat lightly touched the ball.

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(2) The words helper, companion, partner and accomplice have very similar meanings, but each word is typically used in certain phrases. Can you fill in the blanks below with the most commonly used words? A dictionary may help you.

- (i) business → partner
- (ii) my companion on the journey.
- (iii) I am mother's little helper.
- (iv) a faithful companion such as a dog.
- (v) the thief's accomplice.
- (vi) find a good helper.
- (vii) Tennis/golf/bridge partner.
- (viii) His accomplice in his criminal activities.

(3) Now let us look at the uses of the word break. Match the word with its meanings below. Try to find at least three other ways in which to use the word.

- (i) The storm broke → this kind of weather ended.
- (ii) Day break → the beginning of daylight

- (iii) His voice is beginning to break → changing as he grows up.
- (iv) Her voice broke and she cried → could not speak; was too sad to speak.
- (v) The heat wave broke → it began or burst
- (vi) broke the bad news → gently told someone the bad news.
- (vii) break a strike → end it by making the workers submit
- (viii) find your own expression →

comprehension check

(1) What did Nishad give Mr. Nath? Why?

Ans → Nishad gave a scroll of chowkate to him because he was thinking that Mr. Nath is very poor.

(2) What is "strange" about Mr. Nath's Sundays?

Ans → Ramesh says that he delivers the lunch to Mr. Nath on Sunday & a strange tall, stout and fair man comes to see Mr. Nath, he speaks extremely while Mr. Nath speaks very less.

(3) Why did Nishad and Maya get a holiday?

Ans → When the holidays are coming near to end, the monsoon broke and flooded all streets and roads. So it is impossible to move traffic. That was why Nishad and Maya get unexpected holiday.

⇒ POEM ⇒

LESSON-03

chivvy

nearby → नजदीक / समीप

stare → धरना

drag → धरिना

Hankie → रुमाल

pull up → थामना

stand up → टिकना

straight → सीधे

interrupt → बाधा पहुँचाना

funny → मजेदार

take off → उतारना

mind ~~of~~ → मन / विचार

prohibitions → निषेध / मनाही

adult → व्यवस्थित

unreasonable → विना कारण / अकारण

mentioned → वर्णित

manners → आदर / शिष्टाचार

grown-ups → बड़े

speak up → बात बरने-बरने

① Discuss these questions in small groups before you answer them.

(i) When is a grown-up likely to say this?

Don't talk with your mouth full.

Ans → The elder say this when we are talking with eating food in our mouth.

(ii) When are you likely to be told this?
say thank you?

Ans → When someone gives us something then we are asked to say 'thank you' to him.

② The last two lines of the poem are not prohibitions or instructions. What is the adult now asking the child to do? Do you think the poet is suggesting that this is unreasonable? Why?

Ans → In the last two lines, the adults are asking the child to think himself and to be independent in taking decisions in some matters. The adults are asking to be firm and determined which is unreasonable.

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because they themselves don't allow
the child to take any decision.
they always tell him what to do
or what not to do. so, their
asking the child to make up
his own mind is purely unreason-
able.