

VRINDAVAN



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Moral *Science*

Teacher's Manual

Class VI – VIII

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Class – VI

Lesson 1: A Greedy King

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (b) Italy (ii) (a) gold
(iii) (b) gold (iv) (c) Fortuna
(v) (d) golden girl
2. Say true or false :
(i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False
3. Fill in the blanks :
(i) Midas (ii) treasury
(iii) ask (iv) owner
(v) sacrifice
4. Match the following :
A B
Italy Rome
Fortuna The Goddess
Taxes Gold
Golden girl daughter of Midas

Part 'B'

5. Answer the following questions :
(i) Midas was one of the great kings of Italy.
(ii) Midas worshipped the goddess of Fortuna.
(iii) Gold is the sole desire of Midas.
(iv) The goddess granted a boon to Midas that "Whatever he touch it will turn into gold."
(v) The goddess advices that "The boon may be harmful to Midas".
(vi) The effect of the boon of the goddess was that "The touch of king turns everything into gold".
(vii) Midas became sad because whichever thing he touches, it turns into gold, even his food turns into gold.
(viii) The king get rid of his greed, when he touches his youngest daughter, she turned into a golden statue.
(ix) The moral of the story is that "Greed is a bad habit. It makes a man weak in character and takes him to the path of immortality."
6. Give proper reason of the following :
(i) Midas realised taxes from his subjects in the form of gold

because he had a strong desire for gold and always thought to have more and more gold.

- (ii) Midas asked the goddess of Fortuna for such a boon by which he can convert anything by his touch because his thirst for gold could not be quenched.
- (iii) It is the result of bon which is blessed by the Goddess of Fortuna to Midas due to which everything which was touched by Midas turned into gold.

Lesson 2 : The Strange Gift

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) Tuluv dynasty
 - (ii) (a) wise man of Krishan Dev Roy's court
 - (iii) (c) a chinese messenger
 - (iv) (b) chariot
 - (v) (d) nothing
2. True or false :
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
3. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) 1529 (ii) wiseman (iii) Chinese
 - (iv) Tenali Ram (v) Tenali Ram

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Krishna Dev Roy was the most famous king of Vijay Nagar empire. He belonged to the Tuluv dynasty.
 - (ii) Tenali Ram was the wise man in the court of Krishna Dev Roy.
 - (iii) A Chinese messenger appeared in the court of Krishan Dev Roy. He brought a lot of gifts from China for the king.
 - (iv) Krishna Dev Roy expressed before the messenger that he wanted to gift him something, whatever he likes.
 - (v) Messenger wished that he want such a gift which may always stay with him in sun and shadow.
 - (vi) Tenali Ram removed the worry of the king by solving the problem of the king.
2. Who said the following statements :
 - (i) Krishna Dev Roy
 - (ii) Chinese messenger

- (iii) King Krishna Dev Roy
 - (iv) Tenali Ram
 - (v) Tenali Ram
3. Give suitable reason of the following :
- (i) Krishna Dev Roy became worried on hearing the demand of a gift by the Chinese messenger as he wished for such a gift which may remain with him always.
 - (ii) The king glanced at his courtiers with a hope of finding the strange gift asked by the Chinese messenger.
 - (iii) Yes, the Chinese messenger was not given any gift from the king Krishan Dev Roy in the real form because it was the shadow of Chinese messenger himself, which was said to be the gift.

Lesson 3 : An Uneducated Scholar

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) some scholars (ii) (c) boat
 - (iii) (c) illiterate (iv) (c) storm
 - (v) (b) the scholars
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) read (ii) school (iii) population
 - (iv) highest (v) three-fourth
3. Say true or false :
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
 - (v) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Scholars were crossing the Ganga in a boat.
 - (ii) Scholars ask the boatman that "whether boatman knows to read or write or not".
 - (iii) The boatman replied that "he never went to school".
 - (iv) The scholars replied to boatman that "one-fourth of your life passed uselessly".
 - (v) The scholars asked various questions of history from boatman like : how long the English rule over India? Who was the first Governor-General of India during the rule of the East India company?
 - (vi) When boat is about to sink into the Ganga, the boatman ask the scholars that "Do all of you know how to swim?"

- (iii) The refugee children who were selling baskets, fans, etc. were the children of people who came from Pakistan after partition in 1947 A.D.
 - (iv) They saw a nine year old girl at the station looking at him hopefully.
 - (v) The nine year old girl wanted to sell her basket for one and half rupee to the judge.
 - (vi) The little girl urged the judge to buy basket as their parents had nothing in the name of means of livelihood.
 - (vii) The judge gave few coins to the little girl without any purchase.
 - (viii) The little girl did not accept the coins given by the judge as it is against her dignity and pride to accept coins without selling anything.
 - (ix) The moral of the story is that "we should be self-respecting and prefer starvation than begging."
2. Give suitable reasons of the following statements :
- (i) William C. Douglas is from America and wants to experience India by talking to Indians therefore he alighted almost at every railway station on the way.
 - (ii) The refugee children gathered around the judge as they want to sell their handicrafts to him.
 - (iii) The judge at first did not buy little girls basket because his hands were already occupied.
 - (iv) The little girl did not accept the coins given by the judge as it is against her dignity and pride to accept coins without selling anything to him.

Lesson 6 : The Selfish Giant

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (d) garden	(ii) (d) school
(iii) (a) 7 years	(iv) (a) children from the garden
(v) (a) sping	
2. Say true or false :

(i) False	(ii) True	(iii) False	(iv) True
(v) True			
3. Fill in the blanks :

(i) garden	(ii) birds
(iii) friends	(iv) playing
(v)	(vi) boy

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) The giant live in a beautiful garden.
- (ii) The children play in the garden in the evening.
- (iii) The giant returned to the garden after seven years from his friends house.
- (iv) Giant built a high wall around the garden to restict the entry of children in the garden.
- (v) The children were sad as there was no other place for them to play except garden.
- (vi) The spring did not come to the garden as the giant built a high wall around the garden, so that the children could not come inside.
- (vii) The small boy was sad as he did not able to sit on tree branch.
- (viii) The giant demolished the garden wall so that the children might enter the garden. The result of it was that the spring came every year in the garden.
- (ix) The story gives us the lesson that we should not be selfish but should love and help others.

2. Arrange the events in order in which it occured :

Correct order : (ii) - (i) - (iii) - (vi) - (v) - (v)

3. Why is it so ?

- (i) The children were attracted towards the garden because the garden was very beautiful, full of fruits and flower trees.
- (ii) When the giant reached his garden, he shouted at the children playing there, therefore the children fled away from there out of fear.
- (iii) On seeing his garden, the giant became very sad as the spring did not arrived his garden and there were no flowers and fruits in the garden.
- (iv) The children made a hole into the garden wall as garden is the only place for them to play and they want to enter the garden by any means.
- (v) In the end the giant demolished the garden wall as he understands that it is the children who brings beauty to his garden and also he should not be selfish but should love and help others.

Lesson 7 : The True Business

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) (c) Nanak | (ii) (a) Guru Nanak |
| (iii) (c) Punjab (India) | (iv) (a) Patwari |
| (v) (b) Zanezo | (vi) (c) hungry saints on the way |
| (vii) (a) village zamindar | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (i) founder | (ii) Talwandi |
| (iii) superstitions | (iv) obeyed |
| (v) material | |

3. True or false :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (i) False | (ii) True | (iii) True | (iv) False |
| (v) True | | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of the Sikhism. He was born at Talwandi village in Punjab on 15th April 1469 AD.
- (ii) When Nanak was 9 years old, he was asked to put on the Zanezo (a holy thread) but Nanak refused to wear it as he wanted to remove the superstitions of the Hindu society. He was very kind hearted and always work for the welfare of the whole society.
- (iii) Nanak's father gave him some money and asked him to go to the market to buy something which may fetch profit.
- (iv) Nanak spend those rupees to arrange the food for the hungry saints, he met on his way to the market.
- (v) The moral of the story is that "Business is not only to earn profit but also a type of charity. If we fulfil the need of needy people, it will also be profitable."

2. Distinguish between the following :

- (i) Profit and benefit : Profit is materialistic but benefit is immaterial. For eg : Mohan sells an article costing Rs 10 per 20 is profit but selling the same article for Rs 10 to a poor is benefit to the poor.
- (ii) Donation and charity : Giving blood to a dying person is donation and feeding a hungry poor is charity.
- (iii) Material and matter : material can be touched but matter

cannot be touched. Any physical thing which can be seen and touched is material but matter cannot be so.

3. Give suitable reasons of the following :
- (i) Guru Nanak refused to wear zaneos as he wanted to remove superstitions from the Hindu society.
 - (ii) Guru Nanak obeyed his father but when he was on his way to the market he saw some hungry saints and spend the money given by his father in arranging food for saints.

Lesson 8 : Rohit, The Brave Boy

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) (c) VI th class | (ii) (c) legs |
| (iii) (c) lunch | (iv) (a) classmate |
| (v) (c) canal | (vi) (c) Mita |
2. Say true or false :
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (i) True | (ii) True | (iii) True | (iv) False |
| (v) True | (vi) True | | |
3. Match the following :
- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| A | B |
| Ravi | a handicapped boy |
| Mita | Ravi's sister |
| Rohit | Rohit's classmate |
| Mohit | another classmate of Rohit |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
- (i) Rohit lives with his parents in the village of Rampur. He was a student of class VI.
 - (ii) Rohit lost one of his legs in an accident due to which everyone avoids him and therefore he feel neglected.
 - (iii) Rohit dislikes to go to school as none of his classmates play or share lunch with him and also avoid him because of his disability.
 - (iv) Ravi dislikes Rohit due to Rohit's disability.
 - (v) Rohit saves Ravi's sister Mita from drowning in the canal. When he saw Mita drowning, he jumped into the canal without taking any moment and after trying hard he gripped her hand and pulled her to the bank of the river.
 - (vi) The schoolmates of Rohit began to love him because of

- his act of bravery which even a ordinary child cannot do.
- (vii) The Principal awarded Rohit with the award of bravery.
2. Who and whom said the following statements :
- Rohit's mother to Rohit.
 - Rohit mother to Rohit.
 - Rohit to is mother.
 - Rohit to Ravi
 - Rohit to Ravi
 - Mohit to Rohit
 - Rohit's mother to Rohit

Lesson 9 : The Wicked Money Lender

Part 'A'

- Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (c) moneylender	(ii) (a) bag of coins
(iii) (c) five	(iv) (b) Raka
(v) (c) dishonest person	
- Fill in the blanks :

(i) moneylender	(ii) rich
(iii) option	(iv) five
(v) Raka	
- Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) False	(iii) True	(iv) True
(v) True			
- Match the following correctly :

A Lakhimal Makhanlal Raka Cheater	B wiked moneylender village headman a poor honest man wicked moneylender
--	---

Part 'B'

- Answer the following questions :
 - Lakhimal was a rich moneylender of the village.
 - Lakhimal became rich day by day as he lends money to the poor villagers at high interest rates and also cheats them by miswriting their accounts by rubbing.
 - Lakhimal lost a bag which contained gold coins.
 - Lakhimal declared that who soever brings his bag, he will gave him five gold coins.

- (v) The bag contains 20 gold coins.
 - (vi) When Raka handed over the bag to Lakhimal it contains 20 coins but according to Lakhimal there were 25 coins therefore Lakhimal blamed Raka that he has already taken his reward.
 - (vii) Makhanlal, the village headman decided the case by giving the coins bag to Raka as he said that the bag of Lakhimal contains 25 coins but this bag contains 20 coins, so the bag found does not belong to Lakhimal.
 - (viii) The moral of this story is that "justice always favours the honest".
2. Give suitable reason of the following :
- (i) The villagers are very poor and illiterate the villagers dont have any other option to borrow money, so they borrowed from Lakhimal.
 - (ii) Raka handed over the bag to Lakhimal as Lakhimal gold coin bag was lost and declared that whosoever will bring his bag, he will reward him 5 gold coins.
 - (iii) Raka went to the village headman Makhanlal because Lakhimal denied to give the reward to Raka.
 - (iv) The village headman did not gave the coin bag to Lakhimal as he knew the cheating nature of the wicked moneylender Lakhimal and gave the bag to Raka.

Lesson 10 : A Dutiful Man

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) office (ii) (a) full berth
 - (iii) (b) sleeping (iv) (c) gate of the railway compartment
 - (v) (a) Kapil and Mayank
2. Say true or false :
 - (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
 - (v) True
3. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) sleeping (ii) Mayank
 - (iii) Mayank (v) future
 - (v) train

Part 'B'

4. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Kapil was going to his office by train.

- (ii) Kapil could not get a seat in the railway compartment as men was sleeping on the full berth.
 - (iii) Other then Kapil some four passengers were standing in the compartment.
 - (iv) Kapil request the sleeping fellow to get up and make available the berth for sitting to the standing passengers.
5. Answer the following questions in one word only :
- (i) Train (ii) Four
 - (iii) Baby (iv) Mayank
 - (v) Relatives

Lesson 11 : The Trickful Rabbit

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (c) jungle (ii) (a) bamboo sticks
 - (iii) (a) hole (iv) (c) banyan tree
 - (v) (b) man (vi) (a) rabbit
2. Say true or false :
 - (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
 - (v) True (vi) True (vii) True
3. Who said the following ?
 - (i) Lion (ii) Man (iii) Lion (iv) Man
 - (v) Man (vi) Rabbit

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) One day when lion was strolling in the jungle, it suddenly fell into a deep hole.
 - (ii) The man saw that one lion is crying for help, the man help him by pulling out the lion from the deep hole with the help of bamboo sticks.
 - (iii) The man was feared that if he saved the lion then after coming out of the hole the lion will eat him up but the lion persuaded him by promising him that "he will not harm him".
 - (iv) When the lion was taken out of hole, he said to the man that he was hungry and want to eat him up.
 - (v) The man take the lion to the Banyan tree to settle the dispute.
 - (vi) No, the lion was not grateful to the man.
 - (vii) Rabbit saved the man from the lion by playing a trick "he

said to the lion and man to take him to the hole, there he said that "so it is the hole and the man was in it". The lion said that "the man was not in the hole, I was in the hole" and he jumped into the hole again to explain the situation to rabbit and in this way rabbit saves the man.

2. Give suitable reasons :

- (i) The lion was crying into hole for help so that somebody came and save him.
- (ii) On hearing the cries of the lion the man began to runaway as he is afraid of the beasts that after coming out of the hole the lion may eat him up.
- (iii) The lion was very hungry as he was inside the hole for several days.
- (iv) The banyan tree did not help the man and said, we provide you shade and fruits but you cut down us mercilessly".
- (v) The bullock was did not help the man because he dissatisfied and said "we animals help you a lot by cultivating your land and giving milk to you but you treat us cruelly and starve us".

Lesson 12 : The Kind Hearted Princes

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) (b) Suddhodana | (ii) (a) Siddharatha |
| (iii) (a) proud | (iv) (a) arrow |
| (v) (b) Prince Siddhartha | (vi) (a) Siddharatha |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (i) Suddhodana | (ii) Siddharatha |
| (iii) Devdutt | (iv) Siddharatha |
| (v) Swan | (vi) Saver |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Shuddhodana was the king of Kapilvastu in Nepal.
- (ii) Siddhartha was the son of King Shuddhodana. He was the crown prince.
- (iii) Siddharatha use to go to his garden daily, there he got satisfaction by seeing chirping birds on the trees, hovering butterflies on the colourful flowers, hanging fruits from the trees.

- (iv) In the garden, he found a swan lying on the ground with an arrow into its body.
 - (v) He lifted one swan and put it in his arms. He removed the arrow and washed the wound and gave it the possible treatment.
 - (vi) Devdutt was Siddhartha's cousin. He was very proud and cruel.
 - (vii) King gave the swan to Siddhartha.
 - (viii) The moral of the story is that "we should be kind towards the birds and animals".
2. Who am I?
- (i) Swan
 - (ii) Devdutt
 - (iii) Siddhartha
 - (iv) King Suddhodana

Lesson 13 : An Illiterate Woman

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) son
 - (ii) (b) agriculture
 - (iii) (d) cough
 - (iv) (a) insecticide
 - (v) (b) illiterate
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) woman
 - (ii) husband
 - (iii) only
 - (iv) husband
 - (v) prescribed
 - (vi) child
3. Say true or false :
 - (i) True
 - (ii) False
 - (iii) True
 - (iv) True
 - (v) False
 - (vi) False

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Kamla have only one son.
 - (ii) One day Kamla's son fell ill due to cough.
 - (iii) Kamla's husband was a farmer.
 - (iv) The crop of Kamla's husband has been badly affected by the insects which destroyed the flowers particularly.
 - (v) Kamla committed a big mistake instead of a cough syrup she gave her child the poisonous insecticide.
 - (vi) The husband of Kamla take the child rushed to the doctor and told him the story. He showed the doctor the bottle of

insecticide. The doctor took the poisonous liquid out of child's stomach and this is how child's life was saved.

- (vii) The moral of the story is that if Kamla had been a literate woman, she might have not done such a grave mistake which can even take her child's life.

Lesson 14 : The Lady With The Lamp

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (c) Italy (ii) (a) England
(iii) (c) nurse (iv) (d) Germany
(v) (a) 1854 AD (vi) (c) lady with the lamp
(vii) (d) 1860 AD
2. Fill in the blanks :
(i) Italy (ii) note
(iii) opposite (iv) condition
3. Say true or false :
(i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
(v) False
4. Match the following correctly :

A	B
Florence	Birth place of Florence
Crimea war	1854 AD
Germany	Florence learnt nursing
Nightingale school of nurses	1860 AD
Death of Florence Nightingale	August 13, 1910

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
(i) Florence Nightingale was a famous nurse all over the world, born in Italy on May 12, 1820 AD.
(ii) Florence got her name from the city of Florence in Italy which is the birth place of Florence Nightingale.
(iii) One day Florence wrote a note in her note book "Today God spoke to me and called me to his service".
(iv) Florence determined to give up all the comforts and luxuries of life and wanted to become a nurse.
(v) In those days ladies from respected families did not want to become nurse due to low paid and respectless job and also due to very poor conditions of hospitals.
(vi) In those days condition of hospitals was very poor. Beds,

floors, walls, toilets, bedsheets of the hospitals all were dirty. No proper arrangements were made to reside for the staff. No security was provided to lady nurses.

- (vii) One day Florence grandmother fell ill. She got the first chance of nursing by attending and treating her grandmother.
 - (viii) For improving the poor conditions of hospitals, Florence herself joined the sweepers and other sanitation staff to clean up the hospital, bedsheets, beds, floors and kitchen of the hospital. She spent her salary on the purchase of new bedsheets etc.
 - (ix) In those days the hospitals were not electrified so Florence went from bed to bed carrying a lamp in her hand at night. And from then and there she was called "The lady with the lamp".
2. Give suitable reasons of the following :
- (i) Because she determined to become a nurse.
 - (ii) Because the condition of hospitals was very miserable. Also the job of nurse is low paid and disrespectful job in those days.
 - (iii) One day Florence's grandmother fell ill and thus she got the first chance to attend her grandmother as a nurse.
 - (iv) Because she was so caring that she went from bed to bed with lamp in her hand during night as the hospital were not electrified in those days.

Lesson 15 : Saint Kabir

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) (a) medieval period | (ii) (a) Hindu woman |
| (iii) (c) Sikander Lodhi | (iv) (a) touch |
| (v) (a) one | (vi) (c) 1518 AD |
2. Say true or false :
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (i) True | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) True |
| (v) True | (vi) True | | |
3. Fill in the blanks :
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (i) Kabir | (ii) carefree |
| (iii) God | (iv) Kabir |
| (v) Khadi Boli | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Kabir was born from a Brahmins widow in 1319 AD in Varanasi but she abandoned him and he was brought up by a Muslim weaver family of Neeru and Nima.
- (ii) Kabir accepted Swami Ramanand as his guru.
- (iii) Kabir earned small wages by weaving clothes.
- (iv) Kabir believed in oneness of God. According to him Allah and God are the names of the same almighty. He opposed the superstitions and dogmatism of the pandits and orthodox maulvis. He revolted against the social evils and corrupted traditions of all religions.
- (v) Sikander Lodi was the sultan of Delhi sultanate. Sikander Lodi ordered his servants to capture Kabir and threw him into the Ganga river, but Kabir managed to save himself. Sultan again tried to kill him and threw him in front of an angry elephant but again nothing happened to him.
- (vi) Kabir was a social reformer as he made various efforts to remove the social evils and corrupted traditions of all the religions.

2. Who am I?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Brahmin widow | (ii) Nima |
| (iii) Varanasi | (iv) Swami Ramanand |
| (v) Angry Elephant | (vi) Maghar |

Lesson 16 : Justice of Jahangir

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) (a) Akbar | (ii) (b) Jahangir |
| (iii) (a) 1569 AD | (iv) (b) Washerman |
| (v) (a) chain of iron | |

2. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| (i) True | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) False |
| (v) True | (vi) True | | |

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (i) justice | (ii) Nurjahan |
| (iii) iron | (iv) arrow |
| (v) servant | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Jahangir was the son of Mughal emperor Akbar, the great.

He was born in 1569 from a Hindu queen mariyan uzzamani .

- (ii) Nurjahan was the wife of Jahangir. She was the daughter of Mirza Gayasbeg. Her real name was Mehrunnisa.
 - (iii) Emperor Jahangir had hung a chain of iron connected to a bell from the main gate of his fort. It was called the bell of justice. Anyone seeking justice could pull the chain to inform the emperor at any time.
 - (iv) While hunting in the forest, Nurjahan arrow missed the target and hit a washerman. Who was washing clothes at that time on the river bank of Yamuna. The washerman died there.
 - (v) The washerwoman rush to the court of emperor Jahangir to seek justice.
 - (vi) Jahangir ordered his servant to bring his sword to make justice by giving it to the washerwoman and told her to kill him as Nurjhan killed her husband so he told to kill Nurjahan's husband.
 - (vii) No, the washerwoman did not kill Jahangir, as she realised the meaning of justice of Jahangir and called Jahangir a great emperor of country.
2. Read the following and identify :
- (i) Jahangir
 - (ii) Nurjahan
 - (iii) Rahim Khane-Khama
 - (iv) washerman
 - (v) Jahangir

Lesson 17 : The Monkey And The Crocodile

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
- (i) Jamun tree
 - (ii) (c) crocodile
 - (iii) (d) black berries
 - (iv) (a) wife
 - (v) (c) heart of Miku
 - (vi) (b) foolish fellow
2. Say true or false :
- (i) True
 - (ii) False
 - (iii) False
 - (iv) True
 - (v) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
- (i) Miku lives on a jamun tree, Chiku a crocodile was Miku's friend.
 - (ii) Chiku said to his friend Miku "What is the secret of your glowing face and staught body?"

- (iii) One Miku gave juicy blackberries to Chiku.
 - (iv) When Chiku gave his wife blackberries to eat, she said to Chiku that we are carnivores and if we eat this, it will upset our stomach, so take them back and gave it your friend.
 - (v) Chiku's wife demanded from Chiku that she wanted to eat Miku's heart.
 - (vi) When Miku said to Chiku that he dont know swimming then Chiku replied that he dont need to worry he can sit at Chiku's back to tavel through the river to his house.
 - (vii) Chiku said to Miku that his wife want to eat Miku's heart.
 - (viii) When Chiku said that his wife wanted to eat Miku's heart, Miku replied to Chiku that "You should tell me this earlier before starting from my house as I have left my delicious heart on the branch of the tree".
 - (ix) The moral of the story is that "ungreatfulness destroys the character of a person. Presence of mind is useful which saves the person from difficult situation.
2. Give suitable reason of the following:
- (i) Because Miku eats juicy and fresh blackberries daily.
 - (ii) Because they were carnivores and eating blackberries might disturb their stomach.
 - (iii) Because Chiku's wife convinced him forecefully to do so as she said "If you do not bring his heart, I shall starve to die".
 - (iv) Because Chiku belonged to a wicked class of animals as it was seen that Miku is so greatful to Chiku and love him so much instead of that Chiku cheats him.
3. Who said to whom?
- (i) Chiku to Miku (ii) Miku to Chiku
 - (iii) Chiku's wife to Chiku (iv) Chikus wife to Chiku

Lesson 18 : The White False

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
- (i) (a) rich merchant (ii) (a) friend
 - (iii) (b) a wooden beam (iv) (b) watch
 - (v) (a) prince (vi) (a) rats

2. Who am I?

(i) Karorimal	(ii) Charana
(iii) Wooden beam	(iv) watch
(v) Prince	
3. Fill in the blanks :

(i) disclose	(ii) faithful
(iii) village	(iv) safety
(v) dishonest	(vi) son
4. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) False	(iii) False	(iv) True
(v) False	(vi) True		

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Karorimal was a rich merchant of the village.
 - (ii) Karorimal left his village because he lost money in his business. He sold all his property except a wooden beam which he gave to his friend Charana to keep it safely.
 - (iii) Karorimal started a new business in Gangapur which earned him a lot of money.
 - (iv) Karorimal returned back to his old village after making money.
 - (v) Karorimal asked his friend to return back his wooden beam.
 - (vi) Charana thought that by selling wooden beam he would get a lot of money so he told a lie to Karorimal.
 - (vii) Karorimal said "These are tuffles." Let them be gone. An ordinary beam would not break over 24 years of friendship.
 - (viii) Karorimal said to Charana that he has brought a beautiful watch for his youngest son and told Charana to send his son to his house in the evening. When Charana's son visited Karorimal's house he locked up Charana's son in a room and said to Charana that a kite has carried away his son.
 - (ix) Prince decided the dispute and understood both the sides and ordered Charana to return Karorimal's wooden beam and asked Karorimal to make Charana's son.
 - (x) The moral of the story is that "Dishonesty for gain is very bad, so never lie for gain".

Class VII

Lesson 1 : Soloman's Justice

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from the given below :
 - (i) (a) Israel (ii) (b) Solomon
 - (iii) (c) a baby in her arms
 - (iv) (a) sword to cut the baby into two
 - (v) (a) real mother
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) Israel (ii) punished
 - (iii) two (iv) baby
 - (v) listened
3. Say true or false :
 - (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False
 - (v) True
4. Who am I?
 - (i) Solomon (ii) Solomon
 - (iii) First woman (iv) Second woman
 - (v) Solomon (vi) Second woman

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Solomon was the king of Israel. He was famous for his justice.
 - (ii) Two women entered into the court of Solomon. One of them had a baby in her arms.
 - (iii) First woman said that the baby in her arms belongs to her.
 - (iv) The second woman claims that she is the real mother of the baby as she gave birth to the baby.
 - (v) The two women went to the court of Solomon as they both were fighting to be the mother of a baby.
 - (vi) To know about the real mother of the baby Solomon thought of a plan.
 - (vii) To solve the problem, Solomon lifted his sword as he knows the real mother could not see her baby dying and will come up first.
 - (viii) The second woman got the baby.

2. Answer the following questions in one word only :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (i) Israel | (ii) One |
| (iii) Two | (iv) Solomon |
| (v) Second woman | |

Lesson 2 : Journey By Boat

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) (a) alleppey | (ii) (a) vembarand lake |
| (iii) (c) wordsworth | (iv) (c) God |
| (v) (a) Palm trees | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (i) two hundred | (ii) journey |
| (iii) obserbed | (iv) Pellet |
| (v) inch by inch | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Narrator started his journey from Alleppey to Cochin.
- (ii) The passengers of the boat were enjoying the journey by playing cards, eating and drinking.
- (iii) If wordsworth were in place of the narrator, then he would have been able to give a vivid description of the true beauty of the nature.
- (iv) Coconut palms on both the shores of the lake made it look like the garden of the angles.
- (v) The boat has crack is it because of which water was rising in the boat and the boat began to sink.

Lesson 3 : The Lesson of Truth

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) (d) None of these | (ii) (c) senior manager |
| (iii) (b) Sneha's father | (iv) (a) 16 |
| (v) (a) two | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) student | (ii) simple student |
| (iii) with her father | (iv) her |
| (v) father said | (vi) before the class |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Sneha was a little and simple girl. She study in Era Public School.
- (ii) Sneha mother was angry with her as she is average in studies and do not take much interest in studies.
- (iii) Sneha's father was a senior manager in a multi national company.
- (iv) Sneha got 16 marks in her science test instead of 18 as her teacher wrongly posted it as 18. She afraid of tellign the truth to her mother, but her father consoled her and told her to say truth to her mother as well as to her teacher.
- (v) Sneha told her father on the phone that that she had told the reality to her mon and her teacher and the teacher was much pleased with her truth.
- (vi) When Sneha told the truth to her teacher, the teacher get pleased with her truth. Teacher called her before the class and the class clapped for Sneha's courage and her teacher awarded her two marks for her honesty.

Lesson 4 : A Brave Queen of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (i) (b) horse | (ii) (d) all of these |
| (iii) (b) Huerose | (iv) (b) water channel |
| (v) (c) Jhalkaribai | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) huerose | (ii) Maharaja Gangadhar Rao |
| (iii) hardness | (iv) Jhansi |
| (v) women | (vi) English |

3. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (i) True | (ii) True | (iii) False | (iv) True |
| (v) True | | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) The childhood name of Rani Laxmi Bai was Manu. Her mother died when she was hardly 5 years old. Her father was a courtier of Peshwa Baji Rao of Pune. He Her father used to take her with him into the court of the Peshwa.

She played and study with the sons and daughters of Peshwas, so she became expert in playing sword, spear, horse riding and gun shooting.

- (ii) Rani Laxmi Bai did not have her own son, therefore she adopted Domodar Rao, a young boy but the English did not recognize him as successor of the king. Lord Dalhousie refused to acknowledge her right to adopt an heir to the throne of Jhansi and annexed her state.
- (iii) General Huerose fought the battle with Rani Laxmi Bai.
- (iv) Sardar Khudabaksha, the arneur of main gate of the fort and sardar Gulam Gaus Khan an officer of artieery died while fighting with enemy.

Lesson 5 : Birbal Enters Akbar's Court

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (c) all his nine jewels (ii) (b) guard
 - (iii) (b) stories and jokes (iv) (c) prize
 - (v) (a) 50 whips
2. Say true or false :
 - (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True
 - (v) False (vi) True
3. Who said to whom :
 - (i) Gaurd said to Birbal
 - (ii) Gaurd said to Birbal
 - (iii) Akbar said to Birbal
 - (iv) Courtiers said to Birbal
 - (v) Birbal said to guard
 - (vi) Akbar said to Birbal

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) There were nine wise men in the court of Akbar.
 - (ii) Birbal came to know about the court of Akbar and about the wise people, who live there. Birbal decided to go tot he Akbar's court for work in the Akbars court.
 - (iii) A gaurd stopped Birbal at the entry gate of the city of Delhi. He asked for money from Birbal.
 - (iv) Birbal asked for hundred strokes of whips from Akbar as his prize.
 - (v) The gaurd recieved the fifty strokes of whips which were

promised by Birbal to him that whatever he will receive from the emperor he will give half of it to him.

- (vi) Yes, Akbar was very much pleased with Birbal and not only gave him money but also the land and asked him to stay at the court.

Lesson 6 : A Dishonest Disciple

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (i) (a) Hari | (ii) (b) wicked man |
| (iii) (c) Kalu | (iv) (b) Guru |
| (v) (a) dip into it | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) sacrifices | (ii) wicked |
| (iii) salvation | (iv) disciple |
| (v) treasure | |

3. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (i) False | (ii) True | (iii) False | (iv) True |
| (v) True | | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Hari was a saint, who lived in a cave which was in forest along a river bank.
- (ii) Hari used to perform sacrifices by which he enriched himself with a boon of God and he received a lot of gold coins through his miracles of boon.
- (iii) Kalu was a wicked man in a nearby village of the forest. He came to know about the treasure of the saint so he wanted to possess it by hook and crook.
- (iv) Kalu disguised himself as a holy saint for which he wore red-coloured dress of a sadhu and put a paint of ash and sandal wood powder on his forehead.
- (v) Kalu impressed Hari by making false statements to Hari that he wanted to become his disciple to find the real way of salvation and to distract himself from the worldly material charms.
- (vi) Kalu wanted to possess the treasure of gold coins which Hari have, by hook and crook by becoming disciple of Hari.
- (vii) Hari left his cave to attend a ceremony at the palace of the king.

- (viii) First of all Kalu won the heart of his guru and one day comes when Hari handed over the treasure to Kalu and went to the river to have a holy dip. Kalu found the chance for which he was waiting for so long. Without wasting a moment he took the bag of the gold and silver coins picked up and disappeared from there.
- (ix) When the guru returned the place where he handed his treasure over to Kalu he found his treasure and disciple missing and got shocked.

Lesson 7 : A Market Accident

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (a) huge gathering	(ii) (a) morning
(iii) (a) vegetable market	(iv) (b) rickshaw puller
(v) (a) ox	(vi) (a) payment
2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) gathering	(ii) moaning
(iii) accident	(iv) pity
(v) man	(vi) first aid
3. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) True	(iii) False	(iv) False
(v) True	(vi) True		

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) The writer was in the main vegetable market of the city.
 - (ii) The writer saw that a man aged about 60 years was moaning and crying with pain lying on the ground.
 - (iii) The man was moaning and crying because he was stuck by an ox.
 - (iv) After looking the old man in painful condition, the writer gave up purchasing vegetables in the main vegetable market as he saw that nobody comes forward to help the old man.
 - (v) The writer could not able to contact with the victim's relatives at first because the victim does not have any contact number of any of his relatives.
 - (vi) After requesting to various autopuller and rickshaw pullers by the writer one rickshawpuller showed interest in taking the old man to the doctors clinic for first aid,

writer followed the rickshaw-puller on his cycle upto the doctors clinic.

(viii) The writer did not accepted the money offered by the person and said that "It was his moral duty to help him."

Lesson 8 : What ! Are You Doing?

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) (a) drain | (ii) drains |
| (iii) (d) all of these | (iv) (a) accident |
| (v) (a) oxejutoxin | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (i) passes | (ii) of course |
| (iii) choke | (iv) peelings |
| (v) dangerous | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) While going for a morning walk writer saw a woman sweeping her house-front and she was putting the dust and garbage of her house into the drain passing before her house.
- (ii) He told the woman that the garbage and dust will choke the drain and dirty water will not flow smoothly, it will stagnate at one place which will be the place of the mosquotoes, dangerous diseases like malaria, cholera, chicken gunea etc. Besides it dirty smell and mosquotoes biting compel the people to go without sleep at night.
- (iii) The lady promised that she will not repeat the mistake again.
- (iv) Writer saw a man eating bananas and trhowing peelings of bananas on the platform.
- (v) The man throwing banana peelings replied the writer that the sweeper will clean the floor so he should not worry about it.
- (vi) The writer explained that the banana peelings may cause the accident, anybody can slip over it and this may break the bones of the person besides attracting flies which make the surrounding dirty.
- (vii) The bad results of oxjtocin injection were it destroys the fertility of the animal and human beings besides diminishing the body power.

Lesson 9 : A Generous Boy

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (c) both (a) and (b) (ii) (c) maths
(iii) (a) 80% (iv) (b) Divyanshu.
(v) (c) disturbed due to strike
2. Say true or false :
(i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
(v) False
3. Explain the following terms :

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
(i) Mayank was admitted in a reputed school of Dehradun to study.
(ii) Divyanshu was th friend and classmate of Mayank. He helped Mayank in solving his math problems.
(iii) Divyanshu marked important sums to be prepared in the Mayank's book and told him to have patience and bewate of his mistakes.
(iv) Divyanshu name was stuck off from the class register due to non payment of school fees.
(v) Mayank's father paid the school dues of Divyanshu.
(vi) The moral of the story is that we should help the person who is need due to some difficulty as a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Lesson 10 : The Ant And The Wheat Grain

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (a) wheat (ii) (a) 18 years old
(iii) (c) the ant (iv) (d) MBBS
(v) (d) second
2. Fill in the blanks :
(i) Ant (ii) 18
(iii) joined (iv) members
(v) ideal

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
(i) Shilpa had been looking at a group of ant attentively.
(ii) The ant was trying to lift a wheat grain but the grain fell

down from its tiny mouth as the grain size was bigger the size of ant.

- (iii) Shilps wanted her to be selected for MBBS.
- (iv) The incident of grain carried by an ant changed Shilpa's life totally. She saw that little ants tried several times to lift the grain to its hole and at last. She was succeeded to lift the grain.
- (v) No, the ant was not successful in carrying the wheat grain in her first attempt.
- (vi) Shilps did not get the college of her choice due to the average marks, therefore she did not take the admission in her first attempt.
- (vii) Shilps reminded the story of ant success. She was determined to prepare for the coming competitive exam for medical entrance test. She removed her previous mistakes and appeared in the test with full confidence so that she would get better rank in order to get institution of her choice.
- (viii) The moral of the lesson 'The ant and the wheat grain' is that "We should be determined to achieve our goal".

Lesson 11 : Panna, The Great Maid Servant

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) Mewar (ii) (b) Udai Singh
 - (iii) (a) Udai Singh
 - (iv) (b) distant relative of Udai Singh
 - (v) (a) Chandan (vi) (a) Chandan
2. Who said the following statements"
 - (i) Queen Karanwati (ii) Queen Karanawati
 - (iii) Banbir Singh (iv) Banbir Singh
 - (v) Panna

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Udai Singh was the six year old son of Rana Sanga, the Rajput king of Mewar.
 - (ii) Panna was the maid servant of Queen Karnawati.
 - (iii) Queen Karnawati was on the death as she was very upset due to the untimely death of her husband Rana Sanga. When she was about to die, she called her maid servant

- Panna to gave her the responsibility of taking care of her only son Udai Singh after her death.
- (iv) Banbir Singh was a distant relative of Prince Udai Singh. He wanted to become the ruler of Mewar, so he planned to kill prince Udai Singh.
 - (v) Panna saved Udai Singh by sacrificing the life of her own son Chandan in place of Udai Singh. She put his own son inthe prince bed and hide the prince in a flower basket. Banbir Singh killed Panna's son, thinking him to be prince Udai Singh.
 - (vi) Panna took Udai Singh to a ruler of a small state Ara Sah in order to save life of Prince Udai Singh.
 - (vii) The moral of the story is that "Sacrifice makes a person great and immortal. We should also fellow the persons who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the nation."

Lesson 12 : The True Disciple

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (c) Kauravas and Pandavas	(ii) (a) archery
(iii) (b) non-Kshtriyas	(iv) (a) Dronacharya
(v) (b) dog	(vi) (b) right hand thumb
2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) renewed	(ii) learn
(iii) Eklavya	(iv) Statue
(v) accept	(vi) Eklavya
3. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) False	(iii) True	(iv) False
(v) False	(vi) True		

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) The Bhil boy was Eklavya, he lived in the nearby forest.
 - (ii) The Bhil boy, Eklavya wanted to learn archery, so he requested guru Dronacharya to accept him as his disciple.
 - (iii) Dronacharya refused to teach Eklavya the art of archery because he teaches only Kshatriya princes besides it, he has promised Arjun that there will none be equivalent to him in the field of archery.
 - (iv) Eklavya made a clay-statue of Dronacharya and placed it on a platform under a tree and started practicing archery reguraly.

- (v) One day Dronacharya and the Pandavas reached the forest for hunting. They had a dog with them. In the meanwhile the dog escaped somewhere in the forest. It reached the place where Eklavya was practising and started barking at him. Eklavya shot arrows into the mouth of the dog and shut its mouth.
- (vi) The dog take Dronacharya to the place of Eklavya, whee he was practising.
- (vii) Dronacharya promised Arjun that there will none be equivalent to him in the field of archery.
- (viii) Eklavya accepted Dronacharya as his guru, and guru Dronacharya understood that Eklavya has become better in archery than Arjuna, so he demanded from Eklavya his right hand thumb as his guru dakshina.
- (ix) The moral of the story is that "Devotion brings success in life".

Lesson 13 : Little Girls Wiser Than Men

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
 - (i) (a) pool of dirty water (ii) (a) neck
 - (iii) (a) they have forgotten their quarrel
 - (iv) (d) neighbour (v) (a) blue dress
2. Say true or false :
 - (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False
 - (v) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Malasha and Akulya met each other on the narrow road between the two small farms where a pool of muddy water was formed of the flowing water of the fields.
 - (ii) The little girl Malasha was dressed in a blue colour whereas the elder girl was in yellow dress with red hankies on their head.
 - (iii) They just returned from the church.
 - (iv) The girls went to play in muddy water.
 - (v) Malasha put her poot heavily into the dirty mud water due to which dirty water splashed on to the dress of Akulya.
 - (vi) When Akulya's mother came to know that Malasha has spoiled the dress of Akulya. Akulya's mother caught

Malasha by her neck and slapped her. Watching Malasha crying, her mother came out of the house and thus quarrel started between both the mothers.

- (vii) When Malasha's mother saw that Akulya's mother was beating her daughter she started quarrel with Akulya's mother.
- (viii) The old woman said to men "You are quarrelling. The girls have forgotten their quarrel. They are playing together. They are wiser than you."
- (ix) Elders should not quarrel for their children.

Lesson 14 : The Maker Of Modern India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) (a) social reformer | (ii) (c) pewssian |
| (iii) (a) idol worship | (iv) (b) the emperor of Delhi |
| (v) (a) Brahm Samaj | (vi) (a) atheist |
| (vii) (a) 1829 AD | (viii) (c) Bristol |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (ii) father |
| (iii) Bible | (iv) views |
| (v) earns | (vi) Lord William Bentick |

3. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (i) False | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) True |
| (v) True | (vi) True | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Raja Ram Mohan was the great social reformer of Modern India. He was born on May 22, 1772 AD at Radhanagar vilage at Hoogly in Bengal.
- (ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the institution of named 'Brahm Samaj' which believes in the existence of one God. Its main principles were :
 - (a) The abolution of Sati System.
 - (b) Protest of Polygany and child marriage.
 - (c) Remarriage of widows.
 - (d) Eual rights to women and men.
 - (e) Protest of casteism etc.
- (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great scholar he learnt various languages. His father sent him to a local school to

learn Bengali and to patna to learn persian. Besides these he also learnt Arabic, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Urdu. He also went to Banaras to learn Sanskrit.

- (iv) According to the Sati system when the husband of the wife died, his widow had to burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- (v) Raja Ram Mohan Roy raised his voice against the evil of sati system. Many great muslims and chirstians of India had tried to leet otu this practice of the Hindu society but all were failed.
- (vi) Lord William Bentick was the governor general of India during 1829. He helped Raja Ram Mohan Roy to abolish the sati system by making a law in 1829 AD to end this evil system. Thus he saved many young widows of India from death.

Lesson 15 : Swami Vivekanand

Part ‘A’

1. Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (a) Chicago	(ii) (a) Calcutta
(iii) (b) Narendra	(iv) (a) Brahm Samaj
(v) (b) Plageau	(vi) (b) Swami Vivekanand
2. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) False
(v) True	(vi) True		

Part ‘B’

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Swami Vivekanand's childhood name was Narendera. He was born on 12 January in Calcutta. His father was Vishvnath Dutt and mother was Bhuvneshwari Devi.
 - (ii) Swami Vivekanand was very fond of wrestling, boxing, race, horse riding, swimming, gymnastic etc.
 - (iii) In the world religious conference Swami Vivekanand said "All the religion belong to us and this idea will help us to develop the complete humanism. If in future any religion is developed, it will be known as the religion of the whole world, that will be endless.
 - (iv) Swami Vivekanand asked a question to Swami Ram Krishan Paramhans that "Has he met God?"

Lesson 16 : The Tasted Plums

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (a) Bheel girl (ii) (b) the pampa
(iii) (a) a saint (iv) (c) the plums
(v) (b) smelled
2. Fill in the blanks :
(i) father (ii) made up (iii) Mtang Muni
(iv) Ramas (v) Lord Rama
3. Say true or false :
(i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True
(v) False

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
(i) Shabari was a bheel girl who used to live in the forest with her parents.
(ii) Matang Muni was a great saint who used live in a ashram with his disciples near a pampa tank in the forest.
(iii) Shabari give tasted plums to lord Rama to eat.
(iv) Shabari tasted the plums to check whether they are sour or sweet, so that she can extract sweet plums for Lord Rama to eat.
(v) Disciples of Matang Muni have hhatred and fealoury for Shabari in their heart.
(vi) When the disciples of Matang Muni came to knwo that Lord Rama visited to Shabari's ashram, they filled with hatred and jealousy, thus the water of pampa tank began to smell bad and flames of their yajna pots put out.
(vii) We should not hate and fealous with others. Devotion does not matter low and high.
2. Write about the following in one line only :
(i) Shabari : A religious tribal girl.
(ii) Matang : One of a great saint.
(iii) The pampa : A religious tank in the forest.
(iv) The tasted fruits : Shabari tasted the plums to check them if they were sweet or sour.

Lesson 17 : Budha And Meditation

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
(i) (a) wife of Lord Budha (ii) (a) King Sudhodhana

- (iii) (b) deep thought (iv) (c) peace and happiness
- (v) (d) all of these
- 2. Explain the following terms :
 - (i) Meditation : Meditation is a practice in which an individual trains the mind in a mode of consciousness.
 - (ii) Penance : A sacrament in which a member of the church confesses sins to a priest and is given absolution.
 - (iii) Desire : A feeling of wanting something strongly.
 - (iv) Enlightenment : The action or state of attaining or having attained spiritual knowledge, in particular that awareness which frees a person from the cycle of rebirth.

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Siddhartha was sad as he saw an old man in a bad condition. On seeing his Yashodhra, Siddhartha wondered how beautiful she is today but one day she will also turned into the condition like that of old man.
 - (ii) On seeing the old man, Siddhartha get disturbed various questions comes to his mind like :
 - (a) Why does a man take birth?
 - (b) Why does he become old or ill?
 - (c) Why does he die? etc.
 - (iii) After Penance Budha amazed on knowing the truth that "The man himself is the cause of all the griefs. He is suffering due to his desires and slavery of his passions.
 - (iv) The truth exists in all of us but it can be felt through a systematic meditation.
 - (v) According to Buddha meditation is the means to salvation. Through it one can know all the truths of the life.
 - (vi) The moral of the story is "The man himself is the root cause of all his grief and sufferings due to his endless desires. We should not be slave of our passions."

Lesson 18 : Courageous Women of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (i) (a) 19 November, 1917 AD
 - (ii) (c) both (a) and (b) (iii) (a) Smt. Indira Gandhi
 - (iv) (b) Sarojini Naidu (v) (c) Sarojini Naidu

- (vi) (a) Sarojini Naidu (vii) (b) Amrita Pritam
 (viii) (c) both (a) and (b)
2. Say true or false :
- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True
 (v) False (vi) False

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
- (i) At the age of 13 years, Indira Gandhi organised a small army named the 'Vanar Sena', which aimed to fight for nations freedom. This shows that Indira Gandhi was courageous and love her country since her childhood.
- (ii) During her Prime Ministership, Indira Gandhi played an improtant role in achieving freedom for Bangladesh, she gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao and launched twenty point programme etc.
- (iii) Indira Gandhi is compared to Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- (iv) Sarojini Naidu was the first governor of Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) Sarojini Naidu was one of the greatest poet of India. She wrote so many poetry that she was called the Nightingle of India.
- (vi) Amrita Pritam was one of the famous writer of India. She was born in 1919 AD. She was awarded the Jnanpith Award. Her main writings were : The Rashidi Ticket, ari Dwop ka Safar, Dastavez etc. She fought against the freedom for women throughout her life.
- (vii) Amrita Pritam wrotes in Hindi and Punjabi.

Lesson 19 : Victory After Defeat

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :
- (i) (a) temple out of his village
 (ii) (b) sultan (iii) (c) dacoit
 (iv) (a) Sultan (v) (a) sick man
 (vi) (b) incident to anyone
2. Describe the following :
- (i) Stable : It is a place where the horses are kept.
- (ii) Terrorism : Creating voilence and fear.
- (iii) Unique : Different from others.
- (iv) Splendid : Excellent, wonderful, marvellous.
- (v) Rein : A long, narrow strap attached at one end to a horse's bit to guide or check a horse.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (i) horse | (ii) terrible |
| (iii) Sultan | (iv) wondered |
| (v) disclose | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Baba Bharti was a saint who used to live in a temple out of his village where he was born.
- (ii) Kharag Singh was a terrible dacoit. People were afraid of his terrorism and atrocities.
- (iii) Kharag Singh heard a lot about the fame of Sultan and determined to have a book of it. Therefore he reached the temple of Baba Bharti.
- (iv) While leaving the temple of Baba Bharti Kharag Singh threatened Baba that "He will acquire Sultan in few days".
- (v) One day Baba was riding the Sultan, suddenly he heard some moaning voice of a man. Baba went to him to help him, the man asked for help from Baba to take him to a doctor on his horse. This was Kharag Singh who disguised himself in such a way. In the mid way Kharag Singh snatched the rein of Sultan from Baba and dishrouted him from the horse.
- (v) Kharag Singh deceive Baba by becoming a poor sick man.
- (vi) Kharag Singh was defeated in the story.
- (vii) The moral of the story is that, if the poor coomit cheating, none will trust them.

Class VIII

Lesson 1 : The Real Sacrifice

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from the given below :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) (a) two daughters | (ii) (d) no issue |
| (iii) (a) wife | (iv) (c) male child |
| (v) (a) with them in the dinning hall | |
| (vi) (a) Ranjeet | (viii) (c) a male child |

2. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| (i) True | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) False |
| (v) False | | | |

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| (i) younger | (ii) issue |
| (iii) maid servant | (iv) chair |
| (v) children, food | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) In the family there are two sons, their wives, grandmother, mother, father and a maid servant with her two little daughters and wicked husband and mother-in-law.
- (ii) Smita and Anurag were husband and wife.
- (iii) Grandmother becomes the most pleasant when she came to know that Smita would give her the future heir of the family.
- (iv) The maid servant has two daughters.
- (v) Anurag and Smita ate the dishes with her maid-servant and her children.
- (vi) When Ranjeet and Ranjita saw that the maid-servant and her children were eating food on their dining table they got furious and lost their temper.
- (vii) Grandmother was an orthodox type lady, she took herself of high caste people or member of master race, she was annoyed with maid-servant and asked her to perish the wares, plates and spoons etc and ordered to sprinkle Ganga Jal in the whole dining hall.
- (viii) The maid servant exchanged her son for the girl baby of Smita because she wanted to keep her mistress happy.
- (ix) Sacrifice makes a person happy and kindhearted.

Lesson 2 : Miracle of the Wisdom

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) (b) Vijaynagar kingdom | (ii) (c) wise man of his court |
| (iii) (a) Nam Dev | (iv) (c) an umbrella |
| (v) (b) diamonds | (vi) (d) Tenali Ram |
| (vii) (d) Nothing | |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (i) court | (ii) Trimukhi Shiva Temple |
| (iii) slavery | (iv) receipt |
| (v) The king | (vi) the diamonds |

3. Say true and false :

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
(v) False (vi) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Krishan Dev Roy was the king of the Vijaynagar kingdom.
(ii) He was a subject-loving, great warrior and a patron of literature.
(iii) The man visited the court because his master deceived him and he came in the court for the seek of justice.
(iv) Nam Dev lived in a nearby village and worked for a rich man of that village.
(v) When Nam Dev and his master going to the Trimukhi Shiva Temple, a very fast moving storm came, in this condition the umbrella could not stay properly, so he requested his master to pause for a short time under the thatched roof behind the temple.
(vi) Nam Dev reached into the court of Krishan Dev Roy to seek justice.
(vii) Master accepted in front of the king that he is hundred present true and he had given Nam Dev two diamonds in front of three witnesses.
(viii) Tenali Ram called the three witnesses one by one and enquired about the size, colour and brightness of the diamonds. One of the witness said that the diamonds were of egg type and their colour was pink, second one said the diamonds were of grey colour and their size was like plums and the third one said the diamonds were of pearl sized and their colour was dark blue therefore Tenali Ram proved that all of them were telling lie.

Lesson 3 : The Greedy Vsurer

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- (i) (a) usurer of Venice (ii) (a) wife and husband
(iii) (a) daughter of shylock (iv) (c) dealers
(v) (c) 3000 ducats (vi) (d) lawyer
(vii) (c) for mercy

2. Say true and false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
(v) True (vi) True

3. Who said the following statement :
- (i) Bassanio said to his friend Antonio.
 - (ii) Antonio said to Bassanio.
 - (iii) Shylock said to Bassanio.
 - (iv) Portia said to Shylock.
 - (v) Portia said to Shylock.

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
- (i) Bassanio need to borrow money from Antonio because he wanted to go to Belmont to win the hand of Portia, a rich lady of Belmont.
 - (ii) Antonio send Bassanio to Shylock (a rich Jew) because Antonio was out of cash so he suggested Bassanio to ask for money from Shylock on his behalf.
 - (iii) Shylock agreed to grant loan to Antonio on a condition that Antonio had to sign a bond that if he is unable to repay the loan on time, he has to pay the penalty of one pound flesh.
 - (iv) Bassanio went to Belmont to marry Portia.
 - (v) Antonio did not repay the loan of Shylock on time because his ships had drowned in the ocean laden with merchandise and so he was unable to pay the loan on time.
 - (vi) Shylock was not feeling very sad because Shylock was firm in his all decisions. He takes Antonio as his dead enemy and business opponent. He does not want to lose the golden chance to taking revenge from Antonio at any cost.
 - (vii) Portia and Nerissa her maid servant appeared in the court in the dress of a lawyer and a clerk respectively. Portia asked Shylock for mercy to Antonio because the power of mercy is greater than the crown of a king. Mercy is a noble quality. It raises the man higher than all the worldly power. It makes him immortal. A merciful man is loved and respected every where so he should be merciful because mercy is a soul of justice and the greatest quality on the earth.
 - (viii) After listening to Portia Shylock was not at all changed and was adamant to take one pound of flesh from the near by part of the heart of Antonio. All the appeals and pleas of mercy could not move Shylock.

- (ix) Portia said to Shylock to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body but do not shed a drop of blood or less or more flesh. At this shylock worried that it would not be possible to cut exactly one pound of flesh without shedding a drop of blood. He left his adamancy and asked his loan three times of the granted money.
- (x) Moral of the story is that "Mercy is a divine quality" We should be merciful for needy and helpless people.

Lesson 4 : The Selfish Richman

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (a) garden	(ii) (a) richman
(iii) (c) garden	(iv) (b) selfish
(v) (a) hole	
2. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) True
(v) True			
3. Fill in the blanks :

(i) richman	(ii) evening
(iii) five	(iv) unking
(v) hole	(vi) children

Part 'B'

Answer the following questions :

- (i) Garden belonged to the richman of a village.
- (ii) Garden was beautiful where different types of trees and plants were grown and a lot of nice birds and colourful insects were hopping here and there.
- (iii) After five years richman returned back to his village.
- (iv) The children were very sad because there was no another place like garden to play.
- (v) The children thought of a plan to make a hole in the fence and entered in the garden.
- (vi) The garden of the richman turned into a desolated place, the singing of birds and visiting of bees and butterflies of flowers were totally stopped. All the plants and trees began to feel loneliness due to absence of children and other creatures. The garden was always under winter.
- (vii) One morning the richman reached his garden, he saw a hole in the fence and peeped through it he saw that trees

and plants are in full bloom and birds were singing and twittering. Bees and butterflies were flying over the beautiful blooming flowers of pretty colours, he saw that spring had come back with the children.

- (viii) The richman was pleased to see the children playing in his garden again he asked children to come down and play in it fearlessly.

Lesson 5 : Forest : Our True Friends

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (c) trees	(ii) (c) oxygen
(iii) (a) clouds	(iv) (a) shelter
(v) (a) fever	(vi) (b) 21 March
2. Match the following :

A	B
Basil	Fever, throat disease
Isbgol	dysentry
Cincona	fever
Neem	skin disease
Blackberry	diabetes
3. True or false :

(i) True	(ii) False	(iii) False	(iv) False
(v) True			

Part 'B'

Answer the given questions :

- (i) People cut down trees for cooking, making furniture, burning etc.
- (ii) During the heavy rains trees prevent soil erosion, if soil erosion is not checked the valuable soil will flow with water and due to it plants, trees and grass will not grow.
- (iii) Seeing the woodcutters forest became sad because he thought that he serve the humanity and helped them in many ways still human beings are destroying him.
- (iv) The leaves of trees and plants release water vapours into air continuously which forms clouds in the sky. These clouds fall on the earth as rain water.
- (v) Flood destroys crops, animals and houses. The contaminated flood water gives birth to epidemic like cholera, diarrhoea, etc.

- (vi) During the heavy rains, forest prevents soil erosion because trees checked the flow of valuable soil along with water.
- (vii) Importance of plants and trees :
 - (a) Trees provide us food and shelter.
 - (b) Forest are the house of wild animals.
 - (c) Forest and plants checked the soil erosion.
 - (d) Forest provides us oxygen and keep the environment fresh by absorbing carbondioxide.
 - (e) Forest bring rainfall.
 - (f) Forest provides us many herbs and shrubs which provides us medicines.
- (viii) Plywood industries depend upon the forest for their raw material, people called forest the natural hospital, all the ayurvedic and unani medicines are prepared by herbs. Beside this lac, silk, rubber etc are also produced from the forest. Forest are also useful in making bangles, sealing, ornaments, types, toys and fancy items etc.

Lesson 6 : The Great Bharata

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative :

(i) (c) Bharata	(ii) (a) 14 years
(iii) (a) Lakshmana	(iv) (a) Dashratha
(v) (c) hermit	(vi) (d) Charan Padukas
2. Say true or false :

(i) False	(ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) False
(v) False	(vi) True		
3. Fill in the blanks :

(i) Bharat	(ii) bed
(iii) 14	(iv) Bharat
(v) Ram	(vi) Ram

Part 'B'

1. Answer the given questions :
 - (i) Bharata was son of Kakaiya and Dashratha king of Ayodhya.
 - (ii) Ram had sent to exile for 14 years because a boon given to Kakaiya by Dashratha.
 - (iii) When Bharata came to know about the 14 years exile to Ram he became sad.

- (iv) Bharata determined to lead a life like a hermit. He gave up using silver gold utensils, royal robes, delicious dishes and all the possible luxuries available in the palace of Ayodhya. Even he did not use bed to sleep and lay on the ground.
 - (v) Kaikeyi was ill affected by Sita due to which she begged 14 years exile for Ram. That's why Bharat hate Sita and refused to dip at the confluence in Allahabad.
 - (vi) State priest requested the Bharata that he must have a dip in the confluence because bathing in the confluence makes a person sinless.
 - (vii) Kaikeyi told lord Rama he is the most obedient and intelligent son of the world and he can't do anything wrong by mistake. She herself having trouble in her heart which compels her to weep.
 - (viii) Bharata start hating her mother from the day she asked exile for Ram and throne for him due to this he don't call Kaikeyi her mother.
2. Give suitable reasons of the following :
- (i) Bharata became very sad and he determined to lead a life like a hermit.
 - (ii) Her mother Kaikeyi was ill affected by Sita due to which she begged 14 years exile for Ram by a boon given by his father Dashratha that's why he refused to have a dip at the confluence in Allahabad.
 - (iii) Because Kaikeyi had asked exile for Ram from the same day his own son Bharat left her saying mother and start hating her.

Lesson 7 : Nation Before Religion

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (a) Dampur in Ghazipur	(ii) (a) July 1, 1933 AD
(iii) (c) tailor	(iv) (b) 12 Sept., 1954 AD
(v) (b) 1962	(vi) (a) Sept 10, 1965
2. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) False	(iii) False	(iv) True
(v) True	(vi) False		
3. Fill up the blanks :

(i) Gazipur - Azamgarh	(ii) Wrestless
------------------------	----------------

- (iii) 4th class
- (iv) dead shooter
- (v) machinegun
- (vi) Paramveer Chakra

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Abdul Hamid was born on July 1, 1933 AD at Dampur village located on the Ghazipur-Azamgarh road in Uttar Pradesh.
 - (ii) Abdul Hamid wished to be a brave soldier in the Indian army.
 - (iii) After passing 4th class, he gave up study and began to practice wrestling and sports.
 - (iv) Abdul Hamid took part in Indo-China war in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965.
 - (v) In 1962, China attacked India. Abdul Hamid was in a troop which was surrounded by China forces. Many soldiers were killed by Chinese army men but Abdul Hamid did not lose courage he was full with national spirit his machinegun was firing bombs. Most of his bombs had been used, he did not take risk to leave his machinegun for the enemies so he broke it and crawled into the hills he reached his destination.
 - (vi) Government of India conferred him on the promotion of lance naik, naik hawaldar and company quarter master for his bravery in the Indo-China war in 1962.
2. Answer the following questions in one word only :
 - (i) Dampur
 - (ii) Pakistan
 - (iii) Kasoor
 - (iv) Three tanks

Lesson 8 : Wounded Calf

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (i) (a) for morning walk
 - (ii) (c) a young calf
 - (iii) (c) selfish
 - (iv) (a) hammer
 - (v) (c) kind hearted
2. Say true or false :
 - (i) False
 - (ii) True
 - (iii) True
 - (iv) False
 - (v) True
 - (vi) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) For 5 years.

- (ii) Writer had some onions, potatoes, pumpkins and lemons in his hand.
 - (iii) Writer was carrying vegetables in his hand. So he decided to put the vegetables at house.
 - (iv) They used a strong rope and a hammer with long handle.
 - (v) Writer saw that bank of the small bridge had some coming out sharp ends of iron roads which were hindrance in the way of the calf, they can wound it so writer, asked the owner of the nearby house to brought a hammer.
 - (vi) The moral of a lesson is that we should always be kind towards the animals.
2. Explain the reason of the following :
- (i) The writer went to his house to keep the eatables which he is carrying in his hands.
 - (ii) The literate men passed from the helpless calf without showing any interest because they did not care for the poor creature.
 - (iii) Because they were hindrance in the way of the calf and can also hurt the calf.
 - (iv) Calf was shivering badly due to cold water, writer gave cow the gur to eat because nature of the gur is warm so the calf felt relieved.

Lesson 9 : The Greatness Of The Saint

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (b) Calcutta	(ii) (b) Naren Swami
(iii) (a) Ram Krishan Paramhans	
(iv) (a) September 11, 1893	(v)
(vi) (a) Belur	(vii) (a) July 4, 1902
2. Say true or false :

(i) True	(ii) True	(iii) True	(iv) True
(v) True	(vi) True		
3. Match the following correctly :

A Vishvanath Datt Bhuvneshwari Devi Belur Matha Ram Krishan Paramhans	B Father of Swami Vivekanand Mother of Naren West Bengal Guru of Naren
--	---

1897

Ram Krishan Mission

1898

Belur Matha (Monastery)

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Swami Vivekanand was born in Calcutta on January 12, 1863.
- (ii) His father name was Vishvanath Datt and mother name was Bhuvenshwari Devi he belongs to the religious family.
- (iii) Narendra Nath got his primary education at his home and visited many other places to got his graduation.
- (iv) Ram Krishan Paramhans was the worshipper of Kali in a local temple, before his death, Ram Krishan Paramahans gave all his powers to Naren.
- (v) Khetri Naresh was disciple of Naren and he arranged the foreign tour of his guru.
- (vi) World religious conference at Chicago in United States of America is on September 11, 1893. Swami Vivekanand addressed the audience by sarying "My dear American brothers and sisters" and at this entire hall sounded with clappings.
- (vii) To serve the human, he founded the Ram Krishan Mission in 1897 AD and Belur Matha in Belur Village near Calcutta in 1899 AD. The aim of these missions was to propound the principles of truth and public welfare.

Lesson 10 : The Foolish Ass

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- (i) (c) lion
- (ii) (b) feeble and old
- (iii) (c) village
- (iv) (d) an ass
- (v) (a) washerman
- (vi) (b) second attempt

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) jacal
- (ii) leftovers
- (iii) God
- (iv) master
- (v) foolish
- (vi) plant

3. Say true or false :

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) True
- (iv) False
- (v) False
- (vi) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) There was a lion in a forest. He was called Sher Singh. he had become old and weak.
- (ii) There was a jackal in the same forest his name was Jackie, he used to eat the leftover of the hunt of Sher Singh. He told Sher Singh that he was hungry and had not eaten any food from last few days.
- (iii) Sher Singh asked Jackie to use his mind to trap an animal which can be turned into a fool.
- (iv) To fulfil the desire of his master, Jackie set out for the nearby villages to find an animal.
- (v) Jackie told to the ass that it was a pity to saw his body which had turned into skeleton of bones. It seems that he was sick and can't live for a month in this world.
- (vi) Ass was enticed by Jackie, he became the victim of his nice talks and not been able to understand the cunningness of Jackie.
- (vii) Jackie enticed ass by asking him to come along with him to the forest because he can turn his skeleton body into a healthy and strong one because there was much lush green grass in the forest.
- (viii) The clever and cunning Jackie played a trick on foolish ass he told ass that ass had became healthy and stout by eating the lush green grass of the forest and she jumped at him to plant a kiss and she is dying to marry you, the ass became blind of love and agreed to came along with Jackie to the forest when the ass was near the bush, Sher Singh caught the neck of the foolish ass in his sharp teeth and stopped his breath within five minutes, the ass was breathless.
- (ix) The moral of the story is that the greediness is a bad habbit due to his greediness ass had to lost his life.

2. Give suitable reasons of the following :

- (i) Because Jackie was too feeble to catch them.
- (ii) The ass became blind of love and returned again to the forest.

Lesson 11 : Test of a Great King

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) (b) Shivi | (ii) (a) popularity |
| (iii) (c) hawk | (iv) (a) king |
| (v) (a) pans of the balance | (vi) (c) subordinate |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (i) holy | (ii) Indra |
| (iii) plan | (iv) fire |
| (v) permit | (vi) flesh |

3. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (i) True | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) True |
| (v) True | (vi) True | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Shivi was holy and sympathetic by nature he did not spend the state fund over his luxuries, by his deeds of public welfare, he became popular in the whole kingdom.
- (ii) Indra, the king of gods became jealous of Shivi because of his popularity, so he began to look for a chance to defame him.
- (iii) Indra thought of a plan to disturb Shivi yajnas, he availed the chance and asked his subordinate god fire to become the part of his conspiracy.
- (iv) Indra had a shrewd plan in his mind, he changed himself into a hawk and fire in a pigeon and they both play a trick with Shivi. Pigeon took shelter on the lap of Shivi while hawk came after him and asked Shivi to return his prey but Shivi refused to him because pigeon was in his shelter like this way Indra tried to defame the Shivi.
- (v) Pigeon was a subordinate god 'fire' and hawk was himself Indra.
- (vi) The king Shivi asked hawk to choose flesh of his own choice besides, this pigeon.
- (vii) Indra who disguised as a hawk asked Shivi to give him his own body flesh equal to the weight of pigeon and king agreed to do so, hawk asked to brought balance in the court and gave Shivi his sword. The king put the pigeon in one pan and put small pieces of his flesh in another pan but the pan of the pigeon did not move a

little. In this situation Shivi decided to put his whole body on pan instead of cutting flesh from his body.

- (viii) Indra was really happy to test the patience, sympathy and sacrifice of king Shivi, now he understood that king is really a great hearted. Indra accepted that he was jealous of Shivi's popularity that's why he wanted to test him through his act of shrewdness.

Lesson 12 : Try These Moral Values

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
(i) (c) pelt (ii) (a) dance
(iii) (c) queue (iv) (b) 10 pm
(v) (a) posture
2. Fill in the blanks :
(i) Food (ii) spit
(iii) dirty (iv) plates
(v) attentive (vi) library card
3. Say true or false :
(i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
(v) False (vi) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
 - (i) Our moral duties towards animals are the following :
 - (1) We should be kind towards animals and help them.
 - (2) Do not pelt stones on the street dogs and frogs in the pond they might be hurt.
 - (3) Give food to animals and birds.
 - (4) Never tease animals by overloading. It will make them sick and weak.
 - (ii) We should not inject oxitocin solution into the milk yielding animals like buffaloes, cows etc. It pollutes milk and hurt animals.
 - (iii) We should remember following points while reference to the railway station :
 - (a) Do not spit on the platform.
 - (b) Do not use toilets of the train while the train stops at the railway station.
 - (c) Do not throw dirty paper plates, banana peels, caps etc on the railway platform and railway line.

- (d) Do not break queue at the booking window.
- (e) Do not stay on the railway platform without platform ticket or journey ticket.
- (iv) Do not take your pet like dog with you on the railway platform. It may cause problems to you and others.
- (v) We should always be polite and mannerful during the communication with our parents and other members of the family.
- (vi) Develop a habit to read newspaper daily it keep our knowledge update.
- (vii) If our views did not match with others we should never got excited, rather politely asked 'sorry', that you are not agreed with them in this matter.
- (viii) Be attentive to hear your teacher while teaching in class room do not disturb the class. Your progress at studies depends upon your undiverted attention. Note down the main and important points. Remove your doubts by asking your teacher. Make notes which help you to remember the main points of the subject. Never try to test your teachers.

Lesson 13 : Simplicity of Gokhle

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (c) South Africa	(ii) (a) Gandhiji
(iii) (c) Tolstoy farm	(iv) (c) floor
(v) (a) 1912	(vi) (a) delegate
2. Fill in the blanks :

(i) simplicity	(ii) he
(iii) cot	(iv) rained
(v) Gokhleji	(vi) 1912
3. Match the following :

A Bhupendra Bapu Bankipur Tolstoy farm J.L. Nehru Kelenbek	B member of Indian Council congress held its conference here in 1912 South Africa a delegate to Bankipur cong. conference a colleague of Gandhiji
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Part 'B'

1. Answer the given questions :

- (i) Gokhale was on his journey to South Africa alongwith Gandhiji.
- (ii) Tolstoy farm.
- (iii) When Gokhaleji was about to go to bed, he came to know that all the other members slept on the floor therefore he himself put the cot aside and spread the bedding on the floor.
- (iv) When they visited to South Africa at Tolstoy farm one day it rained heavily and Gokhaleji caught cold Gandhiji prepared warm soup for him and brother Kotwal baked the tasteful chapatis.
- (v) When Gokhale was taking his last breath, he asked Gandhiji to make promise that he would not write his life history besides constructing a monument or holding a condolence meeting.
- (vi) In 1912 the congress held its conference in Bankipur. Pandit J. L. Nehru attended it as a delegate.
- (vii) Bhupendra Basu (the member of the Indian Council) disturbed Gokhale in the train returning from Bankipur to Calcutta.
- (viii) The moral of a story is that the Greatness and humanity make a person different from others. Simplicity in itself is a virtue. We should follow the qualities of greatmen.

2. Give suitable reasons of the following :

- (i) Because he came to know that rest of the other members are sleeping on the floor.
- (ii) Because Gokhaleji only used to ask his servant to do his work and during the journey it was not possible.
- (iii) Gokhaleji was not feeling well so he wanted to travel without any disturbance.

Lesson 14 : The Dishonest Treasure

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (i) (d) thief | (ii) (a) village |
| (iii) (c) saint | (iv) (b) three times |
| (v) (a) king | (vi) (c) thief |
| (vii) (b) two boxes | |

2. Fill in the blanks :
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (i) saint | (ii) villager |
| (iii) week | (iv) hunting |
| (v) path | (vi) |
3. Who said the following statement :
- (i) The saint said to Ramlal.
 - (ii) Ramlal said to saint.
 - (iii) Man said to Ramlal.
 - (iv) The king said to Ramlal.
 - (v) Ramlal said to the king.
 - (vi) King said to Ramlal.

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :
- (i) There lived a man at a village in the kingdom of a king his name was Ramlal. When he could not find any job, he started stealing and became a thief.
 - (ii) One day a saint visited a village and he stayed at the village for a week.
 - (iii) Ramlal promised to the saint that he would always follow the path of truth and never told lie.
 - (iv) Saint advised Ramlal that stealing is a sinful job and he must give it up.
 - (v) Ramlal did not agreed to abode the first two advices of the saint because he had become the expert in theft and he did not knew any other work and secondly he cant avoid killing and hunting others because he had to protect himself from the people.
 - (vi) Ramlal decided to steal something costly so that he might have passed one year without stealing.
 - (vii) Ramlal met a man at dark midnight who was himself a king and when king asked Ramlal who is he, he said straight forward that he is a thief and going to steal a lot of wealth from king's treasury.
 - (viii) There are three boxes of gold coins and diamond jewellery but Ramlal take away the two boxes which he easily divided between the man and himself.
 - (ix) Treasurer told a lie to the king that three gold coin boxes are missing because he himself stolen the one box.
 - (x) Ramlal was a honest man inspite of his profession he is very loyal which impressed the king and dismissed his dishonest treasurer and oppointed Ramlal in his place.

2. Answer in one word only :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (i) Village | (ii) King |
| (iii) Saint | (iv) Three |
| (v) Treasurer | (vi) Ramlal |

Lesson 15 : Pollution

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) (b) air, water and land | (ii) (a) air pollution |
| (iii) (a) air pollution | (iv) (c) sound pollution |
| (v) (d) all these | (vi) (a) water pollution |

2. Match the following correctly :

- | A | B |
|-----------------|---|
| Air pollution | smoking clay pipes in the village |
| Water pollution | splitting oil from oil vessels in the spa |
| Soil pollution | use of urea in the crops |
| Sound pollution | D.J. in marriage parties |

3. Say true or false :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| (i) True | (ii) False | (iii) True | (iv) False |
| (v) True | | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) Contamination of air, water and land is called pollution.
- (ii) There are 4 types of pollution :
 - (a) air pollution
 - (b) water pollution
 - (c) sound pollution
 - (d) soil pollution
- (iii) Air pollution : When the air becomes dirty, smoke emitted from the chimenies of factories, cigerattes, tobacco packets and decaying dead bodies, is termed as air pollution.
- (iv) Main causes of water pollution are the following :
 - (a) Many people throw away dirt, wastes of plants, dead bodies into water.
 - (b) Industrial waste thrown into the rivers, seas, lakes and tanks.
 - (c) People wash their animals like cow, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, vehicles dirty clothes in the water tanks, canals, rivers etc.
 - (d) Pesticides and insecticides also play a major role in water pollution.

Major effects of water pollution :

- (a) polluted water becomes impure and unfit to drink.
- (b) polluted water causes many dangerous diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid, hepatitis etc.
- (c) Aquatic animals like fish, crocodiles, alligator, whale, dolphins, frogs etc are badly affected by polluted water.
- (d) Large number of fish die due to polluted water.
- (v) To check air pollution trees and plants should be planted on large scale. Non-conventional sources of energy like solar, wind, bio gas etc should be used in place of conventional source of energy. In vehicles CNG should be used in place of petrol, diesel.
- (vi) When the air becomes dirty, smoke emitted from the chimneys of factories, cigarettes, tobacco packets and decaying dead bodies, is turned as air pollution. Vehicles like car, truck, two wheelers, trains, aeroplanes etc produce dust when they run on the road and runway.

Soil is the basis of all plants and trees. It holds these creatures tightly and provides them support. Besides it, the soil supplies all the necessary nutrients to the plants. Farmers generally use insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers in excess due to which the soil becomes polluted and it is termed as soil pollution. It destroys the fertility of the soil and the soil becomes barren.

(vii) Causes of air pollution :

- (a) Smoke emitted from the chimneys of factories.
- (b) Vehicles like truck, car, two wheelers, trains, aeroplanes etc cause air pollution.
- (c) Cutting down of plants in large scale.
- (d) Use of petrol and diesel and other conventional sources of energy.

Causes of water pollution :

- (a) Many people throw away dirty wastes of plants, dead bodies into river.
- (b) Industrial waste thrown in the rivers.
- (c) People wash their animals like cows, buffaloes, horses, vehicles etc in river tanks and ponds.
- (d) Pesticides and insecticides from fields mixed with water to make it impure.

Soil pollution :

- (a) Access use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- (b) Cutting down of trees.
- (c) Floods also make the soil barren.
- (d) Throwing of waste in the fields.

Sound Pollution :

- (a) Railway engines and aeroplane produces sound pollution.
 - (b) Loudspeakers, burst crackers, bombs etc.
 - (c) Musical instrument played in high volume.
 - (d) Industries and vehicles also caused sound pollution.
- (viii) The moral of story is that our life is precious natural gift. It must kept safe by mitigating noise, removing away all types of pollution from the earth.

Lesson 16 : Do not Break The Law

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (i) (c) Anil
 - (ii) (b) tickets were being issued inside the booking room
 - (iii) (a) fault (iv) (c) two
 - (v) (c) dishonest fellow (vi) (a) 20 only
 - (vii) (c) tickets
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) peeped (ii) clerk
 - (iii) boys (iv) TTE
 - (v) materialism (vi) Meerut

Part 'B'

1. Answer the given questions :
 - (i) Author's friend Anil was going to get reservation in the Janta Express to the railway station.
 - (ii) Author stunned to saw the scene inside the window, two or three men were getting reservation tickets from there and booking clerk was talking with them.
 - (iii) The line was jam at the booking window because no one is getting the ticket instead of this clerk was issuing ticket inside the window illegally.
 - (iv) Author told the booking clerk that he is breaking the law by illegally issuing the tickets and the men who were receiving tickets also at fault because they kept passengers waiting.

- (v) No, one cooperate author inspite of it they said that it was a common practice in our country, ruffians and brokers scolded the persons who came in their way. Nobody wants to take pain.
 - (vi) Although the railway department had employed constables at the stations for the help of passengers but they are unable to perform their duty faithfully every here was incident of train dacoity in presence of police force are heard. They do not take pain to stop it.
 - (vii) TTE scolded and stopped them to travel further in the compartment, he also asked for the fine of Rs 250. They both beauildered and began to opologize but TTE did not listen to them and also taken Rs 60 from them.
 - (viii) A bus of UP Roadways was going from Meerut to Gaziabad. It was checked at Muradnagar bus stop by the checking staff of the department, fifteen passengers were found without tickets when the passengers were asked about it, they replied that they had paid for tickets but the bus conductor did not issue them tickets.
2. Give suitable reasons of the following :
- (i) They all are waiting for the tickets to be issue while clerk was illegally giving the tickets from inside the window.
 - (ii) Ruffians and brokers scols the persons who came in their way. That's why nobody object the wrong doing.
 - (iii) Because they were political workers who were returning from a rally of the party and having a solid background which compell TTE to keep silent and he broke the law.
 - (iv) Conductor disobeyed the rulers he wants to digest money and didn't thought about its bad result.

Lesson 17 : The Fowler And The Pigeons

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

(i) (c) king	(ii) (a) grains of wheat
(iii) (c) net	(iv) (c) mouse
(v) (b) hole	
2. Who said to whom :
 - (i) King of pigeon said to the king of mice.
 - (ii) King of pigeon said to the king of mice.
 - (iii) Said the king of mice.
 - (iv) King of pigeons said to other pigeons.
 - (v) Young pigeons said to other pigeons.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (i) king | (ii) grains |
| (iii) trick | (iv) in a hurry |
| (v) net | |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions :

- (i) As the king of the pigeon flew over the ground he saw the grains of wheat on the land.
- (ii) Fowler scattered wheat grains on the ground to attract the pigeons on the ground and so that he can trapped them in his net.
- (iii) The elderly looking pigeon advised the other pigeons that it might be dangerous for us to eat them because this is a forest land and not a wheat field so from where did wheat grains appeared.
- (iv) The young looking pigeon opposed him and said that he was very hungry and want food at any cost.
- (v) The all pigeons fly up together and take away the net up high in the sky.
- (vi) Mouse cut the net into pieces with his sharp teeth and made all the pigeons free from the net.
- (vii) The lesson we learned from this lesson is that there is a great strength in unity.

Lesson 18 : Religious Minded Akbar

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) (d) natural forces | (ii) (d) all of these |
| (iii) (d) all of the religion | (iv) (b) Sekh Mubarik |
| (v) (c) follower of the Islam | (vi) (c) Ajmer |
| (vii) (a) 1582 AD | |

2. Match the following correctly :

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | B |
| Bairam Khan | guardian of Akbar |
| Ibadatkhana | Fatehpur Sikri |
| Tomb of Khwaza | Ajmer |
| Muinuddin Chisti Purushottam | a learned of the hinduism |
| Shanti Chandra | a learned of the Jainism |
| Dusturji Rana | A zoroastrian |

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (i) secular | (ii) Namaz |
|-------------|------------|

- (iii) Khwaza Muinuddin Chisti (iv) 1575 AD
(iv) Fire (vi) Din-e-Ilahi

Part 'B'

1. Answer the given questions :

- (i) The main religions of India are the Islam, the Hinduism, the Christianity, the Jainism, the Buddhism, the Shikhism and the Zoroastrianism.
- (ii) His religious policy was affected by his free thoughtful parents, liberal guardian Bairam Khan and Abdul Latif, Shekh Mubarik, Abdul Fazal and Faizi his kind hearted friends, contemporary religious unrest, improper behaviour of fundamentalist muslims, his own wisdomful tendency and politing and Ibadatkhana.
- (iii) Akbar was fascinated towards other religions. In 1575 AD he got constructed the Ibadathkhana at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra for the religious debate. Followers of the Islam like Makhdoomul-Mulkh and Seikh Abdul Ghani used to participate in it who quaralled over the teaching of the Islam. At this Akbar hatred and became sad, so he invited other religious learned, to participate in the debate of the Ibadatkhana.
- (iv) He called for puroshottam and Devi the renowned learned of Hinduism. They told the teachings of the Hinduism to the emperor. He was much impressed by it and he began to wear hindu dress, paint his forehead with sandal, put garland of beads around his neck and got cut his hair of head at the death of his mother.
- (v) Dusterji Rana was a parsi wiseman, being impressed by him Akbar began to worship fire, sun and light. He ordered to make alive fire in the court.
- (vi) Akbar collected all the main teachings of all religions and propounded a new religion named Din-e-ilahi in 1582 AD.

Main Teachings of Din-e-Ilahi are the following :

- (a) God is one and Akbar is head worshipper and prophet.
- (b) Followers of this religion will not eat non-veg and they cannot use the wares of butchers, fisherman and fowlers.
- (c) Followers of this religion will give feast before their death.

- (d) Followers of this religion were not allowed to marry with child girls and old women.
- (e) Followers had to ready to sacrifice his previous religion and life, dignity and wealth in the service of the emperor.
- (vii) The moral of the chapter is that we should be secular in the matter of religion. We should also gain good teachings of all the religions and not fight at the question of religious matters. We should also be religious tolerant.

Lesson 19 : Disaster Management

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (i) (c) over flow water in rivers (ii)
 - (iii) (a) Kosi (iv) (d) Tamil Nadu
 - (v) (a) Radio set (vi) (a) Speed of earthquake
2. Match the following :

A 2004 (december) PO (river) Mississippi-missorrie 1970 AD Seismograph	B Tsunami in Sumatra Italy USA Cyclones in Bangladesh measurement of sea-waves
--	--
3. Say true or false :

(i)	True	(ii) False
(iii) False	(iv) False	
(v)	True	(vi) True

Part 'B'

1. Answer the given questions :
 - (i) Disaster is a unfavourable unfortunate incident which destroy humans, animals and plant life. Disaster occur suddenly. For eg—cyclone, earthquake, etc.
 - (ii) Environmental hazards and disaster are known as synonyms but hazards are natural or man made process which suddenly appear a fierce accident.
 - (iii) Storms or winds at big speed moving towards in a circular way are called cyclones. On 30 October 1996 Orissa faced terrible cyclone which swept off many houses, people and cattle in the sea waves.
 - (iv) Drought occurs when it does not rain at all or very low

rainfalls. It is very dangerous for living and non-livings. Rajasthan, Gujrat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are draught affected states of India. Ethopia in Africa is the most affected country in the world.

- (v) Measures taken during earthquake or before earthquake :
 - (a) people should come out of their houses and stay or lie on the open ground.
 - (b) Never stand or sit near high buildings, trees, electric poles, chimneys of factories, walls, heavy vehicles, towers etc.
 - (c) Anti earthquake buildings should be constructed in the areas of earthquake belt.
 - (d) Gas cylender and electric appliances should be switched off. Heavy items of the house should not be kept in the way to run out of house.
- (vi) HAM Radio is a special type radio which is operated under the direction of wireless planning and union committee of the ministry for communication of India. This radio is operated at a very low cost by batteries in case of light failure.
- (vii) Sometimes or during rains the water in rivers flows out of their banks and takes away whatever fall in its way such as people, trees, crops, animals, houses, etc.
Following measures should be taken to control floods or to save from floods :
 - (a) Dams and reservoirs should be constructed on the rivers to store surplus water of the rivers during rains.
 - (b) Pucca embankment should be constructed at the places where floods are common on the river.
 - (c) To monitor flood situation warning and advice on TV and radio should be broadcasted and telecasted.
 - (d) We should call local volunteers for help during floods.
 - (e) During floods we should use boiled and chlorinised water for cooking, drinking and washing.

