

UNIT - 1

Read – 1 THE JOURNEY OF MY LIFE : FROM EARTH TO EVEREST

Thug – a man who acts violently – ઠગ
 Snatch – seize hastily – આંચકી લેવું
 Speeding – moving fast – જડપથી દોડતી
 Artificial – unnatural – કૃત્રિમ
 Scale – climb to the top of – આરોહણ કરવું
 Unforgettable – that one cannot forget – અવિસ્મરણીય
 Tug – pull with jerk – આચકો મારી ખેંચવું
 Instinctively – naturally – સહજ પણે
 Drunken – intoxicated – દારૂ પીધેલા
 Inkling – a slight hint – આણસારો
 Rescue – bringing out of danger – બચાવ
 Resist – to fight against – પ્રતિકાર કરવો
 Literally – actually – ખરેખર
 Rebound – bounce back – પાછું ફેંકવું
 Ping-pong – bouncing back and forth – અહીંથી તહીં ફંગોળવું
 Gravitational force – pull to the earth – ગુરુત્વાકર્ષણ બળ
 Despite – in spite of – તેમ છતાં પણ
 Intense – extreme in degree – પ્રબળ
 Scream – a long – ચીસ
 Motionless – still – હાલ્યાચાલ્યા વગર
 Dim – became dull – મંદ પડવું
 Fade – loose brightness – ઝાંખું પડવું
 Faint – become unconscious – બેભાન
 Intervention – involvement – દરમિયાનગીરી
 Entire – total – સમગ્ર
 Bulletin – a brief report – વર્તમાન
 Galvanize – stimulate – સમર્થન આપવું
 Amputee – one whose limb is cut off – અપંગ
 Convey – inform – જણાવવું
 Willingness – readiness – રાજીખો
 Throughout – during the entire time or extent – આરપાર
 Limb – an arm or leg – હાથ કે પગ
 Skyrocket – rise or increase suddenly – અત્યંત વધી જવું
 Pump – force or inject like a pump – દબાણ પૂર્વક ઉમેરવું

Handicap – disabled – અપંગ
 Expedition – a journey organized for a special purpose – હેતુપૂર્વક નો પ્રવાસ
 Embrace – hug - ભેટવું
 Sponsor – patronize – પુરસ્કર્તા બનવું
 Slippery – causing slip – લપસાણું
 TRP – television rating point – અરુણીમાંની લોકપ્રિયતા
 Soar – increase – વધવું
 Quit – leave – છોડી દેવું
 Insist – demand continually – આગ્રહ રાખવો
 Summit – peak – ટોચ
 Hoist – raise or lift up – ધબ્બ ફરકાવવો
 Firmly – confidently – દઢતા
 Concede – admit defeat- હાર સ્વીકારવી
 Occasional – infrequent – પ્રસંગોપાત
 Drag - pull along with difficulty or effort – ઢસડવું
 Flutter – wave or flap rapidly – લહેરાવું
 Kaleidoscope – paper – સતત બદલાતા રંગ અને આકાર દેખાડતું ઉપકરણ .
 READ – 2 - THE WILD SAVIOUR
 Saviour – rescuer – બચાવનાર
 Wheatish – brown in skin – ઘઉંવાળું
 Complexion – the natural colour – ચામડી નો કુદરતી રંગ
 Warmth – affection – સ્નેહ
 Pat – tap gently with open hand - હાથથી ધીમેથી થપથપાવવું
 Couch – a sofa – સોફા
 Apricot – orange-yellow dry fruit – જરદાળુ
 Herbs – medicinal plants and their parts - ઓસડીયા
 Morsel – a small piece of food – કોળીયો
 Feeble – weak – નબળું
 Growl- low sound made by an animal – ધુરકીયું
 Breeze – a light current of wind – પવનની હળવી લહેર
 Monster – a very large animal – ભારે
 Bamboo – a stem of a tropical – વાંસ

Staff – a stout stick used as a weapon – લાકડી
 Crawl – move slowly by dragging body on the ground – પેટ ઘસડીને ચાલવું
 Edge – a bring or verge – ધાર
 Fluffy – made of light downy fibres or particles – સુંવાળું
 Furry – made of fur – રંવાટીમાંથી બનેલું
 Visualise – to form a mental image – કલ્પનાચિત્ર બનાવવું
 Wrestle – try to throw or immobilize another person – કુસ્તી કરવી
 Ferocious – extremely aggressive or violent - વિકરાળ
 Deafening – causing deafness – બહેરા કરી નાખતું
 Roar – the loud – ત્રાડ
 Impatiently – losing patience – અધીરાઈથી
 Spring – jump – કુદકો મારવો
 Fiercely – violently – ક્રૂરતાથી
 Steep – having a sharp fall – તીવ્ર ઢોળાવવાળું
 Tumbling – falling – ગબડતા
 Thud – a dull sound of a heavy object hitting a solid surface – ધબબ એવો અવાજ
 Crane – stretch once neck or better view - સ્પષ્ટ જોવા ડોક લંબાવવી
 Instinct – a powerful motivation or impulse – સ્ફૂરણા
 Hind – back – પાછળનું
 Snarl – growl viciously – શિકાર કરવા જતા ધુરકવું
 Bulky – big - કદાવર

UNIT – 2

READ – 1 AUTOFAB TECHNOLOGY

Fabricate – Make – નિર્માણ
 Automated – controlled or operated by automation – સ્વચાલિત
 Dimensional – related to width – પહોળાઈ
 Raw material – natural unprocessed – કાચો માલ
 Solidification – process of making solid – ઘનીકરણ
 Polymer – a naturally occurring or synthrtic compound – કુદરતી કે કુત્રિમ રાળ
 Manipulate – arrange in a skilful manner - કુશળતા પૂર્વક ગોઠવણી કરવી

Property – physical property – વસ્તુ નો ગુણધર્મ
 Unique – incomparable – અસામાન્ય
 Construct – form by assembling or combining parts – જોડીને કે બેસાડીને તૈયાર કરવું
 Constructor – one who constructs – ઘડનાર
 Liability – obligation – આવશ્યક કર્તવ્ય
 Patent – licence – અન્યને વસ્તુના ઉપયોગ માટે અપાતો પરવાનો
 Dramatic – powerful – જોરદાર
 Impact – effect – અસર
 Assembly – combination of different parts of machine – યંત્ર ના ભાગોનું જોડાણ
 Inspection – examination – બારીક તપાસ
 Durability – enduringness – ટકાઉ પાણું
 Decline – decrease – ઘટાડો
 Stuff – substance – સામગ્રી
 Compensation – payment or reward – વળતર
 Environment – ecology – પર્યાવરણ
 Craft worker - skilled worker – હસ્તકલાકાર
 Mass production – production in bulk – જથ્થાબંધ ઉત્પાદન
 Economic – financial – નાણાકીય
 Advantage – benefit – લાભ
 Centralized – brought under the control of central authority – કેન્દ્રીકૃત
 Community – people living in a particular place - સમાજ
 Local owner – proprietor of a particular area - સ્થાનિક માલિક
 Operator – administrator – સંચાલિક
 Decentralize – split from one control or authority – વિકેન્દ્રીકરણ કરવું
 Naturally talented – having annate ability – કુદરતી હુન્નર ધરાવતું
 Shrink – reduce – ઘટવું
 Nanostructure – miniaturised structure – અતીશુદ્ધ માળખું
 Drug molecule – smallest particle of drug – દવાનો નાનામાં અનો કણ
 Ratified tissue – apporoved cell of an organism – મંજૂર કરાયેલો
 Reversal – act of reversing – ઉલટું કરવું તે

Matured – fully grown – પૂર્ણવિકસિત
 Decay – decomposition – નાશ પામવું તે
 Extension – enlargement – લંબાવવું
 Lifespan – tenure – જીવનકાળ
 Gain – avail – મેળવવું
 Combined – joint – સંયુક્ત
 Sufficient – enough – પર્યાપ્ત
 Advance – development – વિકાસ
 Sophisticated – latest – અદ્યતન
 Molecular – relating to or consisting of molecules –
 પરમાણુસંબંધી
 Rejoice – enjoy – આનંદ કરવો .
**READ – 2 A PALANPUR YOUTH REINVENTS THE
 HUMBLE WATCH**
 Native – belonging to a particular place – રહેવાસી
 Showcase – display – બતાવવું
 Futuristic – relating to future – ભવિષ્ય ને લાગતું
 Lets – allows – કરવા છે
 Glance – looks at – નજર
 Conversation – talk – વાતચીત
 Fame – reputation – માન
 IQ – Intelligence Quotient – બુધ્ધી આંક
 Power – give strength - શક્તિ પ્રદાન કરવી
 Academic – of or relating to studies – અભ્યાસનું કે અભ્યાસ
 ને લાગતું
 Earned – availed – મેળવી
 Varied – having or consisting of various kind or forms –
 વિવિધ પ્રકારનું
 Interaction – communication –વાતચીત
 Explored – investigate – પદ્ધતિસરની તપાસ કરવી
 Embedded – inserted as an integral part – અવિભાજ્ય
 અંગ તરીકે બેસાડેલું
 Research – systematic investigation into a subject –
 સંશોધન
 Appliances – a device or instrument designed to
 perform a specific function – ઉપકરણો
 Conceptually – of or relating to concepts – વિભાવના કે
 ખ્યાલગત રીતે

Digital devise – instrument displaying numbers – આંકડા
 દર્શાવતું ઉપકરણ
 Gestures – expressions by moving limbs or other parts
 of body – હાવભાવ
 Indication – symbol - પ્રતિક
 Circuitry – desing for an electric circuit – ઈલેક્ટ્રિક સર્કિટ ની
 ડિઝાઇન
 Solar panel – a board exposed to sun to receive solar
 energy – પાટિયું
 Efficient – capable – કાર્યક્ષમ
 Wearable – that can be worn – પહેરી શકાય તેવું
 Gestural – relating to bodily actions – હાવભાવયુક્ત
 Interface – device - પદ્ધતિ
 Augment – add – ઉમેરવું
 Mount – fit in – જડવું
 Pendant – a dangling ornament – લટકણીયું
 Confine – restrict – નિયંત્રિત કરવું
 Seamlessly – consistently – સાતત્યપૂર્ણ રીતે
 Integrate – accommodate – સાથે જોડવું
READ – 3 THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES
 Secret – mystery – રહસ્ય
 Take – accept – લેવું
 Ore-bed – a piece of ground from which metal can be
 obtained – ધાતુની ક્યારી
 Mine – a pit from which coal – ખાણ
 Melt – dissolve – પીગળવું
 Furnace – heater – ભઠ્ઠી
 Pit – ditch – ખાડો
 Cast – mould – બીબામાં ઢાંળવું
 Were wrought – worked – ઘડતર કરાયું
 Hammer – pound – હથોડીથી ટીપવું
 Desing – arrange – નામીણ કરવું
 File – put in a good shape - ઘસીને ધારદાર કરવું કે ચમકાવવું
 Tool – apparatus – ના પર ઓજરથી કામ કરવું
 Gauge – measure – માપવું
 Fit – fix – સાનુકુળ કે બંધબેસતું બનાવવું
 Task – assignment – કાર્ય
 Serve – deliver – સેવા આપવી

Remember – recall – યાદ રાખવું

Law – act – કાયદો

Comprehend – understand – સમજવું

Lie – untruth – અસત્ય

Handle – administer – ની સાથે કામ પાડવું કે વહેવાર કરવો

Smoke – exhaust – ધુમાડો

Hide – conceal – છુપાવવું

Heavens – paradise – સ્વર્ગ

Vanish – disappear – અદૃશ્ય થવું

Star – self-shining celestial object – તારો

Shine – gleam – ચમકવું

Power – strength – શક્તિ

Weight – load – વજન

Size – amount – કાદ

Children – boys or girls – બાળકો

Brain – mind – મગજ

UNIT – 3

READ – 1 FEMALES FOR FORESTRY

Forestry – planting and taking care of trees – વનસંવર્ધન

Significant – important – અગત્યનું

Foundation – basis or groundwork of anything – પાયો

Economy – saving – અર્થતંત્ર

Fodder – dried grass – સુકું ઘાસ

Dung – excrement of animals – છાણ

Cropland – land where crop is grown – પાક ઉગાડવાની જમીન

Twig – any small – ઝાડની નાની ડાળી

Domestic – relating to family or household – ઘરગુથું

Fuel – something consumed to produce energy – બળતણ

Edible – fit to be eaten – ખાદ્ય

Nut – edible seed – ખાદ્ય બી – મગફળી

Consumption – use – વપરાશ

Lash – wash away – ધોઈ નાખવું

Slope – inclined surface – ઢોળાવ

Spring – small stream of water – ઝરાણું

Vital – important – અગત્યનું

Resource – source of supply – સ્ત્રોત

Exploit – utilize – વાપરવું

Timber – wood used as a building material – ઈમારતી લાકડું

Expand – increase the size – પહોળું કરવું

Plains – flat or smooth level of land – સમથળ જમીન

Cultivation – planting crops – વાવણી

Clearing – area/land from which trees have been removed – વૃક્ષો કાપીને સાફ કરેલી જમીન

Contradiction – asserting to be untrue – પ્રત્યક્ષ વિરોધ

Non-cooperation – not working or acting jointly – અસહકાર

Resistance – dispute – વિરોધ

Obtain – get – મેળવવું

Oppressive – cruel – કઠોર

Armed force – army with weapons – સશસ્ત્ર લશ્કર

Form – raise – ઉભું કરવું

Protest – oppose – વિરોધ કરવો

Embrace – hug – ગળે લગાડવું

Saw – tool – આરી

Emotionally – with a strong feeling of love – ભાવાત્મક રીતે

Fell – cut – કાપવું

Strategy – plan of action – વ્યૂહરચના

Ban – prohibit – મનાઈ ફરમાવવી

Degrade – reduce – ઓછું થવું

Reafforest – replant – પુનર્વનિકરણ

Scarcity – shortage – અછત

Acute – of extreme importance – ગંભીર

Ensure – make sure – નિશ્ચિત કરવું

Regeneration – regrowth of lost or destroyed plants – નાશ પામેલા વૃક્ષો ને ફરીથી ઉછેરવા તે

Lie – exist – રહેલું હોવું

Conservation – preservation or restoration for loss – સંવર્ધન કરવું તે

Constitution – document of fundamental laws and principles – બંધારણ

Wildlife – animals living in natural environment – વન્યજીવન

Compassion – sympathy – સહાનુભુતિ

Organism – living thing – સજીવ

Patch – small plot or piece of land – જમીનનો નાનો ભાગ

Conflict – often prolonged fighting - વારંવાર થતા જગડા

Contribution – common fund for a common purpose – ફાળો

Raise – make grow –ઉભું કરવું

Negligent – careless – બેદરકાર

Abolish – destroy completely – પૂર્ણ પાણે ખતમ કરવું

Migrant – moving from one place to another – સ્થળાંતર કરનાર

Fine – penalize – દંડ કરવો

Firewood – wood for fire – બળતણ નું લાકડું

Recover – get back – પરત લાવવું

Determined – firm in decision – દૃઢ નિશ્ચયી

Poplar – a kind of tree eith straight – એક સીધા થડવાળું

Instead – as a substitute – વિકલ્પે

Indigenous – native – સ્થાનિક મૂળ વતન નું

Husbandry – animal breeding – ઢોરઉછેર

intensity – great force - જોરદાર પ્રવાહ

Soil erosion – wearing away of earth's surface – જમીનની સપાટી નું ધોવાણ

Probably – most likely – સંભવતઃ

Tackle – undertake a task – કોઈ કામ કે સમસ્યાનો નિકાલ કરવા સમજપૂર્વક પ્રયાસ કરવો તે.

Read – 2 WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE

Spare – let remain, leave untouched – રેહવા દેવું

Bough – a branch of tree – ઝાડની ડાળી

Sheltar – protection – આશરો

Forefathers – ancestors – પૂર્વજો

Cot – a light bed – નાનો પલંગ

Ax= axe – a tool for chopping – કુહાડો

Familiar – known – પરિચિત

Glory – renown and honour – આખરૂ અને કીર્તિ

Hew – to cut or to chop with blows – ફાડવું

Forbear – to keep oneself in check – પોતાની જાત ને કાબુમાં રાખવી

Thy – possessive pronoun for thou – તારું

Adle – lazy,unoccupied – આળસુ

Gushing – overflowing – ઉભરાતું

Forgive – to pardon – માફ કરવું

UNIT – 4

READ - 1 – MIND , BODY , MEDICINE.

Alike – similar – ના જેવું

Physically – of or relating to the body – શારીરિક રીતે

Mentally – of or relating to mind – માનસિક રીતે

Well-being – quality of life – સવાસ્થ્ય

Temperrament – manner of thinking - સામાન્ય સ્વભાવ

Variation – change,alteration – બદલાવું તે

Affect – cause an effect – અસર કરવી

Occur – happen,take place – બનવું

External – relating to outside – બાહ્ય

Factor – cause – કારણ

Diet – food or drink – રોજીંદો આહાર

Positive – desirable,affirmative – ઈચ્છનીય

Psychological – relating or arising from mind – મન કે લાગણી ઓ ને લાગતું

Seldom – hardly, rarely – ભાગ્યે જ

Acute – reacting readily,intense,sensitive – ગંભીર

Dietary – relating to diet – ખાનપાન

Unrest – uneasy or troubled condition – બેચેની

Manifest – reveal,show – દેખાડવું

Appreciate – admire – યોગ્ય મુલવણી કે કદર કરવી

Prevent – stop,ban – રોકવું

Breed – produce,develop – પેદા કરવું

Hectic – full of intence, activity,confused – અવિરત

Unstable – not constant,fluctuating – અસ્થિર

Contentment – satisfaction – સંતોષ

Dominated – controlled – પ્રભાવિત

Urban – relating to a city – શહેરને લગતું

Nourish – nurture,cater,feed – પોષવું

Harmony – orderly combination – સંવાદિતા

Creativity – ability to produce,creat – સર્જનાત્મકતા

Healing – restoration of health,cure recovery – સાજા થાવું તે

Enhancement – improvement, enrichment – સુધારવું
 Helpless – unable to help
 oneself, powerless, incompetent – લાયકાર
 Navigate – direct the course of a ship – વહાણ ને દિશા આપવી તે
 Ongoing concern – constant involvement, interest – સતત કાળજી
 Vitality – capacity to live, grow or develop – જીવવાની ક્ષમતા
 Enable – give power, capacity – શક્તિ માંન બનાવવું તે
 Merely – only, nothing else – ફક્ત
 Awareness – having knowledge/information – જાગૃક્તા
 Spiritual – relating to spirit, supernatural – આધ્યાત્મિક
 Approach – access – પહોચવાનો માર્ગ
 Prolong – make longer – પ્રલંબિત કરવું
 Ultimate – final – અંતિમ
 Essence – of greatest importance, crucial – અતિ અગત્યનું
 Release – make free – મુક્ત કરવું
 Proceed – go ahead, continue, progress – ચાલુ રાખવું
READ – 2 YOG FOR HEALTH
 Constitute – compose, set up – રચવું
 Race – a class having similar physical or genetic traits – (અહિ) માનવજાતિ
 Holistic – collective – સમગ્રતયા
 Work-out - exercise for fitness – ચુસ્ત રહેવા માટેની કસરત
 Benefit – advantage – લાભ
 Ligament – fibrous tissue connecting bones – અસ્થિબંધન
 Skeletal system – relating to heart and blood vessels – અસ્થીતંત્ર
 Flexibility – plasticity, bendability – લચીલાપણું
 Stimulate – reuse to action – કાર્યપ્રવૃત્ત કરવું
 Oxygenate – enrich with oxygen - પ્રાણવાયુસભર બનાવવું
 Digestive – relating to assimilation of food – પાચનક્રિયા ને લગતું
 Nervous – relating to nerves- ચેતાઓ ને લગતું
 Respiratory – relating to breathing – શ્વાસોછ્વાસ ને લગતું
 Endocrinal – relating to different glands – વિવિધ ગ્રંથી

Glands – liquid chemical producing organs of body – ગ્રંથીઓ
 Insomnia – sleeplessness – અનિદ્રા
 Psycho-physical – relating to mind and body – માનસિક-શારીરિક
 Meditative – regarding meditation – ધ્યાનને લાગતું
 Posture – position of a person's body or body parts – અંગસ્થિતી
 Vitalize- make live, animate – જીવંત કરવું
 Unblock – open, remove obstruction – ખોલવું
 Tone – give healthy elasticity – શરીર ના અંગો ને સ્વસ્થ
 Brackets – a pair of punctuation marks [] or () , - કોસ
 Promote – encourage the process – ઉત્તેજન આપવું
 Palm – inner surface of hand from wrist to the base of the fingers – હથેળી
 Biceps – muscles of the front upper arm – બાવડા
 Lean – bend – વાંકા વળવું
 Hips – posterior parts of pelvis – કુલા
 Exhale – breathe out – ઉચ્છ્વાસ કાઢવો
 Spinal – relating to spinal column of vertebrae – કરોડ ને લગતું
 Lymphatic – pertaining to lymph – લાસીકાવાહીનીને લગતું
 Inhale – breathe in – શ્વાસ લેવો
 Wrist – joint of the arm between the human hand and forearm – કાંડું
 Elbow – joint of the arm between the forearm and the upper arm – કોણી
 Release – make free – મુક્ત કરવું
 Navel – umbilical – ડુંટી
 Inverted – turn inside out or upside down – અંદર થી બહાર કે બહાર થી નીચે વળેલું
UNIT – 5
PEPPER , THE PHANTOM PET
 Phantom – an imaginary animal – ભ્રામક પ્રાણી
 Chaotic – noisy and in disorder – ઘોઘાટીયુ અને અવ્યવસ્થા ભર્યું
 Fling – throw – ફેંકવું
 Domestic – household, pets – પાલતું

Rock – shake, move, sway violently – આક્રમકતા થી હલાવવું

Cute – attractive, pleasing – આકર્ષક

Fiercest – most violent – અતિશય હિંસક

Presentation – demonstration, performance – પ્રદર્શન

Bet – gamble, stake – શરત મારવી

Titter – laughter – મઝાક ઉડાવતા હસવું તે

Chant – recite with usical intonation – સંગીતમય રીતે ગાવું

Inaudibly – in a way that cannot be heard – ન સંભળાય તે રીતે

Erupt – break out, eplode, burst, start – મોટેથી શરુ થઈ જવું

Admiration – appreciation, wonder – કદર

Envy – bitterness, rancour, jealousy – કડવાશ

Awesome – amazing, wonderful – આશ્ચર્યકારક

Delightful – enjoyable, joyful – આનંદદાયક

Straighten – sit erectly – ટૂટીર બેસવા

Sickroom – a room for sick person – માંદી વ્યક્તિ નો ઓરડો

Silly – stupid, childish, immature – મુર્ખ

Shipped – moved/travelled by ship – વહાણ થી ખસેડવું

Wings – each side of class – વર્ગની દરેક બાજુ

Drag – pull- ખેંચવું

Mutter – talk in low voice – ગાણગાણવું

Grumble – make a loud, low, dull continuous noise – બબડાટ કરવો

Short notes :

Unit 1

(1) Arunima Lost her Leg

(1) What happened to Arunima when she was travelling by train ? (2) What did the thugs want to do ? (3) How did Arunima encounter the thugs ? (4) How was Arunima thrown out of the train ? (5) How did she lose her leg ? Ans. Once Arunima was travelling by a train. She started dozing. At that time she felt a hand tugging at her gold chain. She at once opened her eyes and saw four or five drunken young men around her. She told them bluntly that she would not part with her chain. No passenger came to her rescue from the compartment. Having no option, she caught a youth by his collar and pushed back. She kicked a couple of others. They made another attempt to snatch her chain. That time driven by a frenzy one of them gave her an extra hard kick. She lost balance and was thrown out of train. She was mid-air when she flew into another train moving on the next track and her body was rebounded to her train. Despite her efforts, her leg fell on the track and got chopped. Soon she fainted.

(2) Arunima's Scaling of Everest

(1) What did Arunima do to take training for climbing ? (2) Who motivated Arunima ? (3) What difficulties did Arunima face along her way ? (4) How was her final lap ? (5) What did she do on reaching the top ? (6) What record did she make ? Ans. Almost a year after her accident, Arunima joined Bachendri Pal's training institute near Uttarkashi. She climbed 21.798 feet high Chamsar Kangdi mountain in Ladakh and got appreciation from Bachendri Pal - 'meri sherni'. She reached Everest base camp on April 11, 2013 for her final journey to the peak of Everest. The last track was very dangerous, narrow path. She slipped once and was struggling with her artificial leg. Even her oxygen was running out and her Sherpa told her to quit but she continued to drag herself to the top. Finally at 10.55 am on May 21, 2013, she was on the top of the world. She held her flag and raised both her hands high up to register her country's record.

Unit 1 [2]

(1) Alibhai

(1) Who was Alibhai ? (2) Describe Alibhai's appearance. (3) What was his occupation ? (4) Was he close to Ram Singh's family ? How can you say ? (5) What did he do on insistance of Ram Singh's family members ? Ans. Alibhai was a traveller in the Himalayan Mountains. He was a tall man with broad shoulders, red cheeks and nose and wheatish complexion. He was dressed in a warm, thick long woollen coat, tight trousers, big leather boots and a brown fur cap. He went from village to village, town to town in the mountains and sold dried apricots, herbs, medicines and precious stones. He was close to Ram Singh's family and his adventure stories pleased the family members.

(2) How Mother Leopard Saved her Cubs ? OR Mother Leopard's Encounter with the Huge Bear

(1) Where were the cubs and where was their mother ? (2) What happened when the cubs were playing ? (3) What did the mother leopard do as soon as she saw the huge bear ? (4) Describe the fight between the mother leopard and the huge bear. (5) How did the fight end ? (6) What did the mother leopard do after returning to her cubs ?

Ans. Once the mother leopard was a little away and her cubs were playing on the slope of a mountain. At that time a huge bear came growling from the trees and rushed towards the cubs. Within no time the mother snow-leopard sprang up in the air and landed on the bear fiercely and fearlessly. The bear lost his balance. The violent wild beasts went rolling down the slope tumbling on each other and finally fell into the narrow valley. The huge bear stretched out his big paws with strong, sharp nails. The mother leopard swiftly jumped on the bear and tore away big pieces of the black furry skin of the bear. Being terribly injured, the bear went away. The mother bear returned to her cubs, she smelt and licked them over and over again to make sure that they were not hurt by the bear.

Unit 2 Read 1**(1) Autofab Technology**

(1) What is autofab technology ? (2) What does this industry use ? (3) How are the designers prepared ? (4) What power will human beings get with this technique ? (5) What opportunities are created by autofab industry ? (6) How is the customer a co-constructor in this industry ?

Ans. 'Autofab' is 'Automated Fabrication'. It is a set of technologies that automate the process for building three dimensional solid objects from raw materials. This industry uses solidification of polymers, powders. and other raw materials. guided by designs drawn on ordinary computers. Now it will be possible for human beings to acquire powers to manipulate the properties of matter. Autofab is now creating opportunities for manufacturers to satisfy the unique needs of customers. Inviting the customer into the design, development and production, he is made co-constructor. Now product liability, other risks and patent rights may be shared with the customers.

(2) Advantages of Autofab'

(1) What will be the effect of autofab methods on the quality and durability of products ? (2) How will the environment be benefitted ? (3) What will the effect on most production factories ? (4) What is the advantage to the naturally talented village craft-workers ? (5) How will 'Autofab' benefit medical field and human life ?

Ans. The automated methods of inspection and assembly will improve the quality and durability of products. Therefore, there will be decline in the need for replacement. There will be recycling of no-more-usable materials in new ways. This will be a great compensation to environment. Mass production factories will be replaced by smaller and community based factories. Thus, naturally talented village craft workers will be back. Soon the scale of autofab will shrink to nanostructure level and it will be possible to reconstruct ratified tissues and even reversal of matured tissue decay will be done. Therefore, the health of old people will improve and the expansion of human life span will continue. Highly improved autofab technology will perhaps be able to meet all our material desires.

Unit 2 [2]**(1)Pranav Mistry and his Inventions**

(1) Who is Pranav Mistry ? (2) What is his education and training ? (3) Which gadgets did he invent ? (4) How do different gadgets / devices invented by Pranav Mistry function ? (5) What are the facilities we get from the gadgets invented by Pranav Mistry ?

Ans. Pranav Mistry, a student of Vividhlakshi Vidyamandir, Palanpur had been dreaming very high from his school days and he did it. He did his computer engineering from Nirma, P. G. from IIT Mumbai and took up a job with Microsoft in Hyderabad. He worked on various fields like interaction design, robotics, computer graphics, HCI, AI, information graphics, embedded systems, social computing and so on He made several unique inventions. His 'TeleTouch' lets us interact with our world by controlling everything we see on the screen by touching it from distance. His 'Sparsh' lets us conceptually transfer media from one digital device to another digital device by simple gestures. His 'SunFlower' lets us track the sun and the concept is widely used in solar panels. His 'SixthSense' is a wearable gestural interface that adds to the physical world around us with digital information and lets us use natural hand gestures to interact with the information.

(1) Chipko Movement

(1) What is 'Chipko Movement' ? (2) Which circumstances led the people to start 'Chipko Movement' ? (3) What did people do in this movement ? (4) What were the results of 'Chipko Movement' ? (5) What inspiration did other people seek from this movement ? Ans. The forests of Tehri-Gadhwali were exploited to supply timber and for other purposes and the people living in that region were deprived of their basic needs like fuel, fodder and water. Therefore, in 1930, they began 'Satyagraha' against the oppressive forest laws. A large number of people sacrificed themselves protesting against the forest laws. Then the inhabitants of that region started 'Chipko Movement' to save the forests. The men, women and children embraced trees when they came to fell the trees. The movement saved the green forest and protected the environment. Inspired by the 'Chipko Movement', the village women have now started to manage and protect local forests, and to ensure their regeneration.

(2) Efforts of Mahila Mangal Dal to Save Forests

(1) What is Mahila Mangal Dal ? (2) Which circumstances led women to form 'Mahila Mangal Dal' ? (3) What were the activities of 'Mahila Mangal Dal' ? (4) What desperate efforts did 'Mahila Mangal Dal' do ? (5) What are the results of the efforts of 'Mahila Mangal Dal' ? Ans. The local forests having been degraded, the women of Kangad had to walk long distance for fuel, fodder and water. So they decided to save the last patch of trees. The men of that village were employed by Forest Department to fell the trees. As a result, there was a conflict between the village men and women. After four months' resistance, the women succeeded in saving their forest. Then, the women's organisation 'Mahila Mangal Dal' decided to revive the degraded forests. They raised contributions from each family and hired a forest guard. but later he became negligent and the protection was loose, so the members of Mahila Mangal Dal decided to guard the forests themselves. They shared the responsibility in rotation and due to their strength, the mixed natural oak forests are now recovering in all parts of Gadhwali. They refused the forest department to plant foreign commercial poplar trees and forced them to plant different kinds of indigenous fodder trees that would benefit them directly.

Unit 4**(1) Theory of Ayurved Regarding our Diseases**

(1) How do diseases take place according to Ayurved ? (2) Which are the major two types of diseases ? (3) What are their effects on human body ? (4) What do psychological diseases manifest as ? (5) What should we keep in mind for diseases according to Ayurved ? Ans. According to Ayurved, physical diseases arise mainly owing to external factors like wrong diet or exposure to pathogens. Mental diseases arise mainly from internal factors like wrong use of the senses and the increase of negative emotions. However, both physical and psychological diseases are usually mixed and one seldom occurs without the other. A physical disease disturbs the emotions and weakens the senses which may result into physical troubles like dietary problems strain the heart and nerves and weaken the physical body. In this modern, developed world, we suffer from psychological unrest which may manifest as feelings of loneliness, not being loved or appreciated, anger, stress or anxiety.

(2) Our Lifestyle and Health Problems

(1) What breeds unhappiness ? (2) How has our lifestyle disturbed the organic roots of life ? (3) How does artificial world affect us ? (4) What is the role of medicine ? (5) What are the symptoms of our imbalanced life ?

Ans. Our way of life breeds unhappiness. In this modern, developed world, we have hectic and unstable routines in which there is little peace or contentment. We have disturbed the organic roots of life, like good food, water and air, and a happy family life. We live in an artificial world dominated by an urban landscape and mass media. There is little to nourish the soul. We always desire new things and are seldom content with what we have. Our medicine is a quick fix to keep us going in our wrong lifestyles and rarely addresses the behavioural root of our problem. We hardly recognise our physical or psychological problems as symptoms of our imbalanced life.

(3) Ayurved - and its Levels of Healing Health Problems

(1) What does Ayurved teach us ? (2) How can Ayurved solve our health problems ? (3) Which are the four levels of healing in Ayurved ? (4) Describe how healing is done at different levels. Ans. Ayurved teaches harmony with nature, simplicity and

contentment as keys to well-being. Ayurved provides a real solution to our health problems which requires to change how we live, think and observe. Ayurved recognises four levels of healing: (1) Disease Treatment, (2) Disease Prevention. (3) Life Enhancement and (4) Awareness Development. Disease treatment *is a response to the condition that has already occurred. Before it harms us any more, we should go for its treatment. Secondly, A higher level of healing aims at preventing disease before they manifest. To reach this stage we ought to consider the fact of our life-style, environment, work and psychological condition. We must eliminate wrong factors in our daily lives that make us helpless to disease. The third level is life enhancement therapy which aims at improving our vitality and enabling us to live longer. It does not merely prevent disease but shows us hoW to increase positive energy. The fourth level requires a spiritual approach life. This awareness is our ultimate expression, the essence of who we really are. This awareness continues even When our mind and body decline.

Unit 4 [2]**(1) Yog for Health**

(1) What is yog? (2) What does it offer ? (3) What are its benefits ? Describe in detail. Ans. Yog is one of the most ancient sciences of India. It offers a time-trusted technique for physical, mental and spiritual development. Yog has capacity to bring about fundamental transformation in the individual. Yog is a holistic exercise that provides physical. mental as well as spiritual benefits. It provides workout for the muscles. It also benefits joints, ligaments and skeletal system by providing flexibility and balance. It is good for heart and stimulates the cardiovascular system. It oxygenates the blood and helps strengthen the heart. It is good for the digestive system, the nervous system and supports the respiratory system. It enables various endocrinal glands to function properly and reduces tension and anxiety. Yog is useful in many psycho-physical ailments.

(2) Surya Namaskar - a Form of Yog

(1) What is Surya Namaskar ? (2) What does Surya Namaskar include ? (3) What is Surya Namaskar a combination of? (4) What are the benefits of Surya Namaskar at large ? Ans. Surya Namaskar is an ancient form of yog. It is a complete meditative technique. It includes Asanas and Pranayam. It is a combination of 12 different postures. These postures are followed in a particular sequence with a specific breathing pattern. It helps an individual to vitalize and unblock the whole system. It reduces fat from almost all parts of the body as it stretches and tones each and every muscle. All the postures are to be done one after another and each posture has its own benefit. The major benefits of each posture of yog are given under at large : (1) Stimulates respiratory system. (2) Promotes digestion, tones the spine (3) Promotes blood circulation, tones abdominal tracts. stimulates spinal nerves and lymphatic system. (4) Exercises spine, strengthens hand and wrist muscles. (5) Strengthens the heart, relieves neck and shoulder tension. (6) Strengthens leg and arm muscles. The later six postures are reverted and have almost the same benefits as the first six ones.

Unit – 5**Pia's Pet - Pepper**

(1) What did the teacher propose to do in the class one day ? (2) What was Pia demanded of ? (3) What did Pia say about her pet ? (4) Why was Pia reluctant to bring her pet to school ?

Ans. One day the teacher proposed to the student to discuss about domestic animals - especially about their pets and there was a lot of excitement in the class. Everybody started talking about his pet and then everybody turned to Pia to talk about her pet. Pia was hesitant but the force in the class made her talk about her pet. Her pet was a female monkey. It was a rare Capuchin monkey from South America. The monkey was given a fond name 'Pepper'. Pia's uncle was an animal specialist. He had bought the monkey in Chile and it was gifted to Pia and her family. Then every student in the class, their teacher and the principal insisted that Pia should bring the monkey to the class. But Pia was greatly disturbed and felt sick. She could not manage to bring the monkey to the class because her family had already shipped the monkey back to the South American Jungle. The principal regretted that they had lost the chance of visiting such an amazing animal !

Report Writing

Que :- કોઈ પણ Day વિશે લખવાનું હોય ત્યારે,

Independence, Republic, Teacher's, sport,

Annual....

- Independence Day - 16th August
- Republic Day - 27th January
- Teacher's Day - 6th September
- Sport Day - December
- Annual Day - (March / April)
- The world environment day - 7th June

Report નું નામ

Date :-

Place:-

Last week/ yesterday Report નું નામ was Celebrated held in our school . It was Started at સમય .

વ્યક્તિનું નામ a famous industrialist was invited as a Chief guest. The Principal, teachers, students, parents and guests were present. A welcome speech was given by the principal. A small but inspiring speech was also given by the chief guests. વિષય ને અનુરૂપ 6 થી 7 વાક્યો લખવા. The winners were awarded by the chief guest. They were also inspired by the principal. They Expressed their views about Report નું નામ . The programme ended with a grand party. Really It was a memorable day.

Report 2

Que :- કોઈ પણ Fair/ Exhibition વિશે લખવાનું હોય ત્યારે,

Science fair, book fair, Maths- Science Exhibition.....

Report નું નામ

Date :

Place :

Last week, Report નું નામ, was held in our city. I went there with my friends. We went there by an auto-rickshaw. We reached there at about 10:30 am. When we reached there, we saw a huge and impressive main gate. Everyone was moving here and there with curiosity. There were at least 50 stalls . Some of people were serving

food and drinking tea or coffee. विषय ने अनुभूत 6थी 7 वाक्यो भुतकाणमां वामवा. It was a very interesting and worth seeing fair/ exhibition नुं नाम . It was full of entertainment . Really, It was a memorable day for me.

Report 3

Que :- कोरि पण Camp विशे वामवानुं होय त्यारे,

Health, Blood donation, Scout, Trekking.....

Reportनुं नाम

Date:

Place :

Last week , Reportनुं नाम was held in स्थल .It was held only for 6 days .The purpose of the camp was to make the students aware of the Reportनुं नाम. After finishing formalities, a small but inspiring speech was given by the व्यक्ति नो होदो. Some necessary instructions and tips were given to the students. विषय ने अनुभूत 6 थी 7 वाक्यो वामवा. It was a successful camp . It was not only educated but also informative camp for us. Really It was a big day for me.

* Essay Writing

1. Global Warming

Points : meaning - causes - effects - bringing about awareness - remedies

Global warming is a steady process of continuous rise in the level of Earth temperature. Global warming has become one of the biggest problems faced by the world now It is believed that increasing level of carbon dioxide gas and other greenhouse gases on the earth are the main reasons of heating the atmosphere of earth. If it is not noticed and solved immediately by the efforts of all countries worldwide, it would boom its effects and cause end of life on the earth. Its threatening effects are increasing day by day and creating danger for human life. Global warming is the main and only reason of rising sea level, flooding, changes in weather patterns, storms, cyclones, epidemic diseases, lack of food; deaths, etc. The only solution to solve the issue of global warming is the individual level social awareness. People must be made aware of its meaning, cause, bad effects and other things about global warming to get it eradicated from worldwide and make the possibilities of life on earth forever as usual. People should curb the use of oil, coal and gas, inhibit cutting plants (as they are main source to absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen), minimize the use of electricity. etc. Such small changes in everyone's life all over the world, can be able to stop the huge negative changes in the atmosphere by lessening the effects of global warming and even stop it some day.

2. How Should Animals be Treated

[Points : constant companions — their uses — man's rudeness / selfishness — how should they be treated]

Animals have been man's friends for centuries. They have also our constant companions because they help us in many ways. Their services to mankind are great and unbelievable. Meat, skin, bones and milk of animals are used all over the world. The

horse, the camel, the elephant, the donkey, the reindeer etc. are used for travelling and transportation. Thus, they are very useful to mankind.

But how we treat the animals! We have been extremely selfish in the use of the animals. We have overloaded beasts of burden. We starve them or flog them if they don't learn and perform tricks well in a circus. We do experiments on them and kill them for inventing new medicines. This makes animals suffer a lot. We should remember that our debt to these unfortunate helpless creatures can't be repaid. It is the milk of the cow and the buffalo which nourishes us from our infancy.

The question is, how should animals be treated? We should be grateful to them. We should not harass them for our selfish purposes. We should not beat them to perform the tricks for circus. We should not overload them for transportation or kill them for our needs. The hunters should not " hunt them. We should not flog them for our selfish purposes. In zoo, the animals should be looked after well. The visitors also should not tease or harass them.

We should love animals and take care of their lives. We should treat them with care and love because their lives are as important as ours.

3. My Favourite National Leader (OR) The Great man I Admire

[points : name- qualities- his works — principles] In fact, I love and respect all national leaders. Their good qualities, work and ambition make them great. My favourite national leader is Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is our Father of the Nation. He was born on October 2, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. He loved truth and justice right from his childhood. He completed his school education in Rajkot. Then he went to England and became a lawyer. He went to South Africa as a lawyer. There he saw the injustice done to the Black by the White. He could not bear it so he fought against them non-violently. When Gandhiji returned to India, he became the leader of our freedom movement. He lived like a poor man to see the poverty of Indian people. He taught us to fight for our rights against the British Government. He gave courage and confidence to the common man. He made Indian people fearless and started non-co-operation movements. He gave us two powerful weapons - truth and non-violence. He brought unity among the different castes of people. Gandhiji was a very simple man. Moreover, he was a great political leader, a social and a religious worker, he had great faith in God and believed in truth and non-violence. He loved everyone so people called him 'Mahatma' . He loved children very much so they fondly called him 'Bapu'. He left us weeping and passed away on January 30, 1948.

4. SUPERSTITIONS - EVEN TODAY

Points : where do they come from - why do they continue to exist - who are the victims of superstitions ? why ? - how can people get rid of them ?

Ans : Superstition is nothing but a blind belief. There is no logic or scientific reason behind it. These beliefs go against the law of nature. Superstitions were many in the past because people had no education. Even today they prevail in one form or the other. Today we live in twenty first century - a century of scientific inventions. So we should not believe in superstitions.

There are superstitions all over the world. They are about birds, animals, natural calamities, colours, numbers, particular behavior etc. Even there are superstitions about eclipse in Europe. There are natural calamities like the earthquake, flood, drought, storm or the fire. Some of us think that they are caused by anger of some gods or goddesses.

Even in 21st century, superstitions exist in civilized or educated countries. Even the educated people believe in superstitions. Many people believe do not have a hari cut or a shave on Saturdays. Some people believe no. 13 as an unlucky number. Some consider the crossing of a widow to be a bad sign. Famous persons consult astrologers while taking important decisions. A lot of people offer fruits, food, gold, silver etc. to please God or win favour.

Superstitions are a great hindrance to the progress of our society. Superstitious people are generally illiterate, ignorant, credulous and gullible. They are exploited by the 'bhuvras', 'tantrics' etc. superstitious people refuse to see reason.

It is necessary to educate people to get rid of superstitions. It is also necessary to teach them scientific truths. They should be made fearless against the result of such beliefs.

5. YOGA - A GOLDEN KEY TO GOOD HEALTH

Points : importance of the breathing exercises - various asanas - effect - how they help - keep fit - increase flexibility, concentration - mental peace, vitality and energy - better than other physical exercises.

Ans : At present, the word 'yoga' is well known. In our Day to Day life, there is a great importance of the breathing exercises like walking, yoga, swimming and cycling etc. But among all these exercise yoga is more preferable. Yoga develops our body mentally and physically. The teachers of yoga try to teach the aasanas and other exercises to people. In Yoga, various kinds of aasanas are performed. They are padmasan, Mayuraasan, Chakrasan, Matsyasan, Sarvangasan, Sawasan, etc. All the aasans help us to keep our body fit and healthy. They increase the power of immunity in our body. The deep and disciplined breathing provides oxygen to the whole body. They keep our body fit and increase the power of flexibility. They fill our mind with joy and freshness. They increase concentration of our mind. They make our mind strong and moral. They make us to forget the tension of our life and provide recreation to our mind. The practice of Yoga gives mental peace, vitality and energy to the practitioners. It is very useful to the students. It enhances the memory. At present the concept of Yogic exercises is an international one. The whole world has turned to yoga and accepted its importance. Thus, it is really a golden key to good health. Yoga is better than any other exercise.

* Summary Writing

Flamingo Unit

The lost Ruby

Once upon a time there lived a great and powerful king. One day he was very sad, and as he sat in his council-hall surrounded by his ministers, the chief minister, who was a good and wise man, asked him : 'Your Majesty, why is your spirit sad today ? Your Majesty ought not to allow grief to trouble your mind.'

The king would not tell him his grief. On the contrary, he resented (was angry at) his good minister's -concern (anxiety) for him. "It is all very well for you to talk," he said, "but if you had reason to be sad, I am sure you would find it impossible to practise what you have just suggested." And the king decided to put his chief minister to the test, and told him to wait at the royal palace after the council was dismissed.

The minister accordingly made his way to the royal palace and awaited further orders. The king took out a ruby of great price from a beautiful ivory casket (a jewel case made of ivory), and placing it in the minister's hand, told him to look after it with great care. Hardly had the minister left for his home when the king employed female spies to follow him and mark where he kept the jewel.

When the minister got home, he found his wife reclining (resting) on cushions, chewing scented paan. He gave her the ruby to keep. She dropped it in a 'partition of her cash-box and thought no more about it. After a few days he bribed the steward.(manager) of the minister's household to steal it for him. The king was sitting on the balcony of his palace overlooking the river, when the jewel was brought to him. Taking it from the hands of the steward, he deliberately (purposefully) threw it into the river.

The next morning, after dismissing his court, he asked the chief minister: "Where is the ruby which I gave you to keep the Other day ?" The minister replied: "I have got it, my lord."

"Well then," said the king. "go and fetch it, for I want it right now."

Do you like the king's way of testing the chief minister's wisdom ? Why ?

On going home, the minister was shocked' to learn that the ruby was nowhere to be found. He hurried back to the king and reported the loss. "Your Majesty," he said, "if you allow me a few days' grace (favour), I hope to find it and bring it back to you."

"Very well," said the king, laughing to himself. "I give you three days to find the ruby. If, at the end of that time, you fail to find it, your life and the lives of all who are dear to you will be in danger."

The minister left the palace with a heavy heart. He searched everywhere for the lost jewel, but because of its mysterious disappearance he did not have much hope of finding it.

What will the chief minister do now ?

'I have no one,' he thought, 'to whom I can leave my riches and possessions. My wife is the only soul on earth who is dear to me, and it seems we must both die after three days. What could be better than for us to enjoy ourselves during this period? We'll make the most of (take the greatest advantage of) the time that's left to us.'

In this mood he reached home and told his wife about the king's decision. "Let's spend our wealth liberally and freely," he said, "for soon we must die."

His wife sighted deeply and merely said, "As you wish. Fate has been cruel to us. Let's take it with dignity and good cheer."

A period of great revelry (feasting) began in the chief minister's house. Musicians of all kinds were engaged, and the halls were filled with guests, who came wondering what great luck had come the way of the chief minister. Rich food was served, and night and day the sound of music and laughter filled the house.

In addition, large quantities of food were prepared and given to the poor. No one who came to the house was allowed to leave empty handed. Tradesmen, when they brought their customary (usual) presents of fresh fruit, were rewarded with gold coins, and went away rejoicing.

In a village near by, there lived a poor flower-seller and a fisher woman: the two women were neighbours and close friends. The flower-seller happened to be visiting the bazaar, where she heard of the grand revelry at the minister's house. So she hurried there, with a present of garlands, and received a gold coin. Then she walked across to her friend's house and advised her to take a present of fish to the minister, who would reward her in the same manner. The fisher woman was very poor. Her husband used to go fishing daily, but he seldom (rarely) was able to catch large fish; those that he caught were so small that they rarely fetched him a few coins. So the fisher woman said to herself, 'Those miserable fish that my husband brings home are hardly worth presenting to the minister — he'll only feel insulted,' and she thought no more about it.

But the following morning, as good luck would have it (luckily), her husband caught a large Rohu, the most delicious of Indian fresh-water fish. Delighted at his good fortune, he took it home to show his wife, who immediately placed the fish in a basket, covered it with a clean cloth, and hurried to the minister's house. The minister was really pleased to see such a fine specimen of Rohu fish, and instead of giving her one gold coin, he gave her two. The fisher woman was overjoyed. She ran home with her prize, which was enough to keep herself and her husband in comfort for many a month.

This happened on the third and last day of the minister's life; the next day he and his wife were to be executed (hanged). Being very fish-curry, he said to his wife, "Let's have one of your delightful fish-curries for lunch today. We will never be able to enjoy it again".

He and his wife sat together to see the fish cut. The cook took out his kitchen-knife and set to work.

As soon as the cook tried to cut the fish, out dropped the ruby which had been thrown into the river. The minister and his wife were overcome with astonishment and joy. They washed the ruby in perfumed water, and then the minister hastened to return it to the king.

The king was equally amazed to see the ruby which he had thrown into the river. He at once asked how it was recovered. The minister told him how he had decided to spend all his riches, and how he had received the present of a fish which, when it was cut, presented him with the lost ruby.

On hearing this, the king admitted that he not only managed to get the ruby stolen but also threw it into the river. His plan was to test him. The king then bestowed (gave) high honours on his minister, and commended (praised) his wisdom and understanding before all his courtiers and ministers.

And so the minister's evil fortune was changed to good.

SUMMARY WRITING (LAPWING)

(1) Once upon a time there lived a great and powerful king. One day he was very sad, and as he sat in his council-hall surrounded by his ministers, the chief minister, who was a good and wise man, asked him; "Your Majesty, why is your spirit sad today?" "Your Majesty ought not to allow grief to trouble your mind."

The king would not tell him his grief. On the contrary, he resented his good minister's concern for him, "It is all very well for you to talk." He said. "But if you had reason to be sad, I am sure you would find it impossible to practice what you have just suggested." And the king decided to put his chief minister to the test and told him to wait at the royal palace after the council was dismissed. (Unit - 19 The Lost Ruby)

Ans : One day, a great and powerful king sat sadly in his council-hall surrounded by his ministers. A good and wise chief minister asked him about his grief which troubled his mind. On the contrary, the king resented his concern saying that it was easy to suggest but hard to experience. Finally, the king decided to his Chief Minister to the test, and told him to wait at the palace after the council dispersed.

Title : Reward for advise.

(2) This happened on the third and last day of the minister's life; the next day he and his wife were to be executed. Being very fond of fish curry, he said to his wife: Let's have one of your delightful fish-curries for lunch today. We will never be able to enjoy it again."

He and his wife sat together to see the fish out. The cook took out his kitchen-knife and set to work.

As soon as, the cook tried to cut the fish, out dropped the ruby which had been thrown into the river.

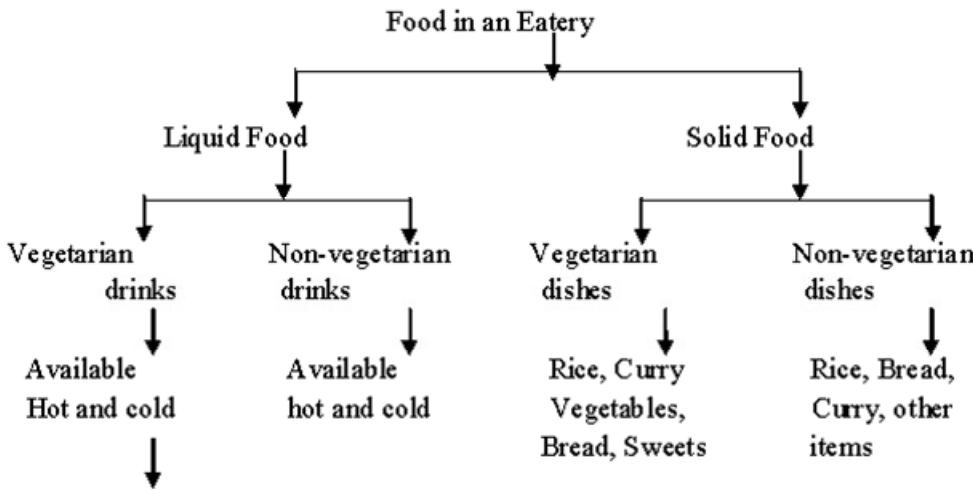
The minister and his wife were overcome with astonishment and joy. They washed the ruby in perfumed water, and then the minister hastened to return it to the king. **(Unit - 19 The Lost Ruby)**

Ans : The minister was fortunate, so on the third day of his test his fate gave help. The minister and his wife wished to enjoy delightful fish-curry. When the cook took to cut the fish out, dropped the ruby which had been thrown into the river. Both were overcome with astonishment and washed the ruby, then the minister hastened to return it to the king.

Title : God never punishes honest man of God always helps honest man.

*** INFORMATION TRANSFER**

(2) Study the following tree-diagram showing the type of food in an eatery and write about 8 sentences based on it :



Soft drinks

Ans : The food available in an eatery is basically of two types. There is liquid food that is soups, appetizer, etc. and there are main dishes of solid food. Each of them can be subdivided into vegetarian dishes and non-vegetarian types. Both types of food are available in it. In the category of vegetarian dishes are rice, Curry, vegetables, bread, sweets and drinks. The drinks are available hot or cold. The drinks in this section are of course soft drinks. In the non-vegetarian category, one can have rice, curry, bread and drinks. The drinks are again hot or cold. Rice, bread and drinks are thus common in both the type of dishes.

(2) There is a notice on the school notice board inviting boys to join the school football team. Boys must be minimum 15 years old, over 5'2" in height and must be at least 52 kg in weight. Write a paragraph saying which of the boys can join and give all the reasons.

Study the following table and write about 8 sentences based on it :

Name of boy	Age	Height	Weight
Ankit	18	5'6"	62 kg
Chirag	16	5'0"	54 kg
Rahul	13	4'5"	44 kg
Manthan	15	5'4"	48 kg
Milind	16	5'6"	52 kg
Janmesh	15	5'1"	48 kg

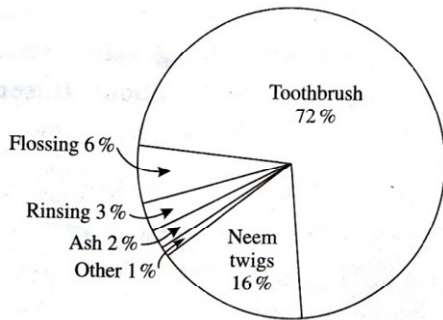
Ans : Only Ankit and Milind fully quality, meeting all the three necessary requirements. Chirag misses because of his height which is 2" less than what is required. Rahul does not fulfill any of the three conditions. Manthan does not quality because he doesn't fulfill the condition regarding weight. Janmesh falls short of the requirements by just one inch in height and four kilograms in weight. Rahul is the only one who does not qualify by age. Chirag, Rahul and Janmesh do not quality by height. Only Ankit, Chirag and Milind qualify by weight.

(3) Study the following information and write about 8 sentences based on them :

Name	Age	Height	Hair	Looks	Pastime/hobbies	Occupation
David	62	5'8"	Short - grey	Slim and handsome	Reading	Dentist
Charles	28	6'	Long-black	Good-looking	Bid-watching	Stock-broker

Ans : Here in this table, some information is given about two persons - David and Charles. David is 62, while Charles is very young; just 28. Charles is four inches taller than David. David's hair is short and grey, while Charles looks good with long black hair. David is slim and handsome, while Charles is good-looking. David passes his time reading books, while Charles is fond of bird-watching. David is a dentist by profession, while Charles is dealing in stock-broking.

(4) Study the following pie -diagram showing the different methods used by the people of Ahmedabad to keep their teeth clean. Write about 8 sentences based on them :



Ans : The majority of the people in Ahmedabad use the toothbrush to brush their teeth. Out of every hundred, 72 per cent people use the toothbrush. 16 percent of the inhabitants use neem twigs to clean their teeth. A small percentage of 6 use the method of flossing to clean their teeth. 3 percent still use ash to clean their mouths, 1% use other methods such as the finger, etc. to clean their mouths.

(5) Study the following information and write about 8 sentences based on them :

Player	Test match	One-day international	Man of the Match
Sachin	125	400	10
Dravid	105	350	08
Yuvraj Singh	40	300	06
V.V.S. Laxman	100	250	04

Ans : Sachin has played maximum number of test matches and ODIs, 125 and 400 respectively. He has also been given man of the match ten times, thus he tops all over Indian batsmen. The next high scoring batsman is Dravid, who has played 105 test matches and 350 ODIs. He has been declared man of the match eight times. V.V.S. Laxman has played 100 test matches. i.e. 60 matches more than Yuvraj sindgh, but he is less by 50 in ODIs than Yuvraj singh. He has been given man of the match four times. Yuvraj has got the credit of being announced as man of the match six times.

* Email Writing

1. You are Ashish Tank from Vanganga society, Ahmedabad. Your aadhar card provided to you is mis-spelt in name. Mail to Manish Shah On mpshah@gmail.com

To : mpshah@gmail.com
From Tankashish@reddif.com
Sub: mis-spelt in name
Date April 8, 2017
<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>I would like to bring to your kind notice that the aadhar card provided to me is mis-spelt in my name. My name is Ashish Ramanikbhai Tank, aadhar number : 60054 4444 xx14 would like to correct my name for the above mentioned aadhar number. Instead of above mentioned name, there is mis-spelt in my name as Aashis Ramanikbhai Tank. So would you guide me what should I do to correct it online ? Can I do it on my own ? If yes, what steps should I follow on line ? I have attached my PAN card and Voter ID in support of my correct name.</p> <p>I am looking forward to an early reply.</p> <p>Thanking you,</p> <p>Yours truly,</p> <p>Ashish Tank</p>

2. Mr Prakash Desai residing in Blok : 101, Om nagar, Raiya chowkdi, Rajkot wish to transfer his cooking gas connection to Mr Kiran Patel. Imagine you are Mr Prakash Desai.

To : vijay@indanc.com
From desaiprakash@gmail.com
Sub : requesting to transfer cooking gas connection
Date : August 16, 2017
<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>I Mr. Prakash Desai, have used Indane cooking gas connection from you for 10 years. I have been transferred to Ahmedabad recently. So I am no more in need of the LPG connection no : xxxxx and request you to transfer the same to the transferee. I hereby authorize you to handover the security deposit amount held in my name to Mr. Kiran Patel. I hereby confirm that I will not have any claim at a later date on you in respect of the said LPG connection or the equipment/security deposit towards the same. Mr Kiran Patel has already applied for that and submitted declaration form, too. I am not in possession of LPG connection of IOC/ BPC/ HPC for my domestic use, either in my name or in the name of any of my family members residing with me in the same dwelling unit.</p> <p>Awaiting for early positive response from you. Sorry for inconvenience.</p> <p>Thank You.</p> <p>Yours sincerely,</p> <p>Prakash Desai</p>

3. Mr Arun Patel writes an email to Amazingkart.com requesting them to replace the mobile phone he has purchased as the piece is not working properly. Draft an email on amazingkart@zmail.com on his behalf in about 100 words.

To : amazingkart@zmail.com

From : arun9@rediffmail.com
Sub : Replacement of mobile phone
Date : April 6, 2017
<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>I had ordered iphone 7 and received it last day. I have discovered that the phone has the following problem: 1. It has 4 gb RAM yet data transfer is so slow. 2. It is over heated while installing some applications. The [Consumer Rights Act 2015/ Sale of Goods Act 1979] makes it an implied term of the contract that goods be as described, of satisfactory quality and fit for purpose. As you are in breach of contract I am entitled to have the phone replaced and I would request that you confirm that you will do this within the next 14 days. I also require you to confirm whether you will arrange for my phone to be collected or will reimburse me for the cost of returning it.</p> <p>Thanking you,</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you</p> <p>Yours faithfully,</p> <p>Arun Patel</p>

4. Amazingkart.com received email of Mr.Arun patel regarding his problems with iphone 7. Draft an email from amazingkart.com for reply regarding his complain.

To : arun9@rediffmail.com
From : amazingkart@zmail.com
Sub : Response to your mail dated April 6,2017
Date : April 8, 2017
<p>Dear Sir,</p> <p>Received your mail regarding the quality of iphone-7 you received. We are extremely sorry for the trouble you suffered. We respect our each and every customer. To sell the best quality has always been our motto. We have taken your complaints very seriously. We have already transferred your complaints to the manufacture regarding the quality of their product, iphone-7. We also brought your complaints about its features to their notice. We assure you that you will get the best quality. Our customer's satisfaction is our prime concern. Our representative with a technician will conduct you seen. If the cell phone is found faulty, we will surely replace it soon.</p> <p>Thanking you,</p> <p>Yours</p> <p>Keyur Bhatta.</p>

5. You are Mr Deepak, the librarian of Gyanbaug International school. Write an email to Rana book depot, Hyderabad requesting them to cancel your order for English literary books and Children's story book. Give reasons for cancellation of the order.

To : ranahook@gmail.com
From : deepak12@yahoo.com
Sub : Cancellation of order
Date : April 6, 2017

Dear Sir,

I would like to bring to your kind notice regarding the order on behalf of the principal on 15/03/2017 for supply of English literary books and Children's story books . The supply was supposed to be received by this school on or before 30/03/2017. But sorry to say that the books have not been received till date and also no communication has been made from your side for the delay. Hence the school has placed the order for these books to other book depot due to urgency of the books. The said order may be treated as canceled.

Sorry for inconvenience.

Thank You.

Yours sincerely,

Deepak.

Librarian

Function :

* Know the function

* complete the sentence

* Write the respond

(1) Expressing condition

(If / Unless / If not)

(1) Simple present tense + Simple present tense

Examples :

1. If you heat water, it boils.

2. Unless you heat water , it does not boil.

(2) Simple present tense + Shall/Will /Can / May + V1

1. If you work hard , you will become successful person.

2. Unless you work hard, you will not become successful person.

(3) If + Subject + had + P.P. , + Subject + Would / could / might + have + P.P. (Active)

If + Subject + had + P.P. , + Object + Would / could / might + have + been + P.P. (Passive)

1. If he had invited me, I would have attended his birthday party.

2. Unless he had invited me, I would not have attended his birthday party.

Otherwise / or

Work hard otherwise, you will not become successful person.

Work hard or you will not become successful person.

Exercise :

1. If you drive carefully, _____.

2. If he doesn't finish his work, _____.

3. Unless you run fast, _____.

4. If you had come, _____.

5. If she had learnt sincerely, _____.

6. Unless you had sold your car, _____.

7. Had he helped me, _____.

- 8. Behave well otherwise _____.
- 9. If it does not stop raining , _____.
- 10. Leave the premise or _____.

2) Indicating comparison

➤ **Singular :**

- No other river in India is so long as the Ganga. (PD)
- The Ganga is longer than ANY OTHER river in India(CD)
- The Ganga is the longest river in India.(SD)

Plural :

- Very few rivers in India are so long as the Ganga. (PD)
- The Ganga is longer than MANY OTHER rivers in India(CD)
- The Ganga is one of the longest rivers in India.(SD)

➤ **Complete the sentences :-**

- The Taj Mahal is more.....

- Swine Flu is more.....

- The sun is brighter.....

- The monkey is the most

- Nalanda was one of the.....

Exercise-1 : Complete the sentences using the function

- 1. Raheman is _____
- 2. Tody is Mansi s result day.She _____
- 3. For the next day you need ten packets Do you _____
- 4. Though my brother is wealthy,
I _____
- 5. Munna is only 10 and you are 20.
You _____

Exercise : 2 Write the respond using the function,

- 1. Surabh: This T-shirt suits me.
Geeta: But _____

2. Hemant: America is a powerful country.

Mitaxi: But I think _____

3. Rinku: How many spellings do you daily?

Raju: _____

4. Firoz: Why don't you want to study in this school?

Pranjal: _____

5. Mummy: I like Amitabh Bacchan's acting.

Papa: I too like Amitabh's but _____

3) Indicating contrast

Constuction –

Though / Although / Even if + Sub + to be / verb + adj , + other sentence

However + adj + Sub + to be / verb , + other sentence

Adj + as + Sub + + to be / verb , + other sentence

Inspite of / Despite + Relative pronoun + Noun , + other sentence OR

Inspite of / Despite + Relative pronoun + being + adj , + other sentence

First sentence + but / yet / still + other sentence

Though :- THOUGH Malay is fat, he can run fast.

- **However** :- HOWEVER fat Malay is, he can run fast.
- **As** :- Fat as Malay is, he can run fast.
- **Inspite of** :- INSPITE OF his being fat , he can run fast.
- **Despite** :- DESPITE his being fat , he can run fast.
- **But** :- Malay is fat but he can run fast.

1. Mr. Patel was tired. He accompanied us till late night.

2. He is hard working. He gets no job.

3. Namrta is very smart. She can't occupy this position.

4. My neighbor is rich. He is not proud.

5. My friend was efficient. He could not make a good impression in interview.

Exercise : 1 Complete the sentences :-

1. Though my brother took all medicines regularly , _____ .

2. However slowly he spoke, _____ .

3. Regular as he was, _____.
4. In spite of _____, he could not solve that problem.
5. He played well but _____.
6. Rohan is ill _____.
7. Though Kohli _____.
8. We tried hard _____.
9. Though Tina was tired _____.
10. _____, he does not get enough respect in his office.

Exercise : 2 Write the respond using the function,

1. Radha: Have you finished your cooking?

Mother: Though I _____.

2. Mr. Shah: Have you got promotion this year?

Mr. I have worked _____.

3. Sanjay: I am expecting ten thousand rupees increment in my salary.

Manager: Your work is _____.

4. Mother: Why are you so sad?

Smeeta: It was not _____.

5. Doctor: Are you ok now?

Tapu: I am fine _____.

4) Indicating /offering advise / offering suggestion

Should :-

(1) You should not waste your time. (2) You should try to practice English.

(3) You should take rest.

Ought to (अभाएइइल)

(1) You ought to get up early in the morning.

(2) You ought to take medicine if you are suffering from fever.

(3) He ought to wear a helmet.

Had better (वघारे सार)

(1) You had better wake up early. (2) You had better take rest for two days.

(3) You had better wear a helmet.

Exercise : 1

(1) Your friend gets terrible headaches everyday.

You should say , _____.

(2) Krutarth always falls ill, He _____.

(3) To maintain environmental balance, we _____.

(4) As sensible citizens, _____.

(5) You are going for interview, You _____.

(5) Reporting events (indirect Speech) :

• **Statement type**

Speaker + told + Listener + that + Sub + verb + Obj + O.W.

Rohit told me that he was selling balloons then.

• **Inversion Question type**

Speaker + asked + Listener + if/whether + Sub + verb + Obj + O.W.

Haresh asked me if I got up late every day.

• **Wh-Question type**

Speaker + asked + Listener + Wh-words + Sub + verb + Obj + O.W.

Rohini asked Ratan what he wanted then.

• **Imperative sentences type**

Speaker + ordered/requested/ordered/suggested/asked/warned + Listener + to/ not to + verb + Obj + O.W.

He requested us to wait there for half an hour.

• **Exclamatory type**

Speaker + exclaimed with joy/sorrow/disgust/surprise + Listener + that + Sub + verb + Obj + O.W.

Raj exclaimed with surprise that he was feeling his body light.

Example .:

1. Purvesh told Prafful that he would meet him at Kalachok.
2. I told him that he was not listening to me.
3. Hiren said to Harita that She did not know how to tell a lie.
4. Riddhi asked Ravina If she would accompany her to the market place.
5. Vipul asked Rajesh if he could play a mouth organ.

Exercise-1 : Complete the sentences using the function

1. I told my mother _____
2. Hardik told _____
3. We told the teacher _____
4. Monty asked me if _____
5. Suresh asked us when _____

Exercise-2 : Write the respond using the function,

1. Neha: Did Sarala tell you anything yesterday?

Baiju: Yes , He _____

2. Student: what should I do to learn English?

Teacher: I advise you _____

3. Rakesh: What did the judge say about Mahi?

Yatri: He told that _____

4. Biren: The police officer asked me _____

Ritu: Did you answer the questions?

5. Janak: Please, meet my papa and say about my study.

Sir: O.K., I will meet him and tell _____

(6) Describing process/ Doer is not important (Active & Passive)

Object+ am/is/are/was/were. + p.p. + by + Subject

1. Tickets are sold by the manager.

Object + shall/will/can/could/should/may + p.p. + by + Subject

2. The match will be played on Sunday.

Object + have/has/had + been + p.p. + by + Subject

3. The word cup has been won by Indian cricket team

Examples:

1. The match will be won by India.

2. Fruits are sold here.

3. Trees should not be cut by

4. Food was prepared by mother.

5. The bell is rung by the peon.

Exercise-1: Complete the sentences using the function-

1. Home work must _____

2. The books _____

3. The heavy box _____

4. The bank _____

5. Many trees were _____

Exercise-2: Write the respond using the function,

1. Akash: What happened? Are you ok?

Vishal: Yes. I _____

2. Rahul: This new stadium looks fantastic.

Tina: Yes, a cricket match _____

3. Gaurav: Why are you so happy today?

Magha: The project _____

4. Mona: What do you sell here?

Shopkeeper: Readymade garments _____

5. Madhu: Why are you late?

Mohan: I was _____

Do as Directed (Voice , Tenses)

Example -

1) The pump unit takes water from the source and provides the right pressure for the delivery into the pipe system. Mainlines, submains, and laterals supply water from the control heads into the fields.

Ans: Water is taken by the source by the pump unit and the right pressure for delivery into the pipe system is provided by it. Water is supplied by mainlines, sublines and laterals from the control heads into the fields.

(1) While we were watching TV serial, some guests came. But we had already taken our dinner before they came. So my mother cooked dinner once again. She served them food.

(2) We must face difficult tasks and situations. We should not avoid them but face them boldly. Trying helps us to be successful.

(3) Lincoln loved the common, poor, simple and honest people. He loved the Negro who were the poorest of them all. As a young he had seen the mind to hit the system of slavery.

(4) Once Mulla and his wife celebrated their wedding anniversary. They invited many friends and relatives. The guest enjoyed the party happily. They thanked Mulla while going home.

(5) Many games are played all over the world nowadays. One such game is football. It is played almost everywhere in Europe. The game has been made exciting by the professional players. These professional players are paid lots of money.

(6) Noise pollution causes great damage to our environment. How can we reduce noise pollution? What steps should we take to control noise pollution? The WHO has suggested several steps to control pollution.

(7) The readers use the library magazines from morning to evening. The librarian issues books to the members of the library. The children also visit the special 'Kid Section' in the library. They do not make noise while being in the library.

(8) On Ganesh Chaturthi, people worship Ganpati. They bring idols of Ganesh at home. They worship them with devotion. At the end of this festival, they take idols in procession to lakes, rivers or seas.

(9) The children drew nice pictures in the competition. They were given the best facility and fresh snacks. They felt joy after the competition. They were also shown a film 'Paintings and carvings of the Ajanta and Ellora.'

(10) We should use our mobile phones wisely. We should never misuse them. Their misuse can bring in horrible results. We should take enough care for that.

(11) Doctors often advise us to keep in good health. So we should take regular exercise to keep ourselves fit and fine. We should avoid over-eating. Smoking can also harm our health a lot.

(12) A king built this palace in 16th century. We do not know the name of the King. But it is said that he had killed all the workers who contributed in the construction. It had taken 12 years in building that palace.

(13) People all over the earth have endangered our environment. They have cut down a large number of trees and polluted air and water. They dispose harmful wastes, which is a great threat to our environment.

(14) Man uses animals for his selfish purposes. He kills them for inventing new medicines and vaccines. He performs experiments on them to test the effects of medicines and vaccines. He hunts them for the sake of the entertainment.

(15) The girl saw three men coming towards the hut. The girl could not understand their language. The condition of the girl moved them. They washed her wounds with salt water.

(16) Journalism and writers have many articles in praise of Sachin. People call him Run Machine because he has made the highest runs in ODIs. We can never forget his contribution.

(17) What have you bought from the book fair. I have bought nothing. Then why did you visit it? I visited it to pass my free time.

(18) The school welcomes good students every year. They welcomed me this year for participating at national level in Yoga. They invited Mr. Mehta as the chief guest. He encouraged us by his words.

(19) Have you ever seen a weaver bird? How does this small bird weave its nest? What does it use to build the nest? How much time does it take to build the nest?

(20) My papa took me to the book fair yesterday. My friend accompanied us to the fair. My friend and I visited all the stalls. I bought some books on comics and science fiction from the fair.

(21) Helen Keller has delivered a speech on war. She addressed the workers. She requested them not to fight.

(22) Few boys threw Arunima out of the train. People hospitalized her. The doctor removed her leg.

(23) When I was cleaning the room, some of my friends arrived. They were singing Bhajans. Some of them carried me up and asked me to sing Bhajans.

(24) Having declared him out, I went to the stadium.

I also met our team coach. I have called all the cricketers in the meeting.

(25) A man saw the cage of monkeys. He was wearing spectacles. The man was reading a notice on the cage. Suddenly a monkey snatched his spectacles.

Change the Tenses :

(11) Rewrite the following text by using Simple Present Tense:

The boy was attracted by some of the sweets. He took out a rupee from his pocket and gave it to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper became angry on him because it was a coin of very old time.

(12) Rewrite the following text by using Perfect Present Tense:

A beggar comes to the temple for begging. He sits near the stairs. He begs for the whole day. He does not sing a song of begging.

(13) Rewrite the following text in the simple present tense:

A narrow stream passed through the middle of the plantation. Herds of deer often came to the stream to drink water. We saw some lovely animals. We wanted to catch one and carry it home. Mohan said that he could catch one for us.

(14) Rewrite the following text in the simple past tense.

The four animals come across a cock. The cock has his tail on his head. He also has suffered a lot. He joins the four in their search for the balloon-man. The search party sees a boy.

(15) Rewrite the following text in the simple present tense:

One of the buffaloes attacked me with its big horns. I shot at it. The bullet hit its leg. The animal fell down. It was wounded.

(16) Rewrite the following text in the simple past tense:

There is a letter for Ratan. Ratan runs fast to get it. But he falls down and breaks his leg. Father takes him to a doctor. The doctor gives him some medicine.

(17) Rewrite the following text in the simple present tense:

The king told his men to obey his order. The men obeyed the order. The prisoners shrieked and screamed in fear. They prayed to God. They pleaded for money.

(18) Rewrite the following text in the simple present tense:

The lion roared and jumped towards me. It was only six inches away from me. But I was not frightened. I just walked towards another cage at the zoo.

(19) Rewrite the following text in the simple past tense:

The hunter goes to the forest. He spreads his net and catches some birds in it. The birds do not know what to do. They all fly away together.

(20) Rewrite the following text in the simple past tense:

The teacher calls the students. She gives the drawing papers. The students write their names on the papers. Mohan draws a picture of a ship. Menaka draws and colors a rangoli design. They return the papers to the teacher.