



Another Chance

Let's Warm Up

Look at these sentences. One word in each sentence is highlighted. Write out a word which has the same sound but a different spelling and meaning as that in the sentence :

1. A camel has a short **tail**.tale.....
2. Please buy a 100-**watt** bulb for me.
3. The ship will **sail** in half an hour.
4. It is cold today. **Wear** your green sweater.
5. I'll **wait** at the bus stand.
6. There is a shortage of water. Even my little brother has fetched a **pail** from the well.

How often we wish for another chance

To make a fresh beginning
A chance to **blot out** our mistakes
And change failure into winning.

It does not take a new day
To make a **brand new** start,
It only takes a deep **desire**
To try with all our heart,
To live a little better
And to be always forgiving
And to add a little sunshine
To the world in which we're living.

So never give up in **despair**
And think that **you are through**,
For there's always a tomorrow
And the hope of starting new.

—Helen Steiner



New Words

- blot out** : purposely try to forget an unpleasant memory
brand new : completely new
desire : a strong wish
despair : the state of having lost all hope
you are through : (*here*) you have lost something forever

Exercise



Understanding the Text

I. Tick (✓) the correct option in each :

1. If we get a chance to do some useful things, we should
 - (a) avail it and begin our work with hope and determination.
 - (b) wait for some other better chance.
 - (c) sit idle hoping that we will get another better chance in future.
2. We can lead a better life if
 - (a) we keep on waiting to get a better opportunity in life to begin our work.
 - (b) we start our work right away with deep desire and do it wholeheartedly.
 - (c) we postpone our work for tomorrow.
3. A person can be successful in life when he
 - (a) frequently changes his job due to being over-ambitious.
 - (b) is always hopeful and optimistic in life.
 - (c) feels that future may not be better than present.

II. Fill in the blanks to complete the stanza :

How often we for another chance
To make a beginning
A chance to blot out our
And change into winning.

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we wish for another chance?
2. What do we never think in despair?
3. What message does the poet give us?
4. When your parents don't allow you to do something you very much want to do, how do you feel?

IV. Write the rhyming words for the following words :

1. beginning
2. start
3. forgiving
4. through

Language Skills

I. Fill in the blanks using suitable words :

something, sometimes, anything, nothing, anymore, some more

1. I want tea, please.
2. Don't put on my table.
3., I go swimming.
4. Isn't there chalk?
5. Is she going to buy in that shop?
6. I am sorry, but I have to give you.

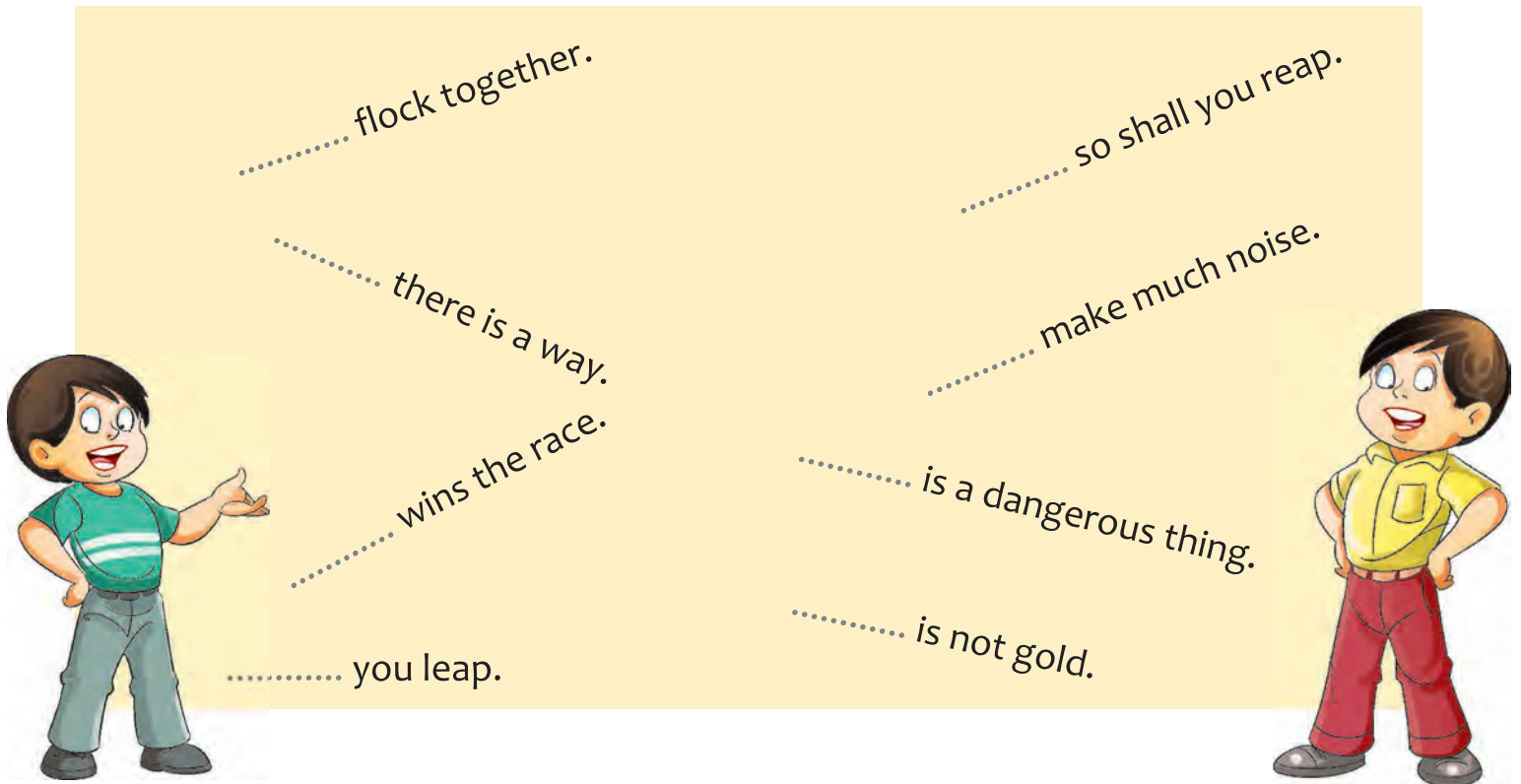
II. Agreement of the Verb with the Subject

Put a tick (✓) against the verb that is correct :

1. The sisters of this child **read / reads** in my school.
2. That woman with five children **is / are** my aunt.
3. Harry, the tallest of all the boys in our class, **is / are** strong.
4. February, the shortest month of the year, **has / have** twenty-eight days.
5. **Is / Are** these children's teacher ill today?
6. The girl with long brown hair **is / are** my friend's daughter.
7. The women in that little village **is / are** working on the land.
8. The sound of the bells **was / were** heard all over the house.
9. The houses belonging to this landlord **is / are** not very old.

10. Black and white paper **is / are** used.
11. How many days **is / are** there in a year?
12. The children and their nurse **was / were** caught in the storm.
13. The girl holding balloons in her hand **is / are** my niece.
14. **Is / Are** there any children in the playground?
15. The women **is / are** carrying their babies in their arms.

III. Complete the following proverbs. The later parts are given in the box :



..... flock together.

..... so shall you reap.

..... there is a way.

..... make much noise.

..... wins the race.

..... is a dangerous thing.

..... you leap.

..... is not gold.

1. Look before
2. Slow and steady
3. Where there is a will,
4. All that glitters
5. Empty vessels
6. Birds of a feather
7. As you sow
8. A little knowledge



2. What is the name of the state capital of Mizoram?

3. Through how many states does the river Brahmaputra pass? Name them.

4. In which state would you find the oldest oil refinery of India?

5. How many states in the North-East are neighbours of Bangladesh?

6. In which states is Cherrapunji located?

7. If you had to travel from Cherrapunji to Itanager, in which direction would you travel?

2

Speech and Manners

Let's Warm Up

Group the following words into two categories : things/ideas related to the city (urban) and things/ideas related to village (rural). Some may fit into both categories :

greenery togetherness clean air wells streams jobs
wastage parks electricity music fields vehicles

Urban	Rural
Wastage	Greenery

Urban	Rural

In most Asian countries, when a person greets another, he brings the palms of his hands together. In India, this is called *Namaste*. This style of greeting travelled with the Buddhist monks to South East Asian countries. We can see the people of Thailand, Korea, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia and even from some parts of China greet each other in a manner which may be a close or a distant cousin of *Namaste*.

Namaste is a **traditional** Indian custom. It is made up of two Sanskrit words 'Namah' and 'te' which mean 'I bow to you'. The palms are joined and kept close to the chest and the head is slightly bowed. This is not just a polite greeting; people in the old days believed it to be a way of getting happiness and **prosperity**. They explain that the use of the word 'Namah' means 'I recognise God



in you.’ When a person greets another with this feeling, he shows him great respect. Such a beautiful thought lies behind a simple **gesture**.

In different parts and languages of our country, different words **accompany** the gesture of joined hands. In Malayalam and Telugu, it is expressed as ‘*Namaskaram*’. ‘*Namaskar*’ is used in Kannada, Konkani, Odia, Hindi, Bengali, Kashmiri, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi and Punjabi. In Tamil, it is ‘*Vanakkam*’ with folded hands, Sikhs in Punjab use ‘*Sat Sri Akal*’ and Muslims use ‘*As-Salaamu Aleikum*’.

In western countries, the most common greeting is by shaking hands. This suggest warmth of heart and friendliness. It is accompanied by “How do you do?” spoken by both persons. Greetings are also exchanged by mentioning the time of the day like Good Morning, Good Afternoon, and so on.

The practice of good manners starts with a polite greeting. It is proper to speak in low or medium voice. Shouting in anger or excitement is considered extremely impolite.

In Asian countries, youngsters generally do not call their elders by name.

A respectful address of Uncle, Aunt, Elder Brother or Elder Sister is added to the name.

Western countries, however, do not use such terms.

Youngsters add ‘Sir’ or ‘Madam’ when talking to an older or senior person.

Youngsters may call their elders by first names and no **offence is taken**.

In Indian and Asian communities, people are extremely careful about their feet. Shoes are left outside the house. In Japan and China, the guest is provided with

indoor slippers to move about in the house.

Indians and most Asians find it extremely rude if someone sits or lies with



feet towards them. Temples and holy places are entered barefoot, preferably, after washing one's feet. **Profuse** apologies are offered if, accidentally, someone's foot touches a person.

Similarly, there are manners about eating and drinking. Westerners always use spoons, forks and knives for eating, and find it extremely difficult to accept the use of fingers for carrying food to one's mouth. Chinese use long sticks called 'chopsticks' to carry tiny bits of food to the mouth. It is considered a bad manner to leave food in one's plate in an Indian home.

In a Chinese home, a guest never finishes a drink. He leaves a little to show that he has been served enough and more. On the other hand, a guest in a European home finishes his drink to the last drop to show he has enjoyed it thoroughly.

Good manners are like sugar added to a glass of milk. They make our meetings and dealings with others a joy. Manners make the first impression. Most often, we are judged by our manners and speech.

How we speak forms an important part of our manners. People love or hate us according to how we speak. You must have heard the saying 'A man is known by his speech'.

Once a King, his minister and his servant went on a hunt. During the hunt, they got separated. They wandered close to a village but could not find one another. A blind man was sitting outside his cottage turning the beads of his **rosary**. The King's servant passed that way and asked, "Hey you blind beggar! Did you see the King and his minister pass this way?" The blind man smiled to himself and said, "I did not see anyone, sir."

The servant went away. Soon, the minister came to him. He said, "Holy man, did the King and his servant pass by here?"

The blind man said, "A little while ago the King's servant passed here." The minister wondered how he could have known about the King's servant. However, he went his way.

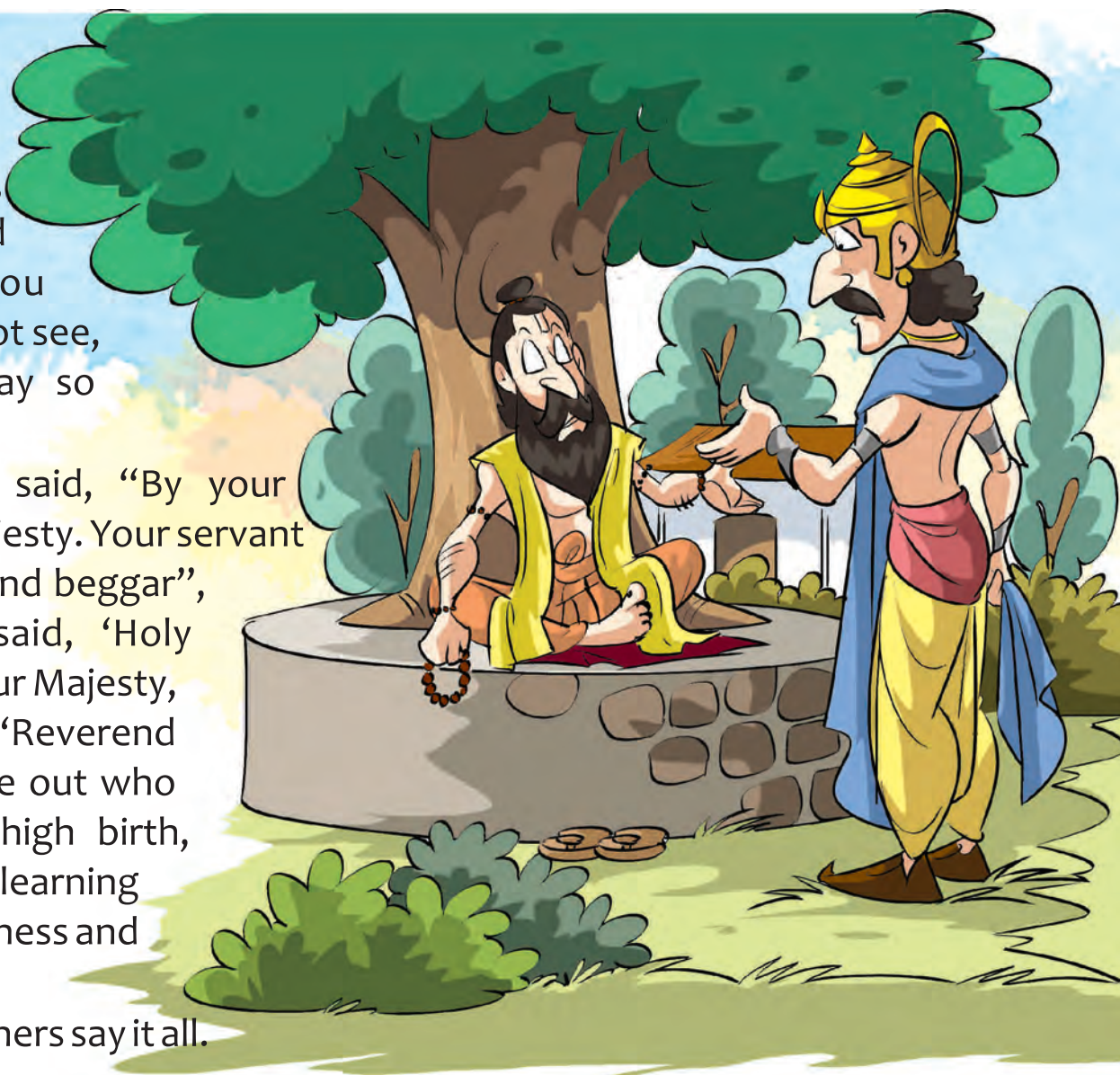
Now it was the King who reached the spot. He asked, "**Reverend** Sir, did the King's minister and the servant pass this way?"

The blind man said, "Yes, Your Majesty! Your minister and your servant have just gone this way."

The king was amazed. He said, “Tell me, revered sir, how do you know? You cannot see, how can you say so confidently?”

The blind man said, “By your speech, Your Majesty. Your servant called me, “A blind beggar”, your minister said, ‘Holy man’ and you Your Majesty, addressed me as ‘Reverend Sir’. I could make out who was a man of high birth, education and learning as well as of kindness and **compassion**”.

Speech and manners say it all.



New Words

traditional	: used over a long period	prosperity	: success and wealth
gesture	: movement of hand or head	accompany	: go with
offence is taken	: feeling of being insulted	profuse	: in large amounts
rosary	: string of beads used for prayer	reverend	: respectful
compassion	: pity and sympathy		

Exercise



Understanding the Text

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The word ‘Vanakkam’ with folded hands is used to greet a person in
 (a) Kannada. (b) Telugu. (c) Tamil.

2. A guest in European home finishes his drink to the last drop to show that he
 - (a) has been served enough and more.
 - (b) has enjoyed it thoroughly.
 - (c) has been very thirsty.
3. Who used the words 'Hey you blind beggar!' when he saw a blind man sitting outside his cottage?
 - (a) The King's servant.
 - (b) The King's minister.
 - (c) The King.



II. Complete the summary of the lesson by filling in the blanks :

Good manners are very important. They make our meeting with people We should greet each other when we meet. In India, the most widespread greeting is The are joined and the head is a bit. In western countries, people greet each other by shaking We should not talk in a loud Europeans eat their food using and forks; Chinese use long for this purpose.

III. Match the columns:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tamilian greeting | chopsticks. |
| 2. The King's servant said | 'As-Salaamu Aleikum' |
| 3. The blind mand said | 'Sat Sri Akal' |
| 4. Malayalam greeting | 'Vanakkam' |
| 5. The Chinese eat with | after removing your shoes. |
| 6. Muslim greeting | if we speak politely. |
| 7. Europeans eat | 'Namaskaram' |
| 8. People love us | 'Hey you blind beggar!' |
| 9. Sikh greeting | using knives and forks. |
| 10. Enter a temple | 'By your speech, Your Majesty' |

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the meaning of 'Namaste'?
2. Who use the word 'Sat Sri Akal'?
3. What does a handshake express?

4. How does a European youngster address his seniors?
5. What are 'indoor slippers'?
6. Why does a guest in China not finish his drink?
7. How did the blind man know he was talking to the king?

Language Skills

I. Feeling words:

The teacher said to the students, "Be quiet. Don't be excited or frightened."

Here are some 'feeling' words:

You feel cheerful	when life is looking quiet bright and positive.
" delighted	when in a state of great pleasure.
" contented	when you are peaceful and satisfied with what you have.
" inspired	when you feel to do creative deeds.
" excited	when you are expecting something special to happen, for example, before a meeting with someone special.
" thrilled	when something extremely exciting and pleasing happen.
" anxious	when you are afraid and uncertain about the outcome.

Choose the best words from the above to complete each of the sentences:

1. The poet was by the sunrise.
2. She was when she won the first prize.
3. I was when the film star kissed me.
4. Shabana was about the visit of the Caliph.
5. Be in what you have for peaceful life.

II. Read these sentences:

- (a) For a little child, a grandmother's lap is the best place.
 - (b) Wherever people live and think, work and play, laugh and weep, stories come out of the storytellers' mind.
- * The above examples show that the apostrophe (') gives the meaning of 'belongs to'. In sentence (a) *grandmother's lap* means the lap of the grandmother, and in sentence (b) *'storytellers' mind* means the mind of the storytellers.
 - * When a singular noun does not end in s, the apostrophe (') with s is used to show to whom it belongs. Since the noun *grandmother* in *lap of the grandmother* does not end in s, it takes apostrophe (') with s.

- * When a singular noun or name (such as James) ends in s, you add an apostrophe in the usual way, then another 's'. James's toys.
- * When a plural noun ends in s, the apostrophe (') is used after the s. In the phrase *storytellers mind*, the noun *storytellers* ends in s, and therefore, it takes only the apostrophe (') without the s.
- * When a plural noun ends without s (such as children, women), it takes apostrophe (') and s after it.

Fill in the blanks using ('s) or (') with the words given in brackets :

1. She lost her necklace at the party. (mother)
2. I applied for two leave. (months)
3. Adults are not allowed in the park. (children)
4. She is using her pen. (brother)
5. The policemen searched everything, even the bags. (ladies)
6. A meeting was called to listen to the problems. (students)
7. He vacated the house after paying a rent. (month)
8. "You have to pay the fees at this counter," the nurse said to the patient. (doctor)
9. I am very busy now, for next week we have day in our school. (parents)
10. I admire the courage. (boy)

Activity Skills

1. Make a list of at least five points which a well mannered child should be careful about when he or she is with other people. You may include the good manners that he/she should follow and the bad manners that he/she should avoid. One example is given:

1. A child should not speak while eating.....
2.
3.
4.
5.

II. The students of class V decide to be well-mannered and polite. The monitor puts a notice on the class bulletin board telling the students how to behave. You are the monitor. Write a notice for the class.

You should include the following points :

- * All children to wish their teachers.
- * All children to say Please and Thank You to one another.
- * All children to use polite language.

Write these points in full sentences.

Sign the notice.

III. In a group of four, divide the roles of mother, father and two children. Now choose any one of the following situations and talk to one another.

- (a) Parents tell the children how to behave when there are visitors at home.
- (b) Parents tell the children how to behave when they go to a friend's house.
- (c) Parents tell the children about the dos and don'ts while eating.
- (d) Parents tell the children how to behave when they are the hosts at their birthday party.

You may take turns with roles. Those who act as children may become parents after a while.

If you need guidance, ask your teacher.

IV. Work in groups. Talk to your friends about words that convey positive feelings of love, respect, admiration and consideration. As a whole class effort, hang a big chart titled 'POWER OF WORDS' in the class as a constant reminder.

Let's Warm Up

What should we not do? A few sentence openings are given below. Listen carefully:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| * Don't bite | * Don't underline words | * Don't tear pictures |
| * Don't put your fingers | * Don't walk | * Don't watch TV |
| * Don't yawn | * Don't skate | |

Match them with the correct endings as given below:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. in the rain. | 2. on the road. | 3. your nails. |
| 4. for more than 2 hours. | 5. into the socket. | 6. from a book. |
| 7. when someone is talking. | 8. in library books. | |

[1]

I always wondered how Jamal did it! He regularly missed the school bus, yet he was never late to school. In fact, he often reached before us.

"I have my special way of riding by buses," he would say. That was all I could get out of him, that and not a word more till the day I found out the hard way.

"I'm afraid you two will have to go to the hospital to visit Grandma without me. Now take No. 22 to the hospital. It's a straight bus. You don't have to change anywhere!"

"Ma...." interrupted Jamal Nasseeruddin Alam, my brother, called Jamal for short and Jam for even shorter.

"No," my mother **warded off** his arguments. "You are not going by taxi." "But, Ma..." cried Jamal once more.



“No, you will not go by autorickshaw. It is too dangerous. Off you go,” my mother **literally** pushed us out of the door.

“Why don’t you want to go by bus?” I asked my brother as we walked to the bus stop. “I thought you have your special way of riding buses.”

“I have,” returned Jam. “The problem is you.”

“Don’t teach me. If I can learn to construct **quadrilateral** triangles and **algebraic expressions**, why can’t I learn to ride a bus your way?”

“You’ll soon find out.”

“So many people waiting for one bus,” I whispered.

“How will they all get in?”

“They won’t,” said my brother coolly.

“Unless they ride the bus my way.”

“And what is that?” I asked **irritably**.

“Sitting on top of it?”

“No, hanging on to it!”

“What do you mean, hanging on to it?”

“Hanging on the rear. All you have to do is to stand on the **bumper** and hold on to the bars at the rear window. And you don’t even need a ticket to ride!”

“Gosh,” I stared at him as if he was an **apparition**. “If mother comes to know, she’ll never ever let you go to school...”

“Not a bad idea!” my brother smiled. “Hey,” he suddenly cried. “There comes the bus. Get ready, here we go.”

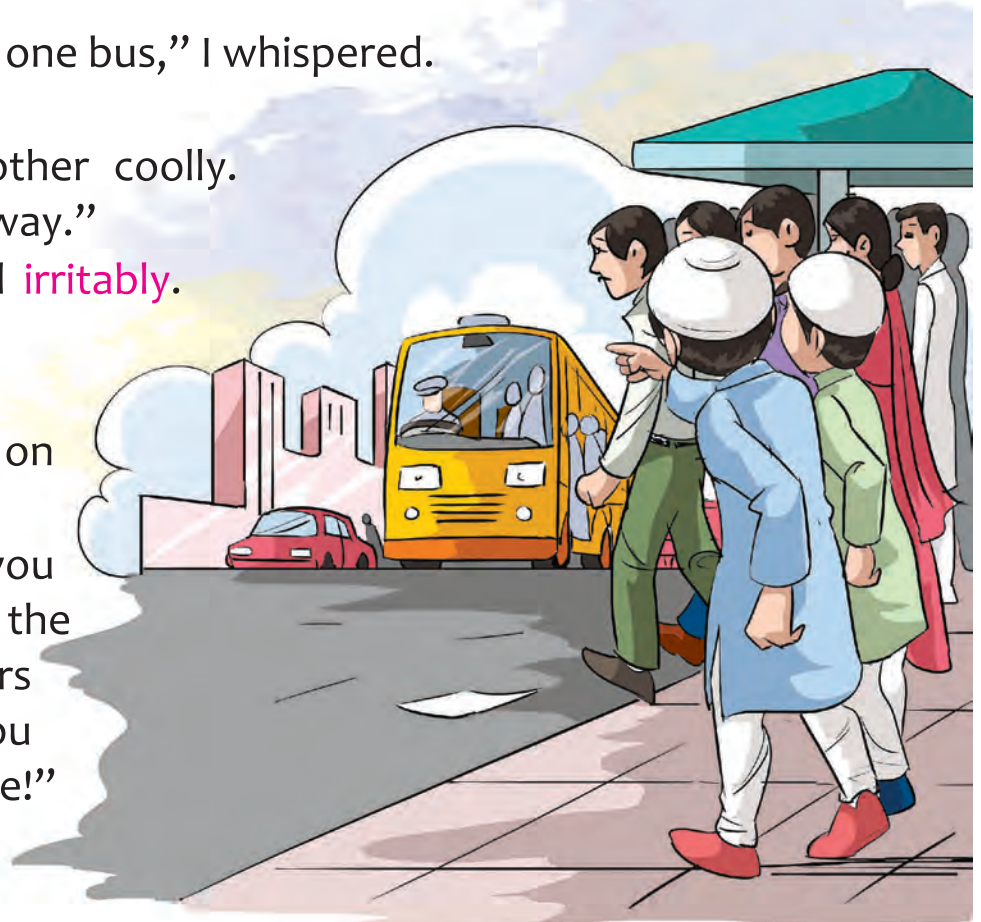
I felt sick.

“Jam,” I groaned. “I can’t do it, not for all the gold in the world.”

“Not even for a hi-fi copy of my latest Michael Jackson tape?”

“Not even for...What did you say?”

“A hi-fi copy of the latest Michael Jackson tape,” he repeated, cool as an ice-cube.



“Heh,” I said. “You don’t mean it. Done, done, done!” I cried before he could change his mind. He’s very quick at that.

“Very well. Now when the next bus comes, all you do is to jump onto the bumper and get your hands on those bars. You follow?”

I nodded and waited, secretly praying the next bus should never come or break down or get hijacked or...

I don’t pray hard enough. There it came screeching to a halt right next to us.

“Come on,” Jam gave me a fierce push. The bus jerked to a start throwing me hard against its body.

“Jam?” I whispered. “I’m falling.”

“You are not,” came my brother’s answer from very far away. “Don’t behave like a dumbo, Wahab. It’s so easy and it is fun.”

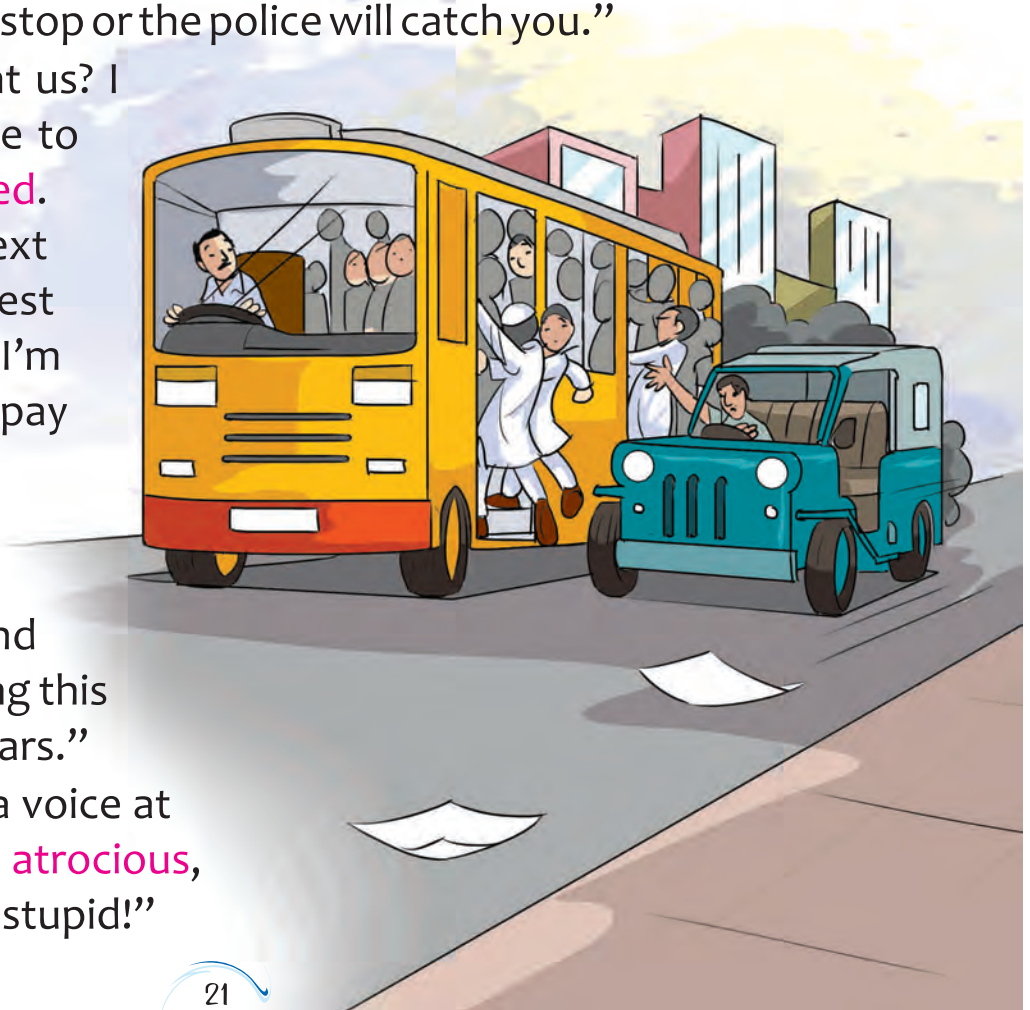
No, it wasn’t fun. It was plain torture. And beside me my brother had a **whale of a time** waving at motorcyclists and saluting the traffic policeman. He even started an argument with a lady in a chauffeur-driven car, who rolled down the glass and asked, “Do you know what you are doing children? Your better get into the bus at the next stop or the police will catch you.”

Police! What if they caught us? I felt a hot wave of fear rise to my head. “Jammi,” I **pleaded**.

“Let’s get down at the next stop. I don’t want the latest Michael Jackson cassette. I’m scared. Honest, I am. I’ll pay your fare too, okay?”

“Don’t be **daft**,” said my brother. “No policeman has ever caught me and never will. I have been riding this way for more than three years.”

“Hey, you two!” boomed a voice at us. “This is **outrageous, atrocious, dangerous and down-right stupid!**”



The voice shook me out of my nightmare. A jeep was pulling up with us. I stared into dark brown eyes.

“You get down from that bus and into my jeep at the next bus stop. You hear me?” the voice roared.

“Sir,” said my brother in a small voice.

“Did you hear me?” bellowed the man.

“Yes, sir.”

The bus rolled to a halt. A massive hand reached for Jamal’s shoulder and hauled him into the vehicle. And where my brother goes I am sure to follow.

[III]

“Now sit tight,” the deep voice rumbled.

“You aren’t taking us to the police station, are you?” asked my brother. A ferocious grunt was the answer.

“Sir, we didn’t mean any harm. I know riding on the bumper is bad and I promise not to do it again,” said Jamal.

“I too promise, sir,” my voice sounded like that of a trapped mouse.

“Jam,” I whispered. “Do something. Talk to him! You got the prize for the best speaker last year. Not me. Come on, Jammi, please.”

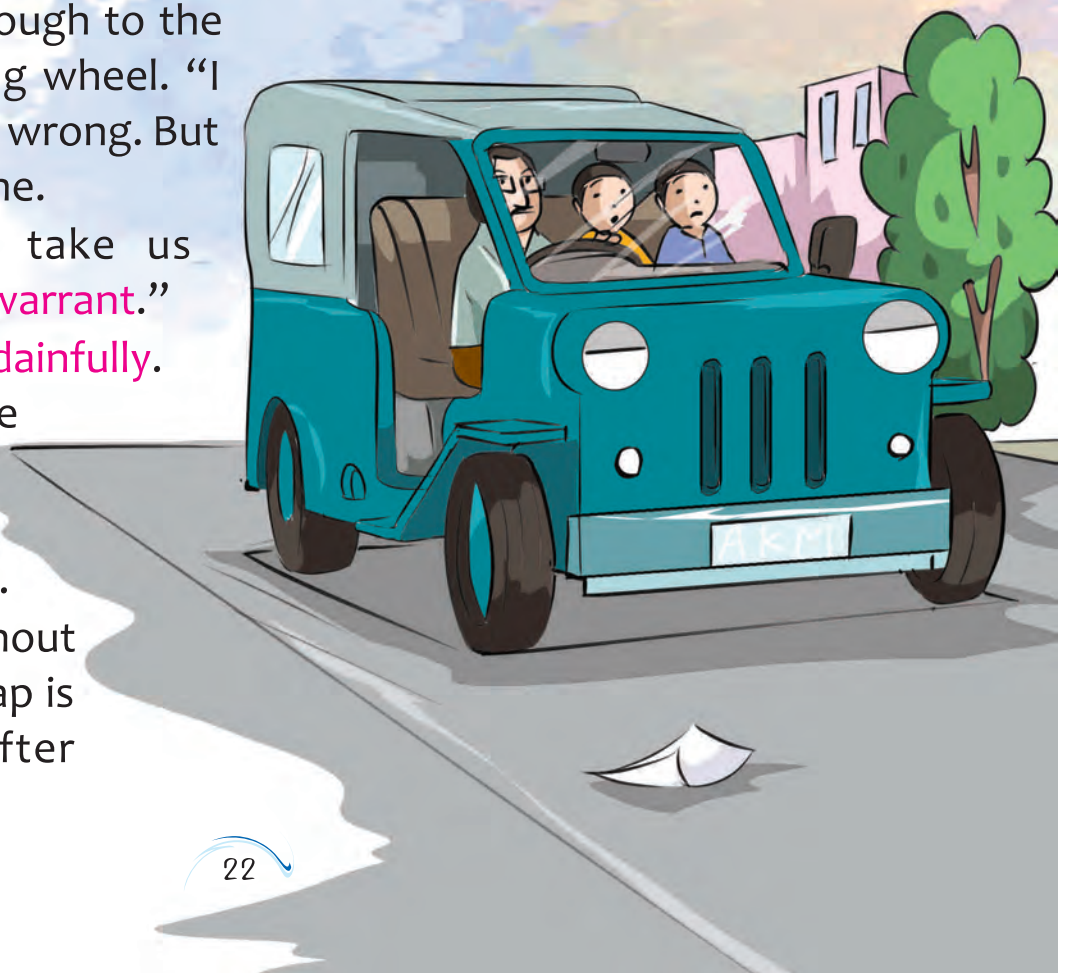
“Sir,” he tried to get through to the silent man at the steering wheel. “I know what we’ve done is wrong. But we’ve committed not crime.

That’s why you can’t take us anywhere, not without a warrant.”

The driver snorted disdainfully.

The familiar parts of the city were behind us and we had passed at least three police stations.

“Jamal,” I whispered without moving my lips. “This chap is no policeman, he’s after something else.”



“What do you mean?”

“Well can’t you see... he is kidnapping us.”

“Kidnapping us?” Jamal’s jaw fell. “Are you crazy? What for?”

“For **ransom**, dumbo. That’s what they all want.”

“But we are no millionaires! Papa doesn’t own a factory or something. He’s got the wrong people.”

“He doesn’t know that. Tell him, Jam, come on, tell him.”

“Sir,” Jam gave it another try. “Why don’t you just drop us here. We have to go to the hospital to visit my grandmother. She’s very ill. We had to spend a lot of money on her operation...”

“All the money we had, sir,” I **supported** my brother.

“Yes,” came the **sarcastic** reply from the other side of the jeep. “No money in the family. No money for a simple bus ticket. I believe that!”

But he sounded as if he didn’t.

“And my father doesn’t own a multi-million factory,” I chipped in. “We have just one car, an old car, a very old car.”

“And no money for petrol either. Isn’t that so?”

“No,” I stuttered, “I mean, yes, a bit, just enough for my father to reach the office.”

The guy was a kidnapper. He was after ransom money. But we had none. Nor had my parents. My mother had a bit of gold jewellery locked away in her steel cupboard. And my father had a stamp collection. It wouldn’t fetch much. He would certainly sell it to buy our freedom, though it would break his heart, I knew it would. But even if he sold grandmother’s silver plates and the old cuckoo clock, it still wouldn’t be enough for gangsters. They would want big money.

My heart sank. We were in real trouble.

“Sir,” I tried now. “My father...”

“I know,” the man broke in, “your father is as poor as a church mouse.” He was laughing at us. I could make out. That wasn’t fair.

Hot tears of anger and **frustration** welled up in my eyes. “Let me out,” I shouted. “Stop this car and let us out. Help! Help!”

“Stop that at once. Sit! Both of you. We are almost there.”

Big help that was. Rounding a corner, the jeep halted by the side of a **dilapidated** bungalow. A rusty wrought-iron gate opened into a small garden.

“Get in,” said the gangster. Weak and **battered** by the long ride over potholed roads, I walked into the garden.

“Get right in,” came the slave driver’s voice from behind us. The cool semi-darkness of the house almost blinded me. I could make out dark wooden frames of the doors leading into rooms on both sides of the hall. The big hard hand didn’t allow even a moment of orientation. It pushed us through one of the doors into the middle of a tidy room.

“Salman,” he said in a voice gentle and kind. “Salman, you have some visitors.”

And then I saw him. He was sitting with his back to us bent over a writing desk. He lifted his head and without turning said, “Oh, no, Father not again! More of your victims.”

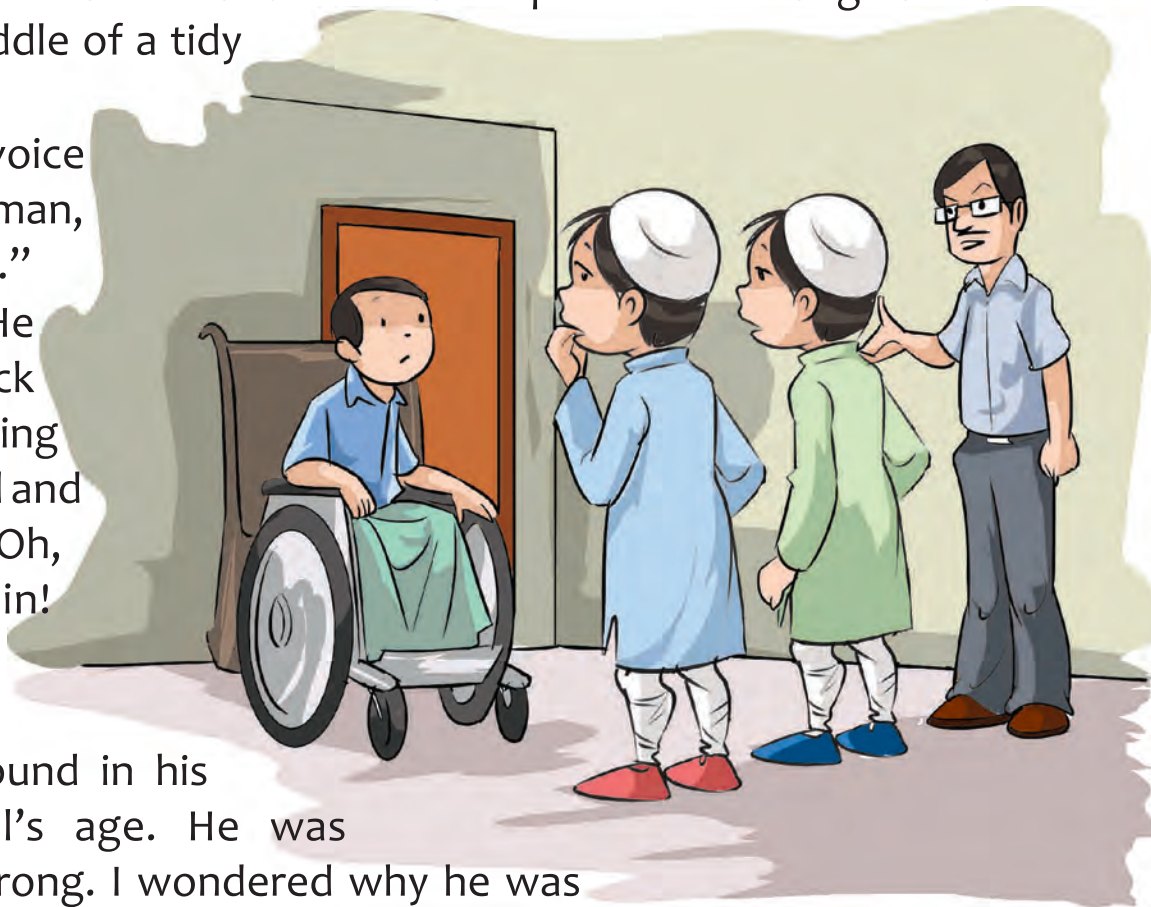
“Two of them.”

The boy wheeled around in his chair. He was Jamal’s age. He was handsome. He was strong. I wondered why he was sitting in a wheelchair. But then I looked at his legs. There were no legs, only empty trouser legs dangling **limp** and **listless** from the knee-caps.

“That’s not the worst,” said the boy quietly. “It’s my back. I am **paralysed** from waist downwards.” He looked at me and then at Jamal. His eyes were deep and dark.

“You must forgive my father,” he said gently. “Wherever he sees somebody riding a bus the way I used to when I had the accident, he gets upset, very upset. But he means well, believe me, he does.”

—Sigrum Srivastava



New Words

warded off	: turned aside	literally	: actually
quadrilateral	: four-sided	algebraic	: of algebra
expressions	: terms	irritably	: in a bad mood
bumper	: bar to absorb bumps	apparition	: ghost
whale of a time	: thorough enjoyment	pleaded	: begged
daft	: stupid	outrageous	: horrible
atrocious	: fierce	committed	: performed
warrant	: licence	snorted	: spoke through the nose
disdainfully	: insultingly	ransom	: money to buy a person's freedom from kidnappers
supported	: helped	sarcastic	: mocking
frustration	: disappointment	dilapidated	: crumbling
battered	: injured	limp	: dropping
listless	: lifeless	paralysed	: crippled

Exercise



Understanding the Text

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Jamal's mother asked Jamal and his brother to go to the hospital to visit grandma by
(a) bus. (b) taxi. (c) autrickshaw.
- Jamal used to go to school riding a bus without ticket by
(a) hanging on its doors.
(b) hanging on its windows.
(c) sitting on its top.
- When the two brothers were hanging on the rear of the bus, a stranger forced them to get into his jeep. The stranger intended to
(a) take them to the police station.
(b) take them to his house to show them his paralysed son who had the accident riding the bus the way the two brothers were riding.
(c) take them to their house to make their family members aware of their way of riding the bus.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words from the text:

1. Jamal regularly the school bus, yet he was never late to school.
2. A massive hand reached for Jamal’s shoulder and him into the vehicle.
3. My mother had a bit of locked away in her steel cupboard.
4. Rounding a corner, the jeep halted by the side of a bungalow.

III. Who said this and to whom?

1. ‘No, you will not go by autorickshaw.’
2. ‘If I can learn to construct quadrilateral triangles and algebraic expressions why can’t I learn to ride a bus your way?’
3. ‘Do you know what you are doing? You better get into the bus at the next stop or the police will catch you.’
4. ‘This is outrageous, atrocious, dangerous and downright stupid!’
.....

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Jamal’s special way of riding buses?
2. What did Jamal promise to give his brother if he agreed to travel on the bumper of the bus?
3. What was Wahab secretly praying for?
4. What happened when the bus came to a halt?
5. How did the brothers realize they were not being taken to the police station?
6. What did Wahab think the man was doing to them?
7. How did the boys try to let the man know that their father wasn’t very rich?
8. What items did Wahab think would help his father collect money for the ransom?
9. What was wrong with Salman?
10. Why did his father keep bringing visitors for Salman?

Language Skills

I. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own:

1. to ward off
.....
2. cool as an ice-cube
.....

3. to have a whale of a time

.....

4. a hot wave of fear

.....

II. Here on the left are some words from the story to describe a way of speaking, or the kinds of sounds produced while speaking. Match them correctly with their descriptions on the right:

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1. rumble | ..... | ..... |
| 2. grunt | ..... | ..... |
| 3. squeak | ..... | ..... |
| 4. snort | ..... | ..... |
| 5. stutter | ..... | ..... |

- speak haltingly
- low, heavy rolling sound
- force air through the nose like a horse
- to make a low rough sound like a pig
- make a short, high-pitched cry like a mouse

III. Read the following sentences:

- (a) I didn't pray **hard enough**.
- (b) I didn't have **enough money** to buy the watch.
- (c) I've got some money, but **not enough** to buy a house.

In sentence (a) 'enough' comes after the adjective 'hard'. In sentence (b) 'enough' comes before a noun. In sentence (c) 'not enough' is not followed by a noun.

Complete each of the following sentences using 'enough' and one of the words in the help-box:

practise tired time bread well old

- 1. They are not to go to school.
- 2. Don't go to work today. You aren't
- 3. We have to last a week. Don't get any more.
- 4. He can go home if he wants. He's
- 5. She's not a very good dancer because she doesn't
- 6. I do not have to visit the club.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative degree of the adjectives in brackets:

- 1. Do you know a (funny) story than this?
- 2. Tuesday was a (wet) day than Monday.
- 3. An orange is a (soft) fruit than an apple.
- 4. The sea is (calm) today.

5. I never saw a (*sad*) picture than this.
6. Of the three brothers, Mr. Smith has the (*large*) family, but he lives in the (*small*) house.
7. Which is the (*wide*) street in this city?
8. He gets (*upset*) when he sees anybody standing on the bumper of a bus.
9. That's the (*bad*) accident I've ever seen.
10. Jamal is the (*handsome*) boy in our family.

Activity Skills

I. There are over fifty different kinds of road-signs and traffic symbols. They fall into three categories:

Mandatory signs (M) : If you ignore these you could be prosecuted or summoned to court.

Cautionary signs (C) : These alert you to dangers ahead.

Informatory signs (I) : These give information about parking areas, distance and speed limit.

With the help of your partner identify and fill what the road-signs below mean. Also, mention which category (M/C/I) they fall into:



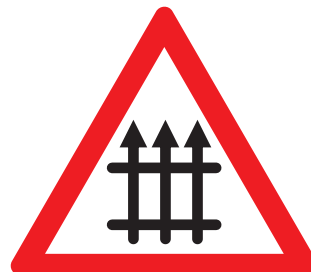










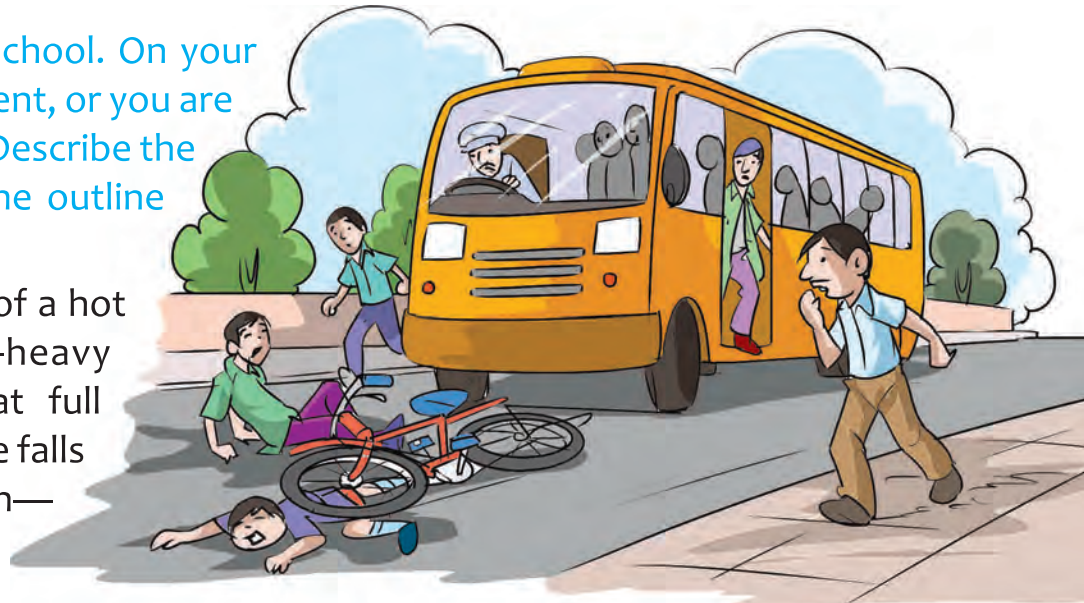






II. You are returning from school. On your way you witness an accident, or you are involved in one yourself. Describe the accident. You may use the outline given below:

You are tired at the end of a hot day—crowded roads—heavy traffic—a bus coming at full speed—hits cyclist—cycle falls on a child—police—siren—ambulance



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. What are these building?

embassy palace mint granary hovel hangar

1. A..... is the residence of a monarch.
2. A..... is a storehouse for grain.
3. A..... is a place where coins are made.
4. An..... is the office of an ambassador.
5. A..... is a small house in very bad shape.
6. A..... is a shed for aeroplanes.