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**Group II** (For children of 9-12 years)

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Long ago there lived a cruel lion in a thick jungle. He called himself the King of the Jungle. He was a terrible and cunning king. When he saw any animal, small or big, moving about in the jungle, he came out of his hiding place. He pounced on the animal and killed him. So all the beasts of the jungle were frightened of the lion.

The poor animals at last met together to find out some way of getting rid of the lion. It was a big gathering of many animals. There were cows and deers, bulls and buffaloes, goats and sheeps. There were monkeys and mice, horses and foxes, snakes and jackals. Even some birds came to the meeting. There were crows and vultures, owls and kites, and many other birds. They began to discuss how to be free from their wicked and cruel ruler.

Each animal said something about his own difficulties. The deer said, "I can escape from the lion quite easily, for my feet can carry me away very swiftly, but the lion is so sly that he catches us with his tricks." "I agree," said the bull, "he is a rogue. He pounces upon us cunningly. Otherwise I could pierce my strong horns right through his body and throw
him up in the air." Thus one after another, the animals began to complain. At last they shouted, "The Lion must be killed."

Now the jackal who was listening to the animals was most unhappy. He did not wish that the lion should be killed. After all, the jackal always got his food from the lion. Every animal knows that when the lion has finished his meal, he goes to sleep. The jackal then comes and eats up what is left. This jackal, therefore, wanted the lion to live. So he quickly slipped out of the meeting.

The next speaker at the meeting was the fox. "My dear friends," he said, "let us be brave. We all have to die once. Why should we live in fear? I have a plan. Shall we decide to send one animal to the lion every day as his meal? The rest of us can then live peacefully."

"Why, that's a wonderful plan," said the crow. "Let's begin with you, Mr. Fox." The fox got frightened on hearing this. But he said coolly, "Very well, Mr. Crow. I agree to be the first if you will be the next." The animals had a hearty laugh at the crow. The wise owl, however, said, "Stop laughing. Brother Fox has given us a good plan. We shall choose one of us by lot each day, and that animal will go to the lion to become his meal."

"But, will the lion agree?" asked the bull, and the vulture replied, "I am sure he will. I shall fly to him tomorrow and tell him of our plan."
Questions:

1. Who made the lion, the King of the Jungle?
2. Why were the animals frightened of the lion-king?
3. Why did all the animals meet together?
4. What did all the animals want to do with the lion?
5. Who wanted the lion to be alive?
6. Why did he want the lion to be alive?
7. What was the fox's idea?
8. What was the owl's wise plan?
9. Who was to be sent first, to the lion for his meal?
10. Who undertook to inform the lion about the plan?

***
King Midas was very rich. He had a large kingdom with lovely fields and forests, rivers and lakes. He lived in a beautiful palace. Some of the rooms of his palace were full of gold for Midas loved gold more than anything else—perhaps even more than his pretty little daughter named Marigold.

One day Midas sat in his counting house—counting the pieces of gold. As he touched each piece of gold, he wished that each gold piece could double and treble itself, so that his whole palace and everything in it would be made of gold.

Suddenly a bright light shone in his room. King Midas was surprised how anyone could come in because he always locked and double-locked the rooms when he counted his gold coins. The one who came in, was not an ordinary man. He was Bacchus, a Greek God.

Bacchus said, "Midas have you forgotten my promise to you? Didn't I tell you that I would give you any gift you wanted?"

Midas said, "Oh yes! I remember and thank you for coming to give me the gift."
Bacchus said, "Well, Midas, ask for whatever you want and it shall be given to you."

Midas' greedy heart was filled with joy. "Ah!" he said to himself, "Now my wish will come true." Oh, good and noble Bacchus, I want only one thing! Give me the 'golden touch', so that everything I touch may turn to gold."

Bacchus warned him to think again before he asked for such a gift. But Midas said, "Oh! noble God, give the golden touch I beg of you."

So Bacchus gave Midas the golden touch and said, "Whatever you touch, will turn to gold. I hope, however, you will not repent for having asked for the golden touch."

"Repent for it!" cried out Midas, "Never! Thank you God Bacchus, thank you for the wonderful gift."

Questions:

1. What did Midas love the most?
2. What did he wish one day, while counting the gold coins?
3. Who appeared suddenly?
4. What happened when Bacchus made his appearance?
5. Why did Midas thank Bacchus?
6. What did Bacchus remind Midas of?
7. Why was Midas' heart filled with joy?
8. What did he ask Bacchus?
9. What did Bacchus do before granting the boon?
10. What was the boon granted by Bacchus?
11. What did Bacchus warn Midas about?
Reading Speed/Comprehension Test - 1

Dakshina Vidyalaya, Nargol

Class : VIth Std.
Lesson : The Greatest Flute Player (English Reader-6; pp.60-61)

Some years ago a little boy took a herd of cattle into the hills for grazing. As he sat watching the river gently flowing by, he was tempted to bathe in the river. As he swam about, he found a piece of bamboo with some holes in it. He carried the bamboo and began to play on it as shepherd boys do.

That little boy, who played on his first crude flute was Pannalal Ghosh - India's topmost flute player.

Pannalal was born on 31st July, 1911 in East Bengal (now Bangladesh). His father Akshay Kumar Ghosh was a government servant. His mother was a very pious lady and she used to sing bhajans. Young Pannalal loved to play these simple tunes on his self-made flute and his mother encouraged him. But she was afraid that blowing too long on the flute may damage his lungs.

Though Pannalal enjoyed music he did not think of music as his career. On the contrary he was interested in physical culture and learnt wrestling, boxing, shooting and gymnastics. He was so energetic that he found it difficult to sit quietly even for a few minutes. Then he started to practise yoga and learned to sit for about six hours, in meditation, without
moving even his little finger. Thus, through yoga he learnt
breath-control which made it possible for him to practise
the flute for hours together when he took it up as his career.

After leaving school at the age of sixteen, he went to
Calcutta to take up a job. He got the job of a supervisor in
a Tube-well Company. Luckily the company was situated in the
Santhal area. The Santhals are an art-loving musical tribe.
Young Pennalal became friendly with some young Santhals. His
love for the flute was reborn, for the Santhals are excellent
flute players.

Questions :-

1. What did young Pennalal do when he saw river gently flowing?
2. While he was swimming in the river, what did he find and
   then what did he do?
3. How did his mother encourage him in music?
4. What did his mother fear?
5. In which type of activities was young Pennalal interested?
6. Why could not he sit quietly even for a few minutes?
7. How did he learn to sit for hours together?
8. How did yoga help him in music?
9. What did Pennalal do after leaving school?
10. How did his friendship with the Santhals prove to be
    beneficial for him?
Through the long cold months of winter the bees have remained indoors, drowsy and lifeless. Yet they are never quite free from duties, for there is constant activity during even the winter period of rest.

In the dark and warmest corners of the hive they hang from the combs, an ever moving cluster of tiny brown bodies, the bees on the outside continually changing places with those within. Week after week, month after month, the steady movement goes on, keeping up a warmth without which the little members of the hive would freeze to death; for the bees are a people of summer skies and sunshine.

On specially mild days, when a glow of pale wintry sunshine peeps in at the hive entrance, the bees may be tempted forth for short flights. Except for those short outings, they are content to spend the dark months at home, dipping into cells of provisions, keeping warm, and awaiting spring.

Gradually the days grow longer. The celandine peeps timidly from the dead tangle of the hedgerows, and daisies sprinkle the meadows with a powdering of misty white; beside the stream, marsh-marigolds raise their heads in a glow of golden glory. Spring has sent her message to the anxious
Field Folk; and in answer to her call the clustering bees separate.

All is now bustle and activity in the hive. Spring-cleaning begins with a thoroughness to be found only in the homes of these busy little pool. Every corner inside the great, dark hive is carefully examined, every nook and cranny swept clean. The magical process of wax-making begins, and damaged combs are repaired to be ready for the coming busy season.

Surrounded by her royal maids-in-waiting the Queen moves from cell to cell, laying in each empty cradle-cell a tiny, threadlike egg.

Questions :-

1. What do the bees do in the long, cold months of winter?
2. How do the bees manage to keep warm during winter?
3. What would happen if the bees from outside change places with those inside?
4. On the rare occasion of sunshine what do the bees do?
5. What are the changes happening in Nature along with the passing of winter?
6. When spring arrives what do the bees do?
7. How do the bees prepare for the coming busy season?
8. What does the Queen do along with the onset of spring?
9. Explain:- a people of summer skies and sunshine.
10. Which word means the following? Sleepy =
My father's family name being Piprip, and my Christian name Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing, longer or more explicit than Pip. So I called myself Pip, and came to be called Pip.

I give Piprip as my father's family name, on the authority of his tombstone and my sister—Mrs. Joe Gargery who married the blacksmith. As I never saw my father or my mother, and never saw any likeness of either of them (for their days were long before the days of photographs), my first fancies regarding what they were like, were unreasonably derived from their tombstones. The shape of the letters on my father's gave an odd idea that he was a square, stout, dark man, with curly black hair. From the character and turn of the inscription 'Also Georgiana Wife of the above.' I drew a childish conclusion that any mother was freckled and sickly. To five little lozenges, each about a foot and a half long, which were arranged in a neat row beside their graves and were sacred to the memory of five little-brothers of mine—who gave up trying to get a living exceedingly early in that universal struggle— I am indebted for a belief I religiously entertained that they had all been born on their backs with
their hands in their trouser-pockets, and had never taken
them out in this state of existence.

Questions :-

1. Why was the narrator came to be known as Pip?
2. How did the narrator know that his family name was Piprip?
3. Why couldn't Pip see his father or mother?
4. Whom did his sister marry?
5. What impression did he get about his father looking at
   his tombstone?
6. What did he think about his mother?
7. How many brothers did Pip have? What had happened to
   them all?
8. What did the five small tombstones show?
9. What idea did Pip get looking at the small tombs?
10. Why did Pip fancy things which had no explanation?
Subbiah sold rice at the market gate. In his shop you
found, heaped in wicker baskets, all varieties of rice from
pebbly coarse rice to Delhi Samba, white as jasmine and slender
as a needle. His shop was stuffy and dark but there was no
place on earth like it for him. He loved every inch of it. He
liked the smell of rice and husk, and he loved the warm feel
of rice in his basket when it arrived fresh from the mill.
Through good times and bad times he flourished.

There were always days of drought when paddy did not
come up and the rice mills were silenced; when people looked
hollow-eyed and seemed at the point of falling dead on the
roadside. But even then he did not close his shop. If he did
not find stuff for 20 baskets, he scoured the countryside and
filled at least two baskets and sold them. There were times
when the harvest was so rich that he could hardly accept a
quarter of the grain that was offered; when it seemed a fool's
business to be selling rice. If you sold rice all day and
night you could not hope for a profit of even Rs.50 at the end
of the month. They called it 'depression in the trade'.

The God of harvest seemed a most eccentric and difficult
patron. His bounty was as unacceptable as his parsimony. But
Subbiah survived all the ups and downs in the harvest and trade. Rice was in his blood. He had served as a sort of unpaid shop assistant when his father sat at the sloping desk and counted cash. Those were days when Subbiah loathed the rice bags which hammed him in the shop; he longed for the crowded streets, cinemas, football matches, and wrestling tournaments, which he glimpsed through the crowded shop door. But his father more or less kept him chained to the shop and discouraged all his other interests in life, saying, "Young fellows after ten should be horse whipped if they are not to become brigands."

Questions :-

1. Who was Subbiah? What was his profession?
2. Why did the dark, stuffy shop appeal to him?
3. What is a drought?
4. How did Subbiah benefit during the drought?
5. What did he do in his childhood?
6. What did he want as a young boy?
7. How did he happen to enter the rice-trade?
8. What was his father's reaction when he sensed that Subbiah's mind was not there in the shop?
9. Subbiah was a born rice-seller. (Say if this is true or false)
10. Explain: 'Rice was in his blood.' (10 marks)

***
I was never able to get over the feeling that plants and trees loved Grandfather with as much tenderness as he loved them. I was sitting beside him on the verandah steps one morning, when I noticed the tendril of a creeping vine that was trailing near my feet. As we sat there in the soft sunshine of a north Indian winter, I saw that the tendril was moving very slowly away from me and towards Grandfather. Twenty minutes later it had crossed the verandah step and was touching Grandfather's feet.

There is probably a scientific explanation for the plant's behaviour - something to do with light and warmth - but I like to think that way simply because it was fond of Grandfather. One felt like drawing close to him. Sometimes when I sat alone beneath a tree I would feel a little lonely or lost; but as soon as Grandfather joined me the garden would become a happy place, the tree itself more friendly.

Grandfather had served many years in the Indian Forest Service and so it was natural that he should know and understand and like trees. On his retirement from the Service, he had built a bungalow on the outskirts of Dehra, planing trees all
round it: limes, mangoes, oranges and guavas; also eucalyptus, jacaranda and the Persian lilac. In the fertile Doon valley plants and trees grew tall and strong.

There were other trees in the compound before the house was built, including an old peepul which had forced its way through the walls of an abandoned outhouse, knocking the bricks down with its vigorous growth. Peepul trees are great show-offs. Even when there is no breeze, their broad-shouldered, slim-waisted leaves will spin like tops, determined to draw your attention and invite you into the shade. I never saw any ghosts in our peepul tree. There are peepul trees all over India, and people sometimes leave offerings of milk and flowers beneath them to keep the spirits happy. But since no one left any offerings under our tree, I expect the ghosts left in disgust, to look for peepul trees where there was both board and lodging.

Questions:

1. What did the author Bond notice one morning?  

2. What was the scientific explanation for the odd behaviour of the tendril?  

3. What was the effect of Grandfather's presence in the garden?  

4. Why could Grandfather know and understand trees?  

5. On his retirement, what did Grandfather do?  

6. Why does Mr. Bond think that peepul trees are great show-offs?  

7. Give an example of Bond's sense of humour.  

Total = 10
Once upon a time a tiny little fairy was born in the red petals of a tulip flower. She was so small that she could sleep in a walnut shell. She was no bigger than a thumb. So people called her Thumbelina.

In the summer Thumbelina lived in a yellow daisy. She ate honey from the daisy. She drank dewdrops and raindrops when she was thirsty. But when winter came she was cold and hungry.

A grey mouse saw Thumbelina and was sorry for her. He lived in a corn field. His warm nest was under the ground. "Come to my house," said the mouse. "You will be warm there. I will bring you an apple. You may have some walnuts to eat too."

One day Thumbelina and the mouse saw a swallow on the ground. He was lying on his back. His legs were up in the air. The mouse thought the swallow was dead. But Thumbelina put her tiny ear to the swallow's breast and heard his heart beating. He was not dead, but he was almost frozen. She took care of the swallow until he was well again.

One day the swallow said to Thumbelina, "Now I am well again. Come with me. I will take you to a pretty place where it is always summer."
Thumbelina was glad. She did not like to leave the little mouse, but she wanted to see pretty flowers again. So she tied herself to the swallow's back with a thread of gold. Far away over the fields they flew. At last they came to the warm land. Happy birds sang in the trees. Oranges and lemons grew everywhere. Beautiful butterflies of red and green and yellow flew around the flowers.

Questions:

1. Where was the little fairy born?
2. How big was she?
3. Why was she called Thumbelina?
4. In Summer what did she eat and drink?
5. Why was the grey mouse sorry for her?
6. How did the grey mouse help Thumbelina?
7. How did Thumbelina find out that the swallow was not dead?
8. Why did the swallow appear to be dead?
9. Why did Thumbelina go with the swallow, leaving the grey mouse?
10. Where did the swallow take Thumbelina?

Total = 10
Greece is one of the oldest countries of the world. It has given birth to many heroes and heroines. Besides learning, it was also famous for sports and games from older times. There is a story about a woman athlete. Her name was Atlanta.

Atlanta was the daughter of the king of Scyros. Scyros is an island near Greece. Even when Atlanta was a child she greatly enjoyed the manly sports. She was skilled in the use of bow and arrow. No wild animal could run as fast as she could. She became the swiftest runner in the country. There was no one in Greece who could beat her in a running race.

Besides sports and races she excelled every one in beauty too. She was one of the most beautiful maidens in the land. Many people wanted to marry her but Atlanta had no intention of getting married. She said that she could live happily with her father all her life. In order to get rid of her suitors she made a proposal. She said that she would marry the first man who could beat her in a running race. But if he failed to win in the race he would be put to death.

Many young men who heard this, came to Scyros to challenge Atlanta, but they never returned home. They were all killed as soon as they lost the race. When many young men had
thus lost their lives, Atlanta felt a little free. She could now live in peace because she had no more suitors.

One day a young man named Milanion came to Scyros. He challenged Atlanta to a race. He told the king that he could run faster than any man in his city and that he hoped to beat Atlanta in the race.

A day was fixed for the race. There was a huge crowd along the track. People asked one another whether Milanion could run faster than Atlanta.

Questions:

1. For what things was Greece famous?
2. What did Atlanta enjoy as a child?
3. In which sport did she excel?
4. Besides being good at sports, what was the other quality in her?
5. Why did many people want to marry her?
6. What did Atlanta express regarding marriage?
7. What proposal did she put forth, in order to get rid of her suitors?
8. What was the punishment if the suitor could not defeat her in running race?
9. What did Milanion tell the king?
10. On the day of the race, what did people ask one another?
This verse says that one has to work very hard in order to achieve anything worthwhile in life. This lesson tells us about a man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, yet worked for more than 18 hours a day!

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, was born on 'Rakshabandhan Day', 12th August, 1919. You must have heard about Ambalal Sarabhai. His mother was Sarla Devi Sarabhai, a staunch follower of Gandhiji and a devoted social worker.

Vikram and his sisters and brothers did not go to any school. The school they attended was in their home. There was no time-table and no bells rang to mark a change of subject. A strange school indeed! What about the teachers? There were 13 teachers and 16 pupils!

The pupils were free to take up any work or subject, they were interested in, and could continue with it as long as they liked. The students in this school could read books, observe natural phenomena or make mechanical models. If they
vished, they could draw pictures or even sing and dance. Those 13 teachers were always there to help them, guide them and to inspire them.

It was in such a free, intellectual and artistic atmosphere that little Vikram grew up and learnt the first lessons of his life.

After his Matriculation, he joined the Gujarat College only for a short time. Then he left for United Kingdom to continue his further study. He took up studies in Natural Science and obtained his B.A. degree from St. John's College, Cambridge. Unfortunately soon after graduation he had to return to India due to the Second World War which broke out in 1939.

After returning to India, he worked under the famous scientist Sir C.V. Raman, at the Institute of Science in Bangalore. Later he obtained his Ph.D. degree for his research in Cosmic Rays.

Questions:

1. What should one do in order to achieve anything in life?
2. Complete the following choosing the correct expression from the brackets; Vikram was born in .................
   (very poor/very rich) family.
3. Who was Vikram's mother? What do you know about her?
4. Which school did Vikram and his brothers and sisters attend?

5. What was peculiar about that school?

6. What did the 13 teachers do with their students?

7. After Matriculation what did Vikram do?

8. From where did Vikram get his B.A. degree?

9. Why did Vikram return to India soon?

10. After returning to India, who guided him in research?

11. For his Ph.D. what did he choose as the theme?

***
It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasing sight than that of the sponge-fishing fleet setting out from Nassau on a day of bright sunshine.

The schooners are graceful craft, built like wooden yachts and laden with sail. As they leave the harbour they scatter, each one making for its own fishing-ground many miles away. Often a single voyage will last from six to eight weeks, according to the skill of the fishermen and the state of the weather.

The schooner cruises over the shallow banks where sponges are known to grow, and anchors at a favourable spot. Then it sends out small boats with a man and a boy in each. The boy stands in the stern to scull and steer the tiny craft, and the man lies in the bows, holding a glass-bottomed bucket in one hand and a long staff with a pronged hook in the other.

The sea around the Bahamas is as clear as crystal, and all the creatures of the ocean bottom are plainly to be seen through the glass. Sponges do not live by themselves in lonely groups, but are often surrounded by many kinds of sea plants and animals. Brown and purple seaweeds grow in tall clumps like ocean forests, and wave to and fro with the current.
Fish of the queerest shapes and colours, blazing orange and brilliant green, blue, gold, and crimson, dart in and out of thickets of sea grasses, or hover about the sponges, which appear as dark masses, sometimes cup-shaped but usually of no special shape.

When the 'hooker' catches sight of a sponge growing in the mud, he signals with his hand, and the 'sculler' brings the boat to rest. With a quick movement of the wrist the man fastens the hook in the root of the sponge, and wrenches it from the bottom.

* * *

**Questions:**

1. What are the schooners?
2. As soon as the fishermen leave the harbour, what do they do?
3. How long does a voyage last?
4. Why does the schooner cruise over the shallow banks?
5. What is the job of the 'boy'?
6. What is special about the sea around Bahamas?
7. Sponges are surrounded by what?
8. What are found hovering about the sponges?
9. What does the 'hooker' do when he sights a sponge?
10. What is the difference between a schooner and a yacht?
Comprehension/Reading Speed Test - II

Dakshina Vidyalaya, Margol

Class : VIIIth Std.


Failure is as exciting to watch as success, provided the effort is absolutely genuine and complete. But the spectators fail to understand - and how can they know - the mental agony through which an athlete must pass before he can give his maximum effort. And how rarely, if he is built as I am, he can give it.

No one tried to persuade me. The decision was mind alone, and the moment was getting closer. As we lined up for the start I glanced at the flag again. It fluttered more gently now, and the scene from Shaw's Saint Joan flashed through my mind, how she, at her desperate moment, waited for the wind to change. Yes, the wind was dropping slightly. This was the moment when I made my decision. The attempt was on.

There was complete silence on the ground.......a false start.......I felt angry that precious moments during the lull in the wind might be slipping by. The gun fired a second time.... Brasher went into the lead and I slipped in effortlessly behind him, feeling tremendously full of running. My legs seemed to meet no resistance at all, as if propelled by some unknown force.
We seemed to be going so slowly! Impatiently I shouted, "Faster!" But Brasher kept his head and did not change the pace. I went on worrying until I heard the first lap time, 57.5 seconds. In the excitement my knowledge of pace had deserted me. Brasher could have run the first quarter in 55 seconds without my realising it, because I felt so full of running, but I should have had to pay for it later. Instead, he had made success possible.

Questions:

1. Who was Roger Bannister, according to your guess?
2. What has the athlete to do before giving out his best?
3. Who persuaded Roger to participate in the running race?
4. What did he do when the sportsmen had lined up for the start?
5. What did the firing of the gun, the second time indicate?
6. Who was leading at first in the race?
7. Who was following Brasher closely?
9. What did Roger feel while running?
10. While running what did Roger feel?
Raicharan was twelve years old when he came as a servant to his master's house. He belonged to the same caste as his master, and was given his master's little son to nurse. As time went on the boy left Raicharan's arms to go to school. From school he went on to college and after college he entered the judicial service. Always until he married, Raicharan was his sole attendant.

But when mistress came into the house, Raicharan found two masters instead of one. All his former influence passed to the new mistress. This was compensated for by a fresh arrival. Anukul had a son born to him, and Raicharan by his unsparing attentions soon got a complete hold over the child. He used to toss him up in his arms, call to him in absurd baby language, put his face close to the baby's and draw again with a grin.

Presently the child was able to crawl and cross the doorway. When Raicharan went to catch him, he would scream with mischievous laughter and make for safety. Raicharan was amazed at the profound skill and exact judgement the baby showed when pursued. He would say to his mistress with a look of awe and mystery: "Your son will be a judge some day."
New wonders came in their turn. When the baby began
to toddle, that was to Raicharan an epoch in human history.
When he called his father Ba-Ba and his mother Ma-ma and
Raicharan Chan-na, then Raicharan's ecstasy knew no bounds. He
went out to tell the news to all the world.

Questions :-

1. Why was Raicharan given the privilege of nursing his
   master's son?
2. Up to what time did Raicharan attend to his master's son?
3. After the master's son got married, who were the two masters?
4. What made Raicharan happy under the circumstances?
5. How did he spend his time with the child?
6. Why was Raicharan amazed when the baby dodged him?
7. What did Raicharan predict about the baby?
8. What appeared to be an epoch in human history for Raicharan?
9. Why did it look like an epoch?
10. What news did he tell everybody?

   (epoch = beginning of an era)
One morning early in 1913, Hardy found, among the letters on his breakfast table, a large untidy envelope decorated with Indian stamps. When he opened it, he found sheets of paper by no means clean, on which, in a non-English script, were line after line of symbols. Hardy glanced at them without enthusiasm....

He felt, more than anything, bored. He glanced at the letter, written in halting English, signed by an unknown Indian, asking him to give an opinion of these mathematical discoveries. The script appeared to consist of theorems, most of them wild or fantastic looking, one or two already well known, laid out as though they were original. There were no proofs of any kind.

Hardy was not only bored, but irritated. It seemed like a curious kind of fraud. He put the manuscript aside, and went on with his day's routine......

....... Back in his room in Trinity, he had another look at the script. He sent word to Littlewood......

Before midnight they knew and knew for certain. The writer of these manuscripts was a man of genius. That was as much as they could judge, that night. It was only later that Hardy decided that Ramanujan was, in terms of NATURAL mathematical genius, in the class of Gauss and Euler: but that he could not
expect, because of the defects of his education and because he had come on the scene too late in the line of mathematical discovery, to make a contribution on the same scale.

The following day Hardy went into action. Ramanujan must be brought to England, Hardy decided. Once Hardy was determined, no human agency could have stopped Ramanujan, but they needed a certain amount of help from a superhuman one.

Ramanujan turned out to be a poor clerk in Madras, living with his wife on twenty pounds a year. But he was also a Brahmin, usually strict about his religious observances, with a mother who was even stricter. It seemed impossible that he could break the ban and cross the water. Fortunately his mother had the highest respect for the goddess of Namakkal. One morning Ramanujan's mother made a startling announcement. She had had a dream on the previous night in which she saw her son seated in a big hall among a group of Europeans, and the goddess of Namakkal had commanded her not to stand in the way of her son fulfilling his life's purpose. This, say Ramanujan's Indian biographers, was a very agreeable surprise to all concerned.

Questions:

1. What did Hardy find one early morning in 1915?
2. Why did Hardy feel bored reading the letter?
3. What were the contents of the letter?
4. What was Hardy's first impression about Ramanujan? Why did he change it later?

5. What did Hardy decide about Ramanujan?

6. What was the problem in Ramanujan's coming to England?

7. How was that problem solved?
Comprehension Test-1

Newasaran Vidyalaya, Bhilad

Class : IVth Std.
Lesson : Tarzan of the Apes (English Vacharamala-4; pp.66-67)

You know the story of Hanuman who helped Rama. Hanuman was a big monkey. There are different kinds of monkeys; guerillas and chimpanzees are very similar to human beings. They can use their hands and walk on two legs as we do.

Tarzan was not a monkey. He was a man but in his early childhood he grew among the apes, the forests of Africa. There are thick forests in Africa. Even during daytime, it is dark inside the forests. Tarzan was brought up by a large African ape called Lalya. She looked after the human child along with her young ones. Tarzan lived with the animals, the birds and beasts in the forest. He lived on tree-tops and jumped from one tree to another. He ate varieties of fruit, berries and meat. He wore the skin of a tiger or a lion. Tarzan means the king of white monkeys and he came to be so as he was fearless.

There are many stories of Tarzan’s bravery and adventures. Tarzan was the leader of the Wasiris, negro people who lived in the forests of Africa. They were loyal to Tarzan.

Questions :-

I. Answer the following :-

1. In which 2 ways are gorillas and chimpanzees similar to human beings?
2. Is there sunlight in the forests of Africa?

3. Who was Lalya?

4. What did she do for Tarzan?

5. How did Tarzan move from one tree-top to another?

6. Did Tarzan eat cooked food?

7. What did Tarzan wear?

8. Was Tarzan only the leader of monkeys?

II. Choose the correct answers from the brackets and fill in the gaps:

a. Tarzan was a ..........(monkey, man, bird)

b. Tarzan was brought up by ..........(an elephant, she-monkey, bird)

c. Tarzan lived on ..........(rocks, mountains, treetops)

d. The Waziris were ..........(Negroes, white people, monkeys)

III. Make matching pairs from A and B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. varieties</td>
<td>1. faithful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. beasts</td>
<td>2. unusual happenings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. fearless</td>
<td>3. various kinds of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bravery</td>
<td>4. cruel animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. adventures</td>
<td>5. without knowing fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. loyal</td>
<td>6. boldness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spellings of the following:

SIMILIR                  FORREST
BEBEST                   PRUZ
Comprehension Test-I

Navasaran Vidyalaya, Shiled

Class : Vth Std.

Lesson : The Oldest is the Wisest (New Radiant Readers; pp. 7980)

A certain forest in India was full of banyan trees which provided shade and shelter for a number of birds, animals and other living creatures. An elephant, a monkey and a partridge lived near one of the largest of these trees. They were good friends for a very long time. Then one day something happened, and they started quarrelling among themselves. This went on for several weeks and made them all very unhappy.

"It is a pity," said the elephant, "that we don't live peacefully together as before."

"Why can't we be good friends once again?" said the monkey.

"Yes, why can't we get back the good old days when we were all so happy?" said the partridge.

The elephant thought over the matter and remarked that there was only one way of bringing back peace in the forest.

"Since age brings wisdom," he said, "the oldest among us should rule over the other two."

"An excellent idea, indeed!" said the monkey. "But how can we find out which one of us is the oldest?"

"That is very simple," answered the partridge. "All the three of us have lived for a very long time near this
banyan tree. The banyan tree, as we all know, has been here for years and years. Let each of us tell how large the tree was when he was a little baby."

The elephant and the monkey accepted this suggestion, and the former was asked to tell his story first.

**Questions :-**

1. Answer the following in a sentence each. (8)
   (Glossary : partridge - a kind of bird)
   1. How were the banyan trees useful?
   2. Who were the three friends?
   3. Why were they unhappy?
   4. What did they want?
   5. What suggestion did the elephant make to end the quarrel?
   6. What was the problem about following the elephant's suggestion?
   7. What solution to this problem did the partridge suggest?
   8. How would the partridge's suggestion help them to solve the problem?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the blanks. (2)
   a. The forest was full of .......... (banyan, mango, neem) trees.
b. The ............ (monkey, elephant, partridge) spoke first.

c. The ............ (youngest, anyone, the oldest) would be the leader.

d. The tree gave shelter for ........ (only birds, birds and animals, only for animals).

III. Make matching pairs from A and B –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. provided</td>
<td>1. very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. shelter</td>
<td>2. knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. several</td>
<td>3. idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. excellent</td>
<td>4. protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. wisdom</td>
<td>5. supplied, gave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. suggestion</td>
<td>6. few</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spellings of the following words (2) and rewrite them –

CERTAN     PRBINDS
PARTRIG    IDIA

***
Comprehension Test-I

Navasari Vidyalaya, Bhilad

Class: VIIth Std.

Lesson: King Thutmose and the Sphinx (New Radiant Readers-VI; pp. 60-61)

Across the Mediterranean sea lies the sunny land of Egypt. Its greatest river is the Nile. If you were to visit Egypt and follow the Valley of the Nile, you could come to the Pyramids. These are tombs built long ago for the kings of Egypt. The largest tomb of all is known as the Great Pyramid.

Close beside the Great Pyramid is a huge stone lion, with the head of a man. This lion is called the Sphinx. For five thousand years it has stood there, as though watching over the tombs of the kings. The face is that of the Egyptian ruler Khafra who had the Sphinx carved out so that people in times to come might know what a great king he had been.

More than a thousand years after the time of Khafra, there was a prince in Egypt whose name was Thutmose. One day he went out hunting, and rode so fast and so far that he left all his friends behind.

Questions :-

1. Answer the following - (8)
   1. Which is the greatest river of Egypt?
   2. Where are the Pyramids?
3. Why were they built?
4. What is the name of the largest tomb?
5. There is a strange statue near the Great Pyramid, what is it called?
6. What makes it strange?
7. Whose face does it have?
8. Did Thutmose live in the time of Khafra?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the gaps -

a. Egypt lies across the ............ (Mediterranean sea, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean)
b. Pyramids are ........... (museums, theatres, tombs)
c. The Sphinx has the head of a ..... (horse, man, hawk)
d. Khafra was a ............ (king, minister, artist).

III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

A                             B
1. sunny                      1. very big
2. tomb                       2. shadow
3. huge                       3. king
4. carved                     4. bright
5. shade                     5. grave with a building over it
6. ruler                      6. cut

IV. Correct the spellings of the following -

valey                              tomm
though                             freinds
Through the long, cold months of winter the bees have remained indoors, drowsy and lifeless. Yet they are never quite free from duties, for there is constant activity during even the winter period of rest.

In the dark and warmest corners of the hive they hang from the combs, an ever moving cluster of tiny brown bodies, the bees on the outside continually changing places with those within. Week after week, month after month, the steady movement goes on, keeping up a warmth without which the little members of the hive would freeze to death; for the bees are a people of summer skies and sunshine.

On specially mild days, when a glow of pale wintry sunshine peeps in at the hive entrance, the bees may be tempted forth for short flights. Except for those short outings, they are content to spend the dark months at home, dipping into cells of provisions, keeping warm and awaiting spring.

Glossary:
- Comb = large piece of wax with holes made by the bees.
- Provision = food.
Questions :-

I. Answer the following -

1. Where do the bees remain in winter?
2. Do they rest all through the winter?
3. In which part of the hive do the bees hang?
4. What colour are the bees?
5. In what direction do the bees in the hanging clusters move?
6. Why do they go on moving?
7. When do they go out of the hive in winter?
8. Do they have anything to eat in winter?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the gaps -

a. In winter the bees have remained ........
   (active, restless, half asleep)

b. The bees keep warm by ........ (moving, eating, flying)

c. The bees like ........ (autumn, winter, summer)

d. The bees hang ........ (separately, in pairs, in clusters)

III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. drowsy</td>
<td>1. all the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cluster</td>
<td>2. become very cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. continually</td>
<td>3. sleepy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A
4. freeze
5. wintry
6. peep

B
4. group
5. look
6. of winter

IV. Correct the following:

REMAIND
STUDY

DRAWSY
PREIZE

Total marks = 15
Comprehension Test-I

Havasarian Vidyalaya, Ephilad

Class : VIII std.


The term Mahatma means a great soul. So the phrase Mahatma Gandhi means Gandhi, the great soul. At first he repudiated the title and begged his friends not to call him so. Sometimes in the midst of severe disappointments, when people called him by that exalted title he said emphatically, "I do not wish that you should give me that honour any more. I am the opposite of Mahatma; I am Alpatma." But by this very act he proved his title to be regarded as a Mahatma. For really he has become great by reason of the way in which he has ordered his life. A man is to be judged by his conduct and character and not merely by the opinion he holds or even the doctrine to which he devotes his life, and the title of Mahatma rests on the greatness which he has won by his lofty character.

His Utter Selflessness:

In the first place he is absolutely without self. Usually a man is called unselfish if he devotes some hours of his time to the welfare of the community; if he gives a part of his wealth to some objects of public charity or utility.

Gandhi would not be content with that sort of unselfishness. From his point of view, no one is really unselfish unless he always puts aside his self and in every matter and
at every moment of his life lives only for others, thinks only for others exerts himself only for others.

Glossary : Repudiated = disowned.

Questions :-

I. Answer the following questions -

1. Which is the Indian word for a great soul?
2. What is its opposite?
3. Why did Gandhiji feel that he was not a Mahatma?
4. How did his attitude show that he really deserved to be called great?
5. Which quality of his do we notice first?
6. What kind of person is usually called unselfish?
7. What, according to Gandhiji, is true inselﬁshness?
8. Does the writer think Gandhiji was very unselfish in the real sense?

II. Choose the correct answers from the brackets and (2) fill in the gaps -

1. Mahatma Gandhi ........... (liked, did not mind, did not like) to be called so.
2. In the first place Gandhiji was absolutely without ........... (self, anger, jealousy).
3. A man is to be judged by his ........ (behaviour, character, speech)
4. Mahatma Gandhi lived ....... (for the Harijans, for his family, for others).
III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. repudiated</td>
<td>1. principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. emphatically</td>
<td>2. of high degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. doctrine</td>
<td>3. well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. exalted</td>
<td>4. disowned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. devote</td>
<td>5. give totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. devote</td>
<td>6. forcefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spellings of the following words -

TITEL     REASON     OPIECEN     CONDECT

Total marks = 15
Emperor Akbar was not only a wise ruler but a clever man who could praise merit. He welcomed wise and learned men, gave them gifts and even employed them in his royal court. One such man was Birbal. Akbar put Birbal's wit and wisdom to test often and there are many stories of the ready wittiness and presence of mind of Birbal. Here is one of the stories from the earlier part of Birbal's life.

Once, Emperor Akbar went into a forest for hunting. He moved here and there in search of some beast. As it was summer he became very thirsty. He asked his men to get some water but their search for water, far and wide, was not fruitful. Akbar decided to go to some nearby village.

While the whole group was passing through the forest Akbar's men saw a boy carrying a bundle of wood on his head. They tried to know from the boy if there was water nearby. The boy was brave. He said: "Follow me." While they were walking, Akbar was amused at the boy's brave talk and asked: "What's your name young boy?" The boy did not tell his name but asked instead: "What's your name Sir?"
Glossary:
- merit = good qualities
- to put to the test = to test
- wit = ability to say things which are clever and which make people laugh.
- ready wittedness = ability to think fast.
- presence of mind = ability to act or decide quickly when there is danger.
- fruitful = successful.

Questions:

I. Answer the following - (8)

1. When Akbar met a man who had merit, how did he treat him?
2. Which two things did Akbar give to wise and learned men?
3. Which qualities did Birbal have?
4. Did Akbar admire him? Which sentence shows it?
5. What trouble did Akbar and his men face in the forest?
6. Why did they go with the boy?
7. Was Akbar pleased with the boy at first?
8. Did the boy answer him politely?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill (2) in the gaps -

a. Akbar was a ............. (soldier, king, merchant)
b. Akbar went to the forest for........... (fishing, cutting trees, hunting)
c. The boy was carrying .......... (grass, bricks, wood)
d. The boy gave a .......... (brave, foolish, senseless) reply.

III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. emperor</td>
<td>1. present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. royal</td>
<td>2. of the king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. thirsty</td>
<td>3. animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. gift</td>
<td>4. king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to be amused</td>
<td>5. needing water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. boast</td>
<td>6. to feel that something is funny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spelling of the following -

DESIDED  BUNDAL
VOICE    PRAIS
Once upon a time there was a little jackal who liked to go down to the river to catch crabs.

In the river lived a big alligator. He knew the little jackal liked to go there, and he thought the jackal would make a tasty meal. So the alligator hid in the bulrushes watching and waiting.

One morning the jackal went down to the river. He saw a crab moving under the clear shallow water. The jackal put out his paw to catch the crab, but the alligator was too quick for him. He snapped at the jackal’s paw and held it fast.

“Oh dear, oh dear!” thought the little jackal, “the alligator will eat me up unless I am careful. I shall make him think he has made a mistake.”

So he said in a very loud voice. “How clever you are, alligator. You meant to catch my paw, and instead you have caught a bulrush root.”

Now the alligator was hidden deep down in the bulrushes and he could not see what it was he caught. ”May be it is a bulrush root,” thought the alligator, and he let go the jackal’s paw.
"Ha, ha!" laughed the jackal as he ran away, "you did not catch me this time, alligator."

The alligator was very cross when he saw how he had been tricked. He made up his mind that next time he would not allow the jackal to escape.

Glossary: - fast = Here it means tightly
To show: Pictures of jackal, crab, alligator.

Questions: -

I. Answer the following -

1. Why did the jackal go to the river?
2. Who lived in the river?
3. Where did the alligator hide?
4. Why did he hide there?
5. How did the jackal catch crabs?
6. How did the jackal fool the alligator?
7. Why did the alligator believe the jackal?
8. What did the jackal do when his paw was free?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the gaps -

a. The alligator liked to eat ........ (fish, crabs, animals).

b. The alligator hid in the ........ (bulrushes, rocks, caves)
c. The jackal ......... (tricked, praised, bit) the alligator.

d. The alligator caught the jackal's ......... (leg, neck, paw).

III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bulrush</td>
<td>1. not deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. shallow</td>
<td>2. foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. snapped at</td>
<td>3. get free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. paw</td>
<td>4. angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. cross</td>
<td>5. kind of plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. escape</td>
<td>6. bit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spellings of the following -

MEKL  ALIGATOR  HIDEN  CAREFULL

***
Many years ago Switzerland was ruled by a cruel man named Gessler. His wickedness and pride made him hated and feared throughout the land.

One day, Gessler had his hat placed on the top of a pole. He gave orders that everyone who passed the pole should bow down. The people were afraid of Gessler, so most of them obeyed. But there was one man, a brave and good man named William Tell, who would not obey the wicked Gessler. He walked past Gessler's hat and laughed when Gessler's soldiers ordered him to bow down.

When Gessler heard what William had done, he was very angry. He ordered his soldiers to bring Tell before him.

Gessler knew that William Tell was famous throughout the country as a hunter. He was said to be the best shot with a bow and arrow for miles and miles around.

Questions:

1. Answer the following - (8)
   1. Which country did Gessler rule?
   2. Why did people hate him?
3. Where did he ask the soldiers to put his hat?

4. What did he want people to do when they came near it?

5. Did many people bow to the hat? (Which sentence shows it?)

6. What did Tell do when he saw the hat?

7. How do we know that Gesler wanted to punish Tell?

8. What did Tell know how to do very well?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the gaps - (2)

   a. Gesler was .......... (kind, greedy, cruel)
   b. Gesler had his ..... (gun, cap, hat) placed on a pole.
   c. Gesler ordered his ....... (brothers, son, soldiers) to bring William Tell before him.
   d. William Tell was very good at ........ (shooting, fighting, ruling).

III. Make matching pairs from A and B - (3)

   A               B
   1. cruel        1. bold
   2. pride        2. well known
   3. brave        3. high opinion of oneself
   4. famous       4. unkind
   5. obey         5. long stick
   6. pole         6. follow the orders

IV. Correct the spellings of the following - (2)

   FEMOUS       AFREID       SOLDER       COUNTRY
Comprehension Test-II

day

It would be difficult to imagine a more pleasing sight than that of the sponge fishing fleet setting out from Nassau on a day of bright sunshine.

The schooners are graceful craft, built like wooden yachts and laden with sail. As they leave the harbour they scatter each one making for its own fishing ground many miles away. Often a single voyage will last from six to eight weeks, according to the skill of the fishermen and the state of the weather.

The schooner cruises over the shallow banks where sponges are known to grow, and anchors at a favourable spot. Then it sends out small boats with a man and a boy in each. The boy stands in the stern to scull and steer the tiny craft, and the man lies in the bows, holding a glass-bottomed bucket in one hand and a long staff with a pronged hook in the other.

Glossary:

fleet : number of ships moving together
schooner : a kind of sailing ship
craft : boat or ship
Questions:

I. Answer the following -

1. Which kind of ships is the writer describing?
2. Are they going to catch fish?
3. Where are the sponges found?
4. Where does each schooner go?
5. How long do the schooners remain away from the harbour?
6. Who goes to catch the sponges?
7. What do they travel in?
8. What do they use to catch the sponges?

II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the gaps -

a. The fishing fleet starts from ........ (England, U.S.A., Nassau)
b. As the boats leave the harbour, they ........
   (scatter, come together, stop moving)
c. The schooner cruises over ........... (deep waters, near the banks, shallow parts)
d. The small boats carry ............ (many men, a boy and a man, a fisherman).

III. Make matching pairs from A and B -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. pleasing</td>
<td>1. journey by sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to anchor</td>
<td>2. change direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. harbour</td>
<td>3. which one likes to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. voyage</td>
<td>4. to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. shallow</td>
<td>5. port where ships come and go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. steer</td>
<td>6. not deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Correct the spellings of the following -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CORRECTED WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMAGIN</td>
<td>WETHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUKKET</td>
<td>SHALLOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First the King of Siam had two daughters and he called them Night and Day. Then he had two more, so he changed the names of the first ones and called the four of them after the seasons, Spring and Autumn, Winter and Summer. But in course of time he had three others and he changed their names again and called all seven by the days of the week. But when his eighth daughter was born he did not know what to do till he suddenly thought of the months of the year. The Queen said there were only twelve and it confused her to have to remember so many new names, but the king had a methodical mind and when he made it up he never could change it if he tried. He changed the names of all his daughters and called them January, February, March (though of course in Siamese) till he came to the youngest who was called August, and the next one was called September.

"That only leaves October, November and December," said the queen. "And after that we shall have to begin all over again."

"No, we shan't," said the King, "Because I think twelve daughters are enough for any man and after the birth
of dear little December I shall be reluctantly compelled to cut off your head."

He cried bitterly when he said this, for he was extremely fond of the queen. Of course it made the queen very uneasy because she knew that it would distress the king very much if he had to cut off her head. And it would not be very nice for her. But it so happened that there was no need for either of them to worry because September was the last daughter they ever had. The queen had only one after that and they were called by the letters of the alphabet so there was no cause for anxiety there for a long time, since she had only reached the letter J.

Questions :-

1. Answer the following - (8)

   1. Why did the king go on changing the names of his daughters?
   2. What made the queen feel confused?
   3. What type of mind did the king have?
   4. What was the youngest daughter called?
   5. How many daughters did the king wish to have?
   6. What would he do after the birth of the twelfth daughter?
   7. After Princess September, who were born to the queen?
   8. How many times were the names of the first two daughters changed?
II. Choose the correct answer from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. First the king of Siam had ........ (4, 3, 2) daughters.

2. The daughters were named after the months of the year when the ........... (6th, 8th, 7th) daughter was born.

3. The king would cut off the queen's head after ........... (November, October, December) would be born.

4. ........... (September, August, December) was the youngest daughter.

III. Make matching pairs from A and B.

A B

1. Autumn 1. Very much
2. reluctantly 2. set of letters used in writing
3. extremely 3. systematic, orderly
4. distress 4. unwillingly
5. alphabet 5. make and
6. methodical 6. fall of leaves

IV. Correct the spelling of the following.

SEASONS EIGHTTH COMPILED AUTUM