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8.

## Jatin and His Sandals - story

Sukuman Ray



### II. Key words:

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Scolded. | 6. exhausted |
| 2. Chewing  | 7. needle    |
| 3. patches. | 8. assured.  |
| 4. pricked. | 9. banged    |
| 5. pierced. | 10. Sandals. |

### III Synonyms:

1. Warned - let someone know about the consequences of an action.
2. Vanished - disappeared.
3. Stumble - when you nearly fall.
4. grimace - to make an ugly expression with your face to show pain.
5. Whisked - something somewhere very quickly and suddenly.

### IV Antonyms:

1. offered x refused.
2. mend x break/damage.
3. fly x land/stay.
4. furious x calm/peaceful.
5. squeak x roar/silence

### V Homophones:

1. Steal - Steel.
2. peace - piece.
3. brake - break.
4. plain - plane
5. moat - meat



VI Answer the following questions with reference to context [ERC]

① <sup>ee</sup> "Unless you complete your work, you will neither get food nor be allowed to sleep. The other one is still left."<sup>33</sup>

Q.a) Who says the above line and to whom?

Ans: The cobbler said to Jatin.

Q.b) What work must be completed?

Ans: The mending of his sandals.

Q.c) What is 'the other one' in the above line?

Ans: The second sandal.

② <sup>ee</sup> "Are you hungry? We have many of your edible items."<sup>33</sup>

Q.a) Who said the above lines and to whom?

Ans: The tailors said to Jatin.

Q.b) Why did the speaker offer something to eat?

Ans: The speaker offered something to eat because Jatin was crying.

Q.c) What edible things were offered?

Ans: The tailors brought some of their pencils for Jatin to chew.

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VII Answer the following questions:

Q.1. Why did Jatin's teacher scold him?

Ans: Jatin's teacher scolded him for chewing the ends of his pencils.

Q.2. How did Jatin take care of his kite?

Ans: He would carefully mend the kite that had caught his fancy, with patches and made it last as long as possible.

Q.3. What happened when Jatin started mending the shoes by the orders of the Cobbler?

Ans: The needle pricked his fingers, his neck ached from bending over the sandals too long.

Q.4. Why did the Cobbler take Jatin to the five-storeyed building?

Ans: The Cobbler took Jatin to a five-storeyed building to make him climb up and down one stair at a time.

Q.5. What did the tailors ask Jatin to do when he started stitching?

Ans: The tailors asked Jatin to start over, every time he pierced the cloth with his needle.

Q.6. How did Jatin bang his head in the end?

Ans: When Jatin was lying down exhausted, a kite



fell on his lap asking him ~~on~~ to hold its string and assured him that it would take him out from that place. The kite took him up and soon they came down and fater banded his head on the floor.

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7. How the Leopard got His Spots. - story

I. Illustration:

Rudyard Kipling



II. Key words:

1. behind

6. bushes.

2. clump

7. beetles.

3. giraffe

8. terrible

4. Zebra

9. Leopard

5. forest

10. Squeezed.



### III. Synonyms:

1. Sneaked - Went somewhere secretly, trying to avoid being seen.
2. Hoof - the hard lower parts of the feet of an animal.
3. Smeared - Coated or marked with something.
4. Speckled - Covered with spots or marks of colour.
5. Baboon - a kind of a large monkey with a dog-like face.

### IV. Antonyms:

1. Spotted  $\neq$  plain / unmarked
2. dark  $\neq$  light
3. wild  $\neq$  tame
4. dangerous  $\neq$  safe
5. predator  $\neq$  prey

### V. Homophones:

1. tail - tale
2. Sun - son
3. read - need
4. word - would
5. hear - here

VI Answer the following questions with reference to context [ERC]

① I've got a thing that smells like the Giraffe and kicks like the Giraffe but I can't see it.

Q.a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans: The Man said this to the Leopard?

Q.b) How did the speaker feel at the point?

Ans: The speaker was Confused.

Q.c) Why was the giraffe not visible?

Ans: The giraffe was not visible because it was dark then.

② Now that's a trick worth learning

Q.a) Who said the above line?

Ans: The man said this.

Q.b) What trick has been talked about?

Ans: The trick of hiding in the background for self-protection has been talked about.

Q.c) How did the speaker use this trick?

Ans: The speaker used this trick by putting spots on the Leopard to help him blend with surroundings.

③ Why don't you go spotty too?

Q.a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans: The Leopard said this to the man.



Qb) When were the words spoken?

Ans: These words were said when the man was painting spots on the leopard's body.

Qc) Did the person agree to go 'spotty'?

Ans: No, he smeared dark hunting strips across his face.

VII Answer the following questions:

Q1. Why was the leopard able to surprise the other animals in the High Veldt?

Ans: The leopard exactly matched the colour of the High Veldt. So, he would lie down behind a rock or a clump of grass and surprise the animals.

Q2. What kind of place did the giraffe and the mebra sneak away to?

Ans: The giraffe and the mebra sneaked away and went to the shadowy forest, full of trees and bushes which had stripy-patchy shadows.

Q3. What did the leopard and the Man eat when they could not find their game?

Ans: They ate rats and beetles and rock rabbits which gave them terrible tummy aches.

Q4. What did the leopard do when he heard something breathing sniffly?

Ans: The Leopard jumped on it and sat on its head till next morning when he could see it.

Q.5. What did the Man do to mark the stripes on the Leopard? What kind of a mark was it?

Ans: The man squeezed dark purple-brown juice from the berries to make spots on the leopard using his finger. It was a permanent mark to help the leopard blend with his surroundings.

x ——— x

