

Being Safe

Warm up

*Which is a safe place to cross?**What do you know about safety?*

Section - I

Reading



Listen to the teacher and read this section

Prasanth lives with his parents in Tiruchirappalli. In the summer, he always visits his grandparents in Nagathi, a river island in Thanjavur District. The river water, **bifurcates** into two and **merges** again and forms this village. So, the village is ever green with mighty trees and beautiful landscapes. He always spends his **vacation** here, hanging out with his grandfather and his friends. His grandfather was a retired central government employee. So he has travelled to many parts of India. His knowledge always **amuses** him. Prasanth has just come to his grandparents. This news reaches his friends and they have to take him out for playing. Grandfather is very concerned; he gives some instructions and tips for their safety.

- Sundar** : Good afternoon grandpa, where is Prasanth?
- Grandpa** : Good afternoon children.
- Ravi** : Can we take him out to play in the fields, grandpa?
- Grandpa** : Of course children, but you should be very careful while walking in the roads and crossing it.
- Peter** : Yes grandpa, our teacher had taught us the rules of road safety. We always follow them strictly.
- Grandpa** : Good, When you walk on the road, which side of the road should you walk?
- Jaffer** : Grandpa, we should walk on our right hand side, against the traffic, so that we can see the vehicles coming.
- Grandpa** : Good. I am sure you know how to cross the road?
- Mani** : Yes grandpa, we should wait until the road is clear of traffic. We should first look right, left and then again right, before we cross the road.
- Gandhi** : Grandpa, we will also walk, in a line one behind the other and not in groups.
- Grandpa** : Good, and never use a cell phone while walking on the road. Road safety rules are for our safety. We should follow it strictly.

Glossary



bifurcates (v)	–	divide into two separate parts
amuses (v)	–	to make someone laugh or smile
vacation (v)	–	holiday
merges (v)	–	join together

A. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Prasanth had gone to bring coffee to his friends. []
2. Grandpa was so angry seeing Prasanth's friends. []
3. Prasanth's friend came on by walk. []
4. Teacher had taught about the rules of road safety. []

Section - II

Reading



Take turns and read this section aloud.

Prasanth : Hi, friends!

Murthy : Hi, we have come here to play under the shade of this big Neem tree.

Grandpa : Yes kids, you need to be very careful as the Sun is **scorching**.

Mani : My mother has instructed me not to roam in sunlight between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. as it is very hot.

Grandpa : That's true. But, you also need more physical activities. Hence play safely in the Sun. Take breaks by going indoors or moving to places with shade.

Sam : Can we put on sunscreen before going out in the sun?

Grandpa : Yes, you need to put on the **Sunscreen** 15 to 20 minutes before going out to avoid Sun burn.

Prasanth : Grandpa! I'm feeling **exhausted**.

Grandpa : Oh, it may be due to the heat. When the body cannot cool itself fast enough, We may get a heat **sun stroke**.

Prasanth : How will I know, if I am getting a sun stroke?

Grandpa : Be sure to tell an adult if you're feeling hot, have head ache, feeling **giddy** or **nauseated**.

Jaffer : I like to play outdoor games than indoor ones.

Grandpa : That's really nice. But the big part of going outside and playing in safe environment comes from knowing, how to be **STREET SMART**.

Glossary



scorching (v)	– extremely hot
sunscreen (n)	– a cream or lotion rubbed on the skin to protect it from the sun
exhausted(v)	– feeling tired
sunstroke (n)	– unconscious or heatstroke brought about by excessive exposure to the sun
giddy (adj)	– having a sensation of falling down
nauseated (adj)	– sickening, stomach-turning
street smart (adj)	– the knowledge to be with difficulties and dangers

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. They had come to play under the shade of big _____.
2. We should put on _____ to avoid sun burn.
3. _____ is a more serious health related illness.
4. Mani's mother had instructed him not to roam in the sun light between _____ and _____.
5. Street smart means _____.

Section - III

Reading



Read this section in pairs.

- Ravi** : Could you please tell us the safety measures to practice at home, grandpa?
- Grandpa** : Sure. We should learn to put things back in their respective places after using them. We should not play with knives, scissors etc.
- Ravi** : I believe you are getting a call, grandpa. Here is your mobile phone.
- Grandpa** : Thank you, Ravi. I think it is my old friend, Raghu.
- Madam** : Wow! A nice phone.
- Ravi** : Yes, it's a latest one too. Grandpa bought it last week in Chennai.
- Prasanth** : I heard it works like a super computer.
- Ravi** : Yes, of course. It is very useful for my projects too.
- Grandpa** : These mobile phones are very useful but we should use it with care. You should use it in the presence of adults.
- Prasanth** : Tell us about the safety measures while using the internet, grandpa.
- Grandpa** : Make yourself cyber safe by not posting your personal information, photos, vacation plans in the social media.
- Grandpa** : From **fertilizers** to **antifreeze**, medicine to makeup set and poisonous items to be kept away from the children in our homes.
- Grandpa** : Could I have your views on using the medicines effectively?
- Ravi** : I think we should store all medicines out of sight and reach of children.
- Grandpa** : Good. Medicines should be kept in locked cabinet.
- Jaffer** : I also think pills and syrups, should be kept in their original containers and the left over pills should always be counted.
- Grandpa** : That's nice idea.

- Ravi** : I get it. Medicines should be stored in their original containers and we should keep a count to avoid misuse.
- Grandpa** : **Hazardous** automotive and gardening products should be secured and kept locked.
- Devi** : A first aid kit is a must in every household which should also have an **emergency** instruction inside it.
- Grandpa** : It's nice to see kids coming up with wonderful ideas.
- Children** : Thank you grandpa for your guidance. We shall follow your advice and together protect ourselves from dangers.
- Grandpa** : It's getting late. We can talk more tomorrow. Take care children!

Glossary



fertilizer (n)	- chemical or natural substance added to land to increase its fertility.
antifreeze (n)	- a liquid that can be added to water to lower the freezing point.
hazardous (adj)	- risky; dangerous
emergency (n)	- often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

Read and Understand



R 2 W 5 H 4

A. Choose the best answer.

- Grandpa got a call from _____.
a) his son b) wife c) his old friend
- Medicine should be kept in _____.
a) fridge b) kitchen table c) locked cabinet
- _____ automotive and gardening products should be secured.
a) gardening products b) hazardous c) medicine
- We should have _____ in our home itself to give medical treatment.
a) a first aid kit b) an injection c) the hospital
- Some house _____ and _____ are poisonous.
a) used food and plants b) plants and dog c) plants and used button cell batteries

B. Choose the correct synonyms for the *Italic* word.

1. Dixie was feeling very ***exhausted***.
a) joy b) wounded c) tired d) rejoiced
2. The neem tree was a big ***antique*** in his garden.
a) modern b) ancient c) updated d) out dated
3. Praveen got sun ***stroke***.
a) fever b) nerves c) unconscious d) tired
4. Heat exhaustion ***prevails***.
a) widespread b) not visible c) explosive d) hidden

C. Choose the correct antonyms for the *Italic* word.

1. Karan visited his ***ancestral*** village.
a) offspring b) family c) house d) relative
2. We should use our mobile ***safely***.
a) unsafely b) securely c) protect d) save
3. Medicine should be ***stored***.
a) consumed b) deleted c) preserved d) registered
4. The neem tree provided ***shelter*** to many birds.
a) residence b) unprotection c) home d) security
5. It is a ***latest*** mobile.
a) updated b) outdated c) new d) modern

D. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What is STREET SMART?
2. Which should be used with adults' supervision?
3. What according to grandpa is the most serious illness?
4. What is must in every house hold?

E. Answer the following questions in 100 words.

1. How can you make yourself cyber safe?
2. What are the safety measures to be followed for sunstroke?
3. Write about road safety rules.



Homonyms

Two or more words having the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

S.No	Homonyms	Meaning	Example
1	address	location	This is her address.
	address	to speak to	She addressed the open-air meeting.
2	band	a musical group	The band was playing old songs.
	band	a ring	She always ties her hair back in a band.
3	bat	mammal	I am afraid of bats.
	bat	an implement used to hit a ball	I love my cricket bat.
4	right	correct	He is right.
	right	direction	Take a right turn.

a. Write a sentence of your own for each homonyms.

- a. bright - very smart or intelligent - _____
 - b. bright - filled with light - _____
- a. express - something done fast - _____
 - b. express - convey - _____
- a. kind - type - _____
 - b. kind - caring - _____
- a. well - in good health - _____
 - b. well - water resource - _____

Phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both.

"Catch on" is a phrasal verb which means to understand.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
call on somebody	visit somebody	We called on you last night but you weren't home.
call back	to return a phone call	Could you please call back in ten minutes?
get rid of	to eliminate	Please get rid of that old t-shirt. It's so ragged.
keep on	to continue doing something	If you keep on making that noise I will get annoyed.
kick off	to begin, start	The rugby match kicked off at 3 o'clock.
look after	take care of	I have to look after my sick grandmother.

a. Write the meaning for the phrasal verbs.

1. look into
2. give up
3. put off
4. get on
5. take off

b. Use the following phrasal verbs in your own sentence.

1. put up with
2. keep on
3. look after
4. take over
5. go through

Listening



Listen to the teacher and answer the questions.

1. The target audience for this speech is
 - a) teachers
 - b) the public
 - c) primary school students
 - d) secondary school students
2. Why was the speaker invited to speak on road safety ?
 - a) It was "Road Safety Week".
 - b) He is an expert in this field.
 - c) He had received many accident reports.
 - d) There had been many accidents near the school.
3. Road users can show that they are considerate on the road by
 - a) hogging the road
 - b) driving cautiously
 - c) neglecting traffic rules and road ethics
 - d) flashing their headlights at oncoming cars
4. When the speaker says, 'However, if you still feel generous and would like to donate your money to us, then speed by all means', he is being
 - a) rude
 - b) hopeful
 - c) fatherly
 - d) sarcastic
5. The speaker is most probably a
 - a) police officer
 - b) career guidance teacher
 - c) member of the Red Crescent Society
 - d) spokesman for the Road Transport Department

6. What do you understand by common sense should prevail at all times?

- Learn traffic rules by heart.
- Follow the actions of other motorists.
- Think wisely before making any decisions.
- When in doubt, pull over to the side of the road and seek help.







Note: The listening passage is given at page no. 229.

Speaking



Expressing likes and dislikes

The teacher asks the students to express their likes and dislikes using the tables given below.

I Like 	I Don't Like 	verb+ ing cooking cycling skating singing playing studying drawing eating
I Enjoy 	I Dislike 	
I Love 	I Hate 	

Expressing Likes and Dislikes

Expressing Likes

I like...

I love...

I enjoy...

I'm keen on...

I live for...

I'm fond of...

I 'm crazy about...



Expressing Dislikes

I don't like...

I dislike...

I hate...

I loathe...

I don't really care for...

I'm not a huge fan of...

I can't bear...



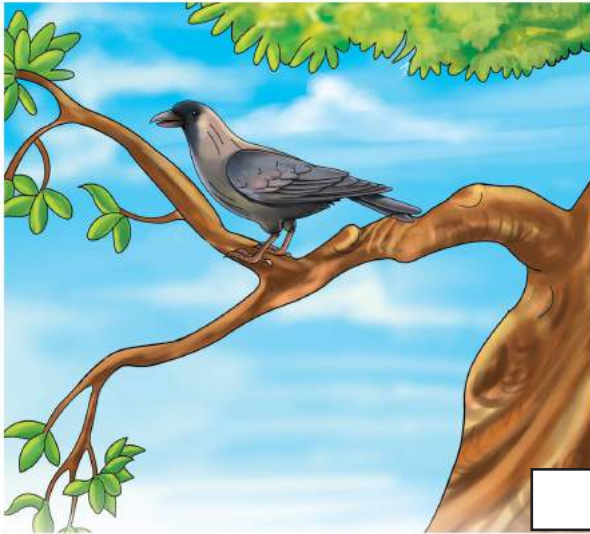
Writing



Arrange the picture in order by writing the numbers 1,2,3 and 4 in the given boxes and write this familiar story in about 100 words.

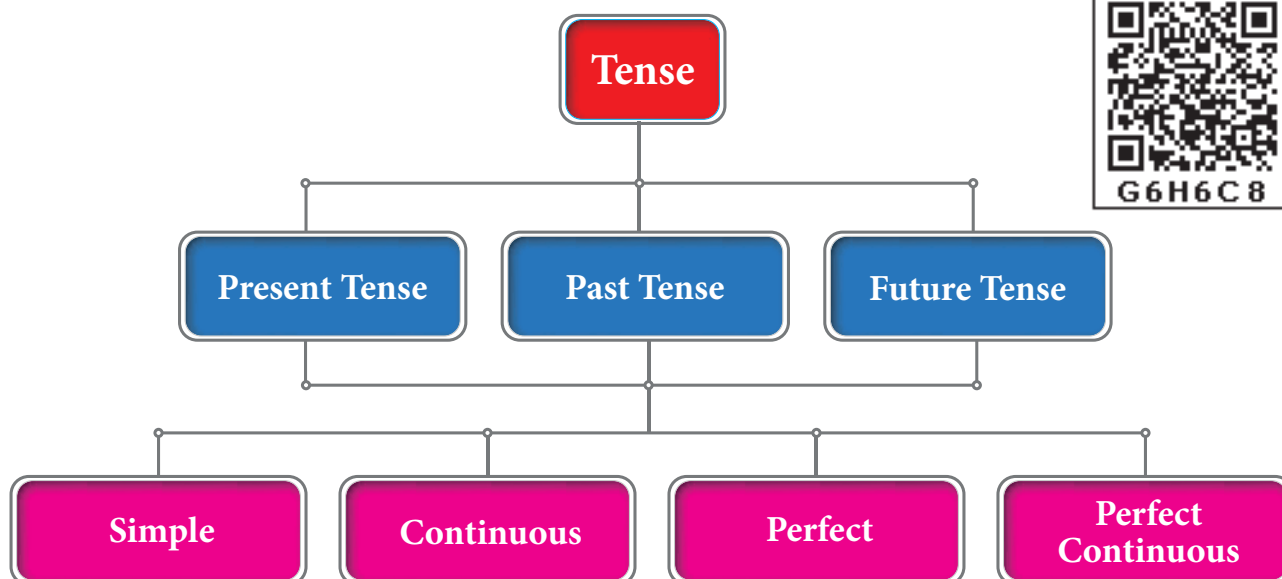
Make use of the words given below.

thirsty, village, pitcher, disappointment, pebbles , water level



One hot day, a thirsty crow _____

TENSE – TIME



Tense	Signal words	Use
Simple Present / Present Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> every day sometimes always often usually seldom never first ... then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something happens repeatedly how often something happens one action follows another things in general with the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) future meaning: timetables, programmes
Present Continuous / Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> now at the moment Look! Listen! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date)

Simple Past / Past Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> last ago in 1990 yesterday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action finished in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)
Past Continuous / Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action happened in the middle of another action someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you do not know whether it was finished or not
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> just yet never ever already so far up to now since for recently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present action started in the past and continues up to the present
Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all day the whole day how long since for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action began in the past and has just stopped how long the action has been happening emphasis: length of time of an action
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> already just never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past the past of Present Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long • since • for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how long something had been happening before something else happened
will - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predictions about the future (you think that sth. will happen) • you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking, you haven't made a decision before • main clause in type I of the if clauses
going to - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when you have already decided to do sth. in the future • what you think what will happen
Future Continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. • Something happens because it normally happens.
Future Perfect		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future
Future Perfect Continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future • emphasis: length of time of an action

Present Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	+ verb	+ am + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
we	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
You	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
He	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
She	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
It	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
They	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing

Past Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	Past tense of the verb	+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
we		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
You		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
He		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
She		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
It		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
They		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing

Future Tense

Person	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
I	+ Shall / will + verb	+ Shall / will + be + verb + ing	+ Shall / will + have + PP	+ Shall / will + have + been + verb+ ing
we				
You				
He				
She				
It				
They				

B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. When the burglars broke into the house, everybody _____ (have) sound sleep.
2. The milk _____ (spill) over as she went to see the crowd passing by with loud slogans.
3. If Karthik _____ (not + make) any mistake, he will be rewarded.
4. They were watching TV when they _____ (hear) a loud bang at the door.
5. The bus _____ (leave) the stop before we could catch it.
6. Arya _____ (play) the same song for last three days. It has become boring now.
7. Manju _____ (call) after we reach home.
8. The show _____ (complete) its one thousand episodes by next month.
9. Don't worry, we will be _____ (reach) the airport in time.
10. Prasanna has _____ (fall) sick after eating some snacks at the street side shop.

C) Tick the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The climate of the city _____ mild and pleasant most of the time.
a) is remaining b) remains
c) was remaining d) is remained
2. One day he _____ into a hotel in Ooty, a beautiful city in Tamilnadu.
a) booking b) was booking
c) booked d) had booked
3. You will certainly _____ rewards for what you are doing.
a) get b) had got
c) was getting d) be getting
4. Do you _____ the day we moved the piano upstairs?
a) remember b) remembered
c) are remembering d) had remembered
5. The rain completely _____ our day.
a) spoilt b) is spoiling
c) is spoilt d) was spoilt
6. Akbar _____ the king at the age of fifteen after the sudden death of his father.
a) was becoming b) had become
c) became d) become

7. The criminal _____ the place before the police could reach.
a) was escaping b) had escaped
c) is escaping d) will escape
8. They _____ all the arrangements before the guest's arrival.
a) will have made b) will be made
c) had been making d) were making
9. Sabithra _____ her job by tomorrow evening.
a) will be completing b) will complete
c) will have completed d) will have been completing
10. Harshini _____ her mother in making rangoli in the yard for last one hour.
a) is helping b) has helped
c) has been helping d) helps

D) Identify the errors in the sentences given below and rewrite them.

1. I have met him yesterday.
2. I am watching TV since morning.
3. She is seeming sad.
4. She watched TV when her husband came.
5. He is having a cellular phone.
6. I heard him to speak on several subjects.
7. Ten candidates have passed one failed.
8. He succeeded because he works hard.
9. How long are you working in this office?
10. I shall wait for you till you will finish your work.
11. When I reached the station, the train already left.
12. She or he have done well.
13. One of the boys are missing.
14. None is genuine.
15. She is waiting for you for 3 hours.

Conditional sentences with 'If'

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled. There are three types of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Type	If-clause	Main clause
I	Simple Present If I study,	will + infinitive I will pass the exam.
II	Simple Past If I studied,	would + infinitive I would pass the exam.
III	Past Perfect If I had studied,	would + have + past participle I would have passed the exam.

1. Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I, II or III.

1. If I had time, I _____ (go) shopping with you.
2. If you _____ (speak) English, you will get along with them perfectly.
3. If they had gone for a walk, they _____ (turn) the lights off.
4. If she _____ (come) to see us, we will go to the zoo.
5. I would have told you, if I _____ (see) him.

2. Choose the best answer.

1. I will come if I _____ time.
a. have b. had c. will have

2. If he is late, we _____ without him.
a. would start b. would have started c. will start
3. If you _____ me, I would tell you.
a. will ask b. asked c. had asked
4. Will it be all right if I _____ a friend tonight?
a. had brought b. bring c. brought
5. If you _____ to learn a musical instrument, you have to practice.
a. wants b. wanted c. want

3. Match the following.

1. If they worked hard - she will come to our party.
2. If I invite Shalini - I would have bought these shoes.
3. If I had got enough money - they would win.

4. Fill in the blanks with correct verb forms.

1. If you _____ out with your friends tonight, I _____ the football match on TV.
a. go, would watch b. go, will watch c. go, have watched
2. If he _____ harder, he _____ his goals.
a. tries, would reach b. tried, will reach c. tried, would reach
3. If we _____ to the radio, we _____ the news.
a. listen, would hear b. had listen, will hear c. listen, will hear

Language Check Point



Incorrect	Correct	Usage
Work hard lest you will fail.	Work hard lest you should fail.	'Lest' must be followed by 'should.'
I know to cook.	I know how to cook.	Before using infinitive, use how/ what/when after the word 'know.'
You will never see a man like he	You will never see a man like him.	A pronoun takes objective case after like or unlike.

Poem

Fire Work Night

Enid Blyton

Warm up



How does noise pollution affect people, animals and birds?



A2S7G8



Old Age Home



Animals



Birds



BANG!

What's that?

**Bang-Bang! Oh, Hark,
The guns are shooting in the dark!
Little guns and big ones too,
Bang-Bang-Bang!**

What shall I do?

**Mistress, Master, hear me yelp,
I'm out-of-doors, I want your help.**

Let me in-oh, LET ME IN

**Before those fireworks begin
To shoot again-I can't bear that;
My tail is down, my ears are flat,
I'm trembling here outside the door,
Oh, don't you love me anymore?**

**I think I'll die with fright
Unless you let me in to-night.**

(Shall we let him in, children?)

**Ah, now the door is opened wide,
I'm rushing through, I'm safe inside,
The lights are on, it's warm and grand-**

**Mistress, let me lick your hand
Before I slip behind the couch.**

**There I'll hide myself and crouch
In safety till the BANGS are done-**

**Then to my kennel I will run
And guard you safely all the night
Because you understood my fright.**

Enid Blyton

Glossary



bang (n)	–	a sudden loud, sharp noise
yelp (v)	–	a short, sharp cry, especially of pain or alarm
trembling (v)	–	to shake slightly/ short movements, as from fear
rushing (v)	–	moving with urgent haste / fast
couch(n)	–	a type of high bed/ sofa
crouch (v)	–	adopt a position where the knees are bent and upper body is brought forward and down
kennel (n)	–	a small shelter for a dog
fright (n)	–	a sudden intense feeling of fear

a. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the dog frightened?
2. Whom did the dog ask for help?
3. What did the dog do when the door is opened?
4. Where did the dog hide himself?
5. Where will the dog go when the firework stops?



b. Literary appreciation

- 1). Mistress, Master, hear me yelp,
I'm out-of-doors, I want your help.

Let me in-oh, LET ME IN

Before those fireworks begin

Write the rhyme scheme of the above poetic lines.

- 2). To shoot again I can't bear that;
My tail is down, my ears are flat,
I'm trembling here outside the door,
Oh, don't you love me anymore?

Pick out the rhyming words from the above poetic lines.



A dog whistle (also known as silent whistle or Galton's whistle) is a type of whistle that emits sound in the ultrasonic range, which people cannot hear but some other animals can, including dogs and domestic cats, and is used in their training. It was invented in 1876 by Francis Galton and is mentioned in his book *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development*, in which he describes experiments to test the range of frequencies that could be heard by various animals, such as a house cat.

Rhyming words

Match the rhyming words from the poem.

Hark	–	do
Too	–	fright
Yelp	–	dark
Grand	–	crouch
Couch	–	help
Night	–	hand

Figure of speech

a. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given a human attribute. Human qualities are given to non-human things or ideas, for a better understanding the writer's message. The use of personification also helps to show a character's attitude towards inanimate objects. This adds interest and fun to poems and stories. The literal meaning of the words should not be taken into consideration.

Examples:

- The Sun smiled down upon them.
- Justice is blind.
- The wind howled in the night.
- The moon played hide and seek with the clouds.
- The city never sleeps at night.
- The boat danced in the puddle.
- The flowers nodded their heads
- The thunder grumbled.
- The lightning danced all over the sky.
- The iron hands of Death.
- The popcorn left out of the bowl.

Exercise:

1. What is being personified in the sentence- 'The full moon peeped through partial clouds'?
2. Which of the following is an example of personification?
 - a) The chocolates smelled like delicious cake.
 - b) The chocolates smell delicious.
 - c) The delicious smell of chocolates invited me to eat them.
 - d) I dreamt of delicious chocolates.
3. Personification is_____.
 - a) giving human attributes to human beings.
 - b) comparing unrelated things.
 - c) giving human attributes to non-human objects.
 - d) talking the negative aspects of a person.

Supplementary

When Instinct Works

Anna Sewell

[Anna Sewell was an English writer of children's classic 'Black Beauty'. Although it has to come to be treated as a children's book, it was originally meant for those who took care of horses. She talks about kindness, sympathy and understanding in the treatment of horses.]



One morning in the autumn, my master had to go on a long journey, John **harnessed** me to the new cart. I liked to pull as it was very light and the high wheels rolled along so smoothly.

It was about to rain, the weather was very windy and dry leaves blew across the road. Master, John and I went along merrily till we came to the toll gate at the entrance to the low wooden bridge. The river banks were fairly high so the bridge, instead of raising in the arc over the river, went across just level. In the middle, if the river was full, the water would be nearly up to the foot of the bridge. There were good **sturdy** rails on both sides so people were not afraid.

The man at the toll gate said that the river was rising fast. He feared it would be a bad night. Many of the fields were already under water. In one low part of the road, the water was halfway up to my knees. But the cart was so good and master drove gently, so it did not matter.



When we got into the town, I had a good wait. Master's business kept him for a long time, so we could not start for home till late in the afternoon. By then, the wind was much stronger and I heard Master say to John that he had never been out in such a bad storm. We went through a wood where great branches were swaying about like twigs and the wind made a terrible rushing sound.

"I wish we were out of this wood," said my master.



"Yes, sir," replied John. "I hope no branches fall down on us," The words were hardly out of his mouth when there was a **groan** and a splitting sound. Then a Oak tree that had been torn up by the roots came crashing down and fell right across the road in front of us.

I will never say I was not frightened of, for I was. I stopped still trembling. Of course, I did not turn around or run away. I was not brought up like that. John jumped out and in a moment was standing by my head. He held my **bridle** and calmed my nerves.

"That was close! What shall we do now?" asked my master.

"Well, sir, we can't drive over this big tree and we can't get round it. We must go back to four cross ways. Then it will be about six miles before we get to the wooden bridge again. It will make us late, but black beauty is fresh."

This happened sometimes when the river was flooding, so Master did not stop. We were going along at a good speed, but the moment my feet touched the ground the first part of the bridge, I felt sure that something was wrong. I dared not go forward. I made **a dead stop**.

"Go on, Beauty", said my master, and gave me a touch of the whip. But I dared not move. He gave me a sharp snap of the whip. I jumped, I jumped, but I dared not go forward.

"There is something wrong sir", said John. He got down from the cart and came to my head. He took hold of my **bridle** and tried to lead me forward. "Come on, Beauty. What's the matter?" Just then, the other man at the **tollgate** on the other side ran out, flashing a torch like a madman.

"Hoy, Hoy, Hoy, Stop!" he cried.

"What's the matter?" shouted my master.

"The bridge is broken in the middle. Part of it has been carried away by the flood. If you come any further, you'll be in the river!"

"Thank God!" said my master.

"You really are a Beauty!" said John, as he took hold of my **bridle** and gently turned me round. Of course, I could not tell him what the problem was, but I knew very well that the bridge was not safe.

The wind seemed to have settled down. It grew darker and darker stiller and stiller. I trotted softly along, the wheels hardly making a sound on the soft, wet road.

Then Master told John that God had given people brains by which they can find things for themselves. He said, however, God had given animals a special knowledge which did not depend on thinking things out and was much quicker to respond to danger. This **instinct** in animals, he said, had often saved the lives of men.

John had many stories to tell of dogs and horses, and the wonderful ways they had saved the lives of people. He thought many people did not take very good care of their animals or make friends with them as they should do.

At last, we got back to Master's house. We saw that all the lights were on. As we came up to the door, Mistress ran out to greet Master.

"Are you safe, my dear? Oh! I have been so worried about you. Did you have an accident?"

"No, my dear, but if Black Beauty had not been wiser than we were, all three of us would have been drowned at the wooden bridge."

They went into the house and I heard no more. John took me to the stable. Oh! What a good supper he gave me that night. And then a really thick bed of straw. I was grateful for everything for I was tired.

Glossary



harnessed (v)	- tied the horse to a cart using strips of leather and metal fittings.
tollgate (n)	- a gate across a road or bridge at which travellers must stop and pay
sturdy (adj)	- strong
groan (n)	- deep sound
bridle (n)	- a set of leather straps tied around the neck of a horse to control it
instinct (n)	- an innate typically fixed pattern of behavior in animals - In response to certain stimuli
a dead stop (n)	- complete and sudden stop

A. Comprehension

1. Choose the best option

- The season mentioned in the story is -----.
a) spring b) autumn c) summer d) winter
- In one low part of the road the ----- was halfway up to black beauty's knees.
a) the river b) dust c) water d) leaves
- The bridge was broken in the -----.
a) front b) rear c) middle d) up
- The instinct in ----- had often saved the lives of men.
a) girls b) animals c) birds d) boys
- Black beauty dared not move even to the sharp snap of the -----.
a) stick b) thread c) whip d) kick



2. Match the following

Man at the toll gate	-	had many stories to tell.
Bridge	-	wise.
John	-	have special knowledge
Black beauty	-	flashing a torch.
Animals	-	sturdy rail

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. Just then, the man at the _____ on the other side ran out, _____ a torch.
2. Even when John tried to _____ him forward Beauty did not move.
3. We were saved because Beauty had known that something was _____ with the bridge.
4. Suddenly an _____ tree came crashing down and fell right in front of us.
5. He told that the bridge had just broken due to the _____.
6. As we went through the wood, the _____ of the trees were swaying and making a terrible _____ rushing sound.
7. A little later, when we reached the bridge Beauty came to a _____.
8. When we started back from the town, it was late in the --- The wind was much _____.
9. John said we must go back to the _____ find another way to the wooden _____.
10. Oh! What a good _____ he gave me that night. And then a really thick _____.

bed of straw, bridge, crossways, supper, toll gate, oak, flood, lean, flashing, wrong, the branches, stronger afternoon, sudden stop, terrible

4. Based on your understanding of the story write the answers for the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Did Black Beauty like to pull the cart?
2. How was the weather?
3. Describe the bridge.
4. What was the alternate plan suggested by John to reach the wooden bridge?
5. Why was Black Beauty reluctant to cross the bridge?

5. Write the answers for the following questions in 100 words.

1. What did the man at the toll gate on the other side tell them?
2. Was Black Beauty afraid to cross the bridge?
3. What did John think about human's attitude on animals?
4. What would have happened to all the three if Black Beauty had not been wiser?
5. Where did John take Black Beauty and what did he give her?

6. How will you take care of your pet? Write about in fifty words.

Step to Success



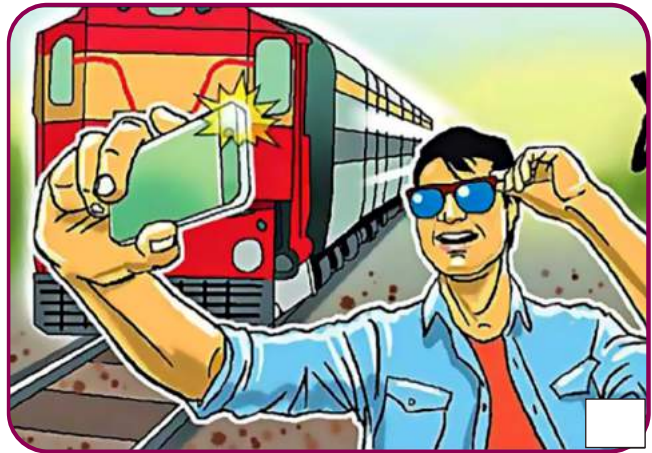
Coding – Decoding verbal reasoning.

1. In a certain code language, if Violet is called as Green, Green is called as Red, Red is called as Brown, Brown is called as Orange, Orange is called as Yellow, Yellow is called as Blue and Blue is called as Indigo, then what is the colour of human blood in that language?
a. Red b. Blue c. Green d. Violet e. Brown
2. In a certain code language, if Pen means Eraser, Eraser means Book, Book means Scale, Scale means Sharpener, Sharpener means Duster and Duster means Table, then what is the name of the object that is used to clean the black board in that language?
a. Duster b. Sharpener c. Table d. Scale e. Book
3. In a certain code language, if Bread is called Butter, Butter is called Milk, Milk is called Shirt, Shirt is called Shoe, Shoe is called Bicycle, Bicycle is called Watch, Watch is called Aeroplane and Aeroplane is called Ship, then which of the following indicates time in that language?
a. Watch b. Bicycle c. Milk d. Ship e. Aeroplane

Connecting to Self



Put a ✓ for the do's and put a ✗ for don't's.



ICT CORNER

GRAMMAR – IF CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

To Enable the students to familiarize If – Conditional clauses.



STEPS:

1. Access the application with the help of the link given below or the given QR code and install it in the mobile.
2. Click Menu button at the top left and click "Notes" to read about Conditional sentences and its kinds with examples.
3. Choose "Practice" from Menu to practice exercises in conditional clauses by drag and dropping exercises.
4. Click "Quiz" to check your knowledge in this topic.
5. Practice with all exercises to strengthen your knowledge in If conditional clauses.

regular comparatives and superlatives

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
late	later	latest
far (distances)	further	furthest
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

How to use comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives	Superlatives
Comparatives are used to compare two things or two people. Example: John is taller than Mary.	Superlatives are used to compare more than two things or two people. Superlative sentences usually use 'the'. Example: John is the tallest person in his class.

Similarities

To express similarities use the following structure:

... as ... as ...

Examples:

- Mike is as intelligent as Henry.
- Larry is as popular as Owen.

Exercises on comparatives and superlatives.

Grammar Exercise - Comparatives and Superlatives

Do the exercise on comparatives and superlatives and click on the button to check your answers. (Before doing the exercises you may want to read the lesson on [comparatives and superlatives](#).)

Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form.

1. My brother has a (tidy) room than me.
2. Australia is (big) than England.
3. I'm (good) than yesterday.
4. She's got (little) money than you, but she doesn't care.
5. He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world.
6. Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
7. Cats are not (intelligent) as dogs.
8. Show me (good) restaurant downtown.
9. (hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
10. Who is (talented) person in your family?

Warning:

Before submitting the test, check the following:

- Punctuation and capitalization
- Spelling
- Spaces (don't add any unnecessary spaces)

Such mistakes would cost you valuable points. Good luck!

Related material:

[Comparatives and superlatives](#)

[Check Answers](#) [Show Answers](#)

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