Chapter 2

Working with Text

A. Discuss these questions in pairs before you write the answers.

1. Why did the dog feel the need for a master?

Ans: The dog felt the need for a master because he was sick and tired of wandering about alone, looking for food and afraid of those who were stronger than him.

2. Who did he first choose as his master? Why did he leave that master?

Ans: The dog first chose a big, strong and fierce wolf as his master. Once, the dog saw that the wolf was afraid that the bear would eat them up. Since the dog wanted to serve only the strongest, he left the wolf and asked the bear who was stronger than the wolf to be his master.

3. Who did he choose next?

Ans: He chose the bear to be his next master.

4. Why did he serve the Lion for a long time?

Ans: He serve the Lion for a long time because he found there was no more powerful and stronger than lion in the forest and so no one dared to touch the dog or offend him in any way. Therefore, the dog lived happily by serving the lion for a long time.

5. Who did he finally choose as his master and why?

Ans: He finally chose man as his master because one day he realised that lion was afraid of man. As he wanted to serve someone who was the most powerful and stronger than anyone on earth, he chose man as his master.

B. A summary of the story is given below. Fill in the blanks to complete it taking appropriate phrases from the box.

a dog	stronger than anyone else	
the strongest of all	a wolf	the bear
afraid of man	his own master	a lion

This is the story of ——————, who used to be ——————. He decided to find a master ——————. First he found ——————, but the wolf was afraid of ———————. The dog thought that the bear was ——————. After some time, the dog met ——————, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long

time. One day he realised that the lion was ————. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

Ans: This is the story of <u>a dog</u>, who used to be <u>his own master</u>. He decided to find a master stronger than anyone else. First he found <u>a wolf</u>, but the wolf was afraid of <u>the bear</u>. The dog thought that the bear was <u>the strongest of all</u>. After some time, the dog met <u>a lion</u>, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was afraid<u> of man</u>. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

Working with Language
A. Each word in the box given below indicates a large number of… For example, 'a herd of cows' refers to many cows. Complete each of the following phrases with a suitable word from the box.
school, fleet, brood, bundle, bunch, pack, flock, herd

1. a ——— of ships
Ans: fleet
2. a ——— of flowers
Ans: bunch
3. a ——— of chicks
Ans: brood
4. a —— of cattle
Ans: team
5. a —— of sticks
Ans: bundle
6. a ——— of sheep
Ans: herd
7. a ——— of fish
Ans: school
8. a ——— of wolves
Ans: pack

B. Make nouns from the words given below by adding –ness or –ity. (For some words we need to add just –ty, or –y.)
1. honest ———
Ans: honesty

2. kind —————
Ans: kindness
3. cruel —————
Ans: cruelty
4. calm —————
Ans: calmness
5. sad —————
Ans: sadness
6. active —————
Ans: activity
7. creative —————
Ans: creativity
8. sincere —————
Ans: sincerity
9. cheerful —————
Ans: cheerfulness
10. bitter —————
Ans: bitterness
11. sensitive ————————————
Ans: sensitivity
12. great ————————————
Ans: greatness

C. Word search

• There are twelve words hidden in this table.

• Six can be found horizontally and the remaining six vertically.

• All of them are describing words like 'good', 'happy', etc.

• The first letters of the words are given below:

Horizontal: H R F F S G

Vertical: A W S F L Q

Ans:

D. 1. Find the opposites of these words in the text above.

(i) ancestor — — — — — — — — — —
Ans: descendants

(ii) wild t — m —
Ans: tame

(iii) ancient — — — — — —
Ans: modern

(iv) near d — — — — — t
Ans: distant

(v) suddenly gr — — — — — — —
Ans: gradually

2. Complete the following sentences.

(i) The dingo is ——————————————————————————————.

Ans: the wild dog of Australia which looks and behaves like domestic dog.

(ii) Dogs were the ——————————————— animals tamed by humans. The other animals tamed by humans are ———————————— ———————————————— (Think and name some other such animals.)

Ans: first, wolf, fox and coyote.

(iii) The New World refers to ————————————————. Dogs were brought there from ————————————————.

Ans: Australia, Asia

(iv)

Family Tree of Dogs

C _ _ _ _ _ _ es

Seal

Ra _ _ _ _ _

H _ _ _ _

Dog or C _ _ _ _ family

P _ _ _ _

B _ _ _

Wild

Do _ _ _ t _ cat _ _

W _ _ _   F _ _   C _ _ _ _   J _ _ _ _ _   Wild dog

Ans:

Family Tree of Dogs

Carnivores

Seal

Raccoon

Hyena

Dog or Canine family

Panda

Bear

Wild

Do _ _ _ t _ cat _ _

Wolf   Fox   Coyote   Jackal   Wild dog
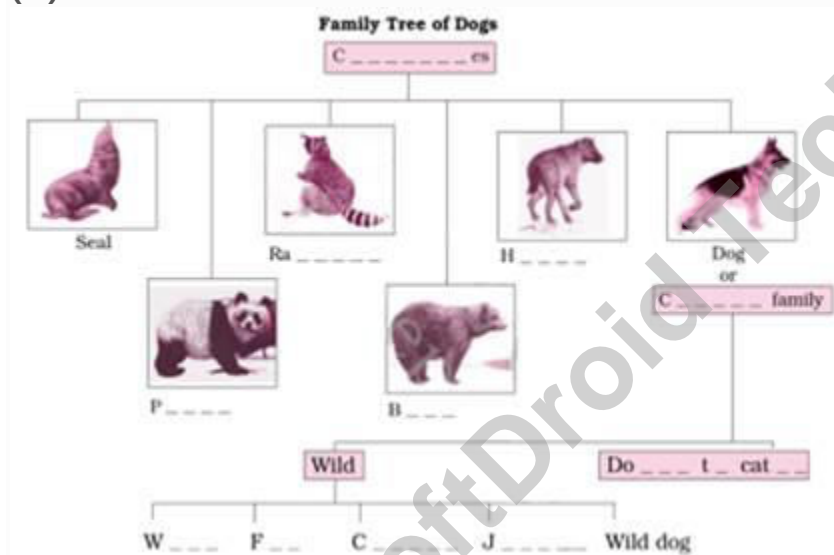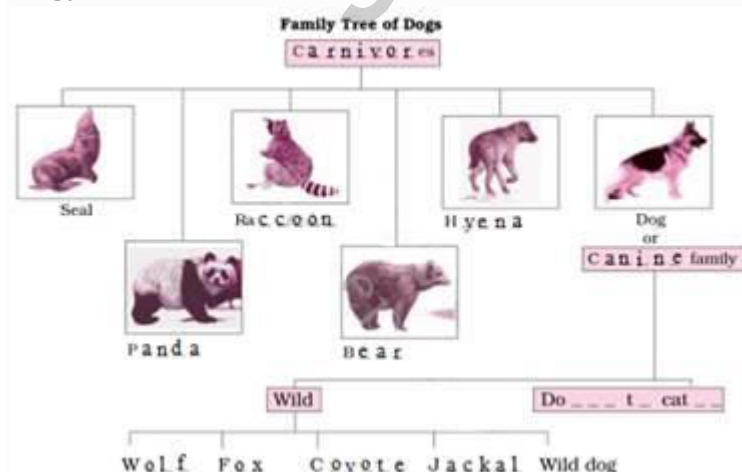
Working with Poem

1. List out the action words in the poem.

dive, dip, snaps, ——————, ——————, ——————, ——————, ——————— Find out the meanings of these words.

Ans: dive, dip, snaps, soars, rides, climbs, pulls, falls, run, blows, goes, flaps.

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2. Read these lines from the poem:

Then soars like a ship

With only a sail

The movement of the tailless kite is compared to a ship with a sail. This is called a simile. Can you suggest what or who the following actions may be compared to?

He runs like ——

Ans: snail
He eats like ———

Ans: horse
She sings like ———

Ans: canary
It shines like ———

Ans: diamond
It flies like ———

Ans: bird