

## CHAPTER – 8

### A Game of Change

#### ❖ WORKING WITH THE TEXT

#### Q. 1

Complete the following sentences from memory choosing a phrase from those given in brackets.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was held at the time of the Eid festival. (A big show, A big fair, A big competition)
2. Tradesmen came to the village with all kinds of goods \_\_\_\_\_. (to display, to buy, to sell)
3. Uncle told me \_\_\_\_\_ while he was away. (not to buy anything, not to go anywhere, not to talk to anyone)
4. The owner of the Lucky Shop wanted everybody present \_\_\_\_\_. (to play the game, to win a prize, to try their luck)
5. The first time I took a chance I got \_\_\_\_\_. (a bottle of ink, two pencils, a trifle)
6. Uncle told me that the shopkeeper had made \_\_\_\_\_. (a fool of me, a good profit, friends with many people)

Answer:

1. A big fair

2. to sell
3. not to buy anything
4. to try their luck
5. two pencils
6. a fool of me.

**Q. 2 A**

Why do you think Rasheed's uncle asked him not to buy anything in his absence? (3)

Answer:

Rasheed's uncle knew that many tradesmen and shopkeepers made a fool of the gullible people, thus asked Rasheed not to buy anything in his absence.

**Q. 2 B**

Why was the shop called 'Lucky Shop'? (4)

Answer:

The shop had a game for the people to try their luck and win prizes if they were lucky enough and won the game. So, the shop was called 'Lucky Shop'.

**Q. 2 C**

An old man won a clock and sold it back to the shopkeeper. How much money did he make? (5)

Answer:

The old man won a clock after paying 50 paise for the discs and playing. He sold it back to the shopkeeper at 15 rupees. Thus, he made 14 rupees and 50 paise.

### **Q. 2 D**

How many prizes did the boy win? What were they? (6)

Answer:

The boy won four prizes. They were a comb, a fountain pen, a wrist watch and a table lamp.

### **Q. 2 E**

Why was Rasheed upset? (7, 8, 9)

Answer:

Rasheed was upset because he did not win any prize. All his money was lost in playing at the 'Lucky Shop'.

### **Q. 2 F**

In what way did the shopkeeper make a fool of Rasheed?  
(11)

Answer:

The old man and the boy won big prizes making Rashid feel that he can win too. In fact, they were the shopkeeper's friends and were acting as genuine players. Rasheed lost the game when he played and got his money. In this way, the shopkeeper made a fool of Rasheed.

#### ❖ WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

#### Q. 1 A

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

- (i) The two teams have \_\_\_\_\_ three matches already. (play)
- (ii) The last day's \_\_\_\_\_ was excellent.

Answer:

(i) played

(ii) play

#### Q. 1 B

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) She has a lovely \_\_\_\_\_ . (face)

(ii) India \_\_\_\_\_ a number of problems these days.

Answer:

(i) face

(ii) is facing

### Q. 1 C

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) He made his \_\_\_\_\_ in essay-writing. (mark)

(ii) Articles \_\_\_\_\_ 'sold' are reserved.

Answer :

(i) mark

(ii) marked

### Q. 1 D

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) The police are \_\_\_\_\_ the area to catch the burglars. (comb)

(ii) An ordinary plastic \_\_\_\_\_ costs five rupees.

Answer:

(i) combing

(ii) comb

### Q. 1 E

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ in answer to my questions. (smile)

(ii) We also \_\_\_\_\_ to see him smile.

Answer:

(i) smile

(ii) smiled

### Q. 1 F

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) He said he \_\_\_\_\_ to be invited to the party. (hope)

(ii) We gave up \_\_\_\_\_ of his joining the party.

Answer:

(i) hoped

(ii) hope

### **Q. 1 G**

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) The boys put up a good athletic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(show)

(ii) The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ great courage in saving people from floods.

Answer:

(i) show

(ii) showed

### **Q. 1 H**

The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

(i) You deserve a \_\_\_\_\_ on the back for your good performance. (pat)

(ii) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the child on the cheek to encourage her.

Answer:

(i) pat

(ii) patted

## Q. 2

Notice the use of 'there' in the following sentences.

- There was a big crowd at the fair.
- There were many things I'd have liked to buy.

Now rewrite the following sentences using 'there' in the beginning. Look at the following examples.

- I can do nothing to help you.
- There is nothing I can do to help you.
- A man at the door is asking to see you.
- There is a man at the door asking to see you.

1. This park has beautiful roses.

2. Your story has no fun in it.

3. We have no secrets between us.
4. My village has two primary schools.
5. This problem can be solved in two ways.

Answer:

1. There are beautiful roses in this park.
2. There is nothing funny in your story.

Or

There is no fun in your story.

3. There are no secrets between us.
4. There are two primary schools in my village.
5. There are two ways to solve this problem.

Or

There are two ways in which this problem can be solved.

### Q. 3

Fill in the blanks in the paragraph below with words from the box.

huge, big, foolish, interesting, tiny, unlucky, last

There was a \_\_\_\_ (a) \_\_\_\_ Eid fair in our village. We could buy anything from a \_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_ toy to a \_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_ camel. I went to the fair on the \_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_ day with Uncle and Bhaiya. We went to the Lucky Shop. It was very \_\_\_\_ (e) \_\_\_\_\_. I tried my luck but did not win any prize. Later, Uncle told me that I was more \_\_\_\_ (f) \_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_ (g) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

(a) big (b) tiny (c) huge (d) last (e) interesting (f) foolish (g) unlucky

❖ SPEAKING AND WRITING  
ALOUD

**Q. 1 A**

Suppose you are Rasheed. Describe in your own words your visit to the fair. Do not refer to the Lucky Shop.

Answer:

One day my uncle, Bhaiya (our domestic help) and I went to see the Eid fair. It was held in our own village. My uncle led us through the thick crowd. When some of his friends met him, my uncle went with his friends. Bhaiya and I looked around the fair. We went from shop to shop. My uncle returned soon after. He bought a beautiful

umbrella, biscuits, sweets and some other gifts for me.  
Then we returned home.

### Q. 1 B

Read aloud the two paragraphs that describe the boy and the old man at the Lucky Shop.

Answer:

Please read paragraph no. 3 and 4.

### Q. 1 C

Listen to these children. What are they talking about?



Answer:

Do it yourself.

### Q. 2

Work in pairs. One of you is an agent and the other is a client looking for accommodation in a hotel. Talk to each other. Use the clues given below.

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Agent	Client
<p>What sort of accommodation would you prefer?</p>	<p>I'd prefer a _____ _____</p>
<p>Would you like your own room or would you like to share a room?</p>	<p>I'd like _____  I don't think I'd like _____ _____</p>
<p>Would you like a room with a television?</p>	<p>Yes, I do want _____ _____</p>
<p>Do you need to hire a car?</p>	<p>No, thanks. I don't need _____  No, I'd prefer _____</p>
<p>What sort of location are you interested in?</p>	<p>I'd like to stay in _____ _____</p>
<p>Have you any other requirements?</p>	<p>Yes, I must have _____  Yes, give me _____  No, no other requirements.</p>

Answer:

For self-attempt.

❖ DICTATION

**Q. 1**

Some words are given below. Listen carefully to the word from the list the teacher speaks, and write against it another word that has the same pronunciation but different spelling.

The first is an example.

fair fare

buy (a) \_\_\_\_\_

one (b) \_\_\_\_\_

which (c) \_\_\_\_\_

two (d) \_\_\_\_\_

no (e) \_\_\_\_\_

here (f) \_\_\_\_\_

see (g) \_\_\_\_\_

there (h) \_\_\_\_\_

hare (i) \_\_\_\_\_

nun (j) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

(a) bye (b) won (c) witch (d) too (e) know (f) hear (g) sea  
(h) their (i) hair (j) none.

## ❖ VOCATION – WORKING WITH THE POEM

### **Q. 1 A**

Your partner and you may now be able to answer these questions.

Who is the speaker in the poem? Who are the people the speaker meets? What are they doing?

Answer:

The poem has been authored by a school going kid. The speaker meets a hawker, a gardener and a watchman while going to his school. The hawker was selling bangles, the gardener was digging the ground and watchman kept a watch in the street at night.

### **Q. 1 B**

What wishes does the child in the poem make? Why does the child want to be a hawker, a gardener, or a watchman? Pick out the lines in each stanza, which tell us this.

Answer:

The child in the poem wants to be a hawker, a gardener and a watchman at different times.

The child wants to be a hawker because he likes that the hawker he wants to spend 'his day on the road' and is not in any hurry.

He wants to be a gardener because he thinks that the gardener does what he wills and nobody stops him even while sweats during the day. This is evident from these lines: 'does what he like with his spade' 'Nobody takes him to task' even when 'he gets baked in the sun or gets wet'.

**Q. 1 C** From the way the child envies the hawker, the gardener, and the watchman, we can guess that there are many things the child wants to do because of the likings but ends up doing something completely different. Make a list of the do's and don'ts that the child doesn't like. The first line is done for you.

The child must	The child must not
come home at a fixed time	get his clothes dirty in the dust.
_____	_____
_____	_____

Now add to the list your own complaints about the things you have to do, or must not do.

Answer:

<b>The child must</b>	<b>The child must not</b>
1. obey his elders	be late to bed
2. take his breakfast on time	waste his time with friends
3. must complete his homework	eat junk food daily
4. be always polite	spoil his dress

### **Q. 1 D**

Like the child in the poem, you perhaps have your own wishes for yourself. Talk to your friend, using “I wish I were.....”

Answer:

Please do yourself.

## **Q. 2**

Find out the different kinds of work done by the people in your neighbourhood. Make different cards for different kinds of work. You can make the card colourful with pictures of the persons doing the work.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

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