

**WORD – MEANINGS**

S.N o.	WORD	MEANING
1.	<b>Monks</b>	Preachers
2.	<b>Monasteries</b>	Residences of Monks
3.	<b>Grunt</b>	A short rough sound
4.	<b>Whirled</b>	Moved around very quickly
5.	<b>Abominable</b>	Unpleasant
6.	<b>Ridge</b>	A long chain of hills
7.	<b>Loping</b>	Moving with jumping steps
8.	<b>Incredibly</b>	Strangely
9.	<b>Clump</b>	Bundle
10.	<b>Binoculars</b>	Field glasses
11.	<b>Groze</b>	The yaks to eat
12.	<b>Pathway</b>	Roadway
13.	<b>Drawn</b>	Attracted
14.	<b>Sherpa</b>	Guide
15.	<b>Enormous</b>	Large

**MAKE SENTENCES**

S.No.	WORD	SENTENCE
1.	<b>Climbed</b>	Ravya climbed into the car.
2.	<b>Expected</b>	The concert was expected to be held soon.
3.	<b>Grazing</b>	The cattles were grazing in the field.
4.	<b>Grabbed</b>	Suresh grabbed a bar of Snickers.
5.	<b>Screamed</b>	Rahul screamed loudly to save his life.
6.	<b>Investigated</b>	The police investigated the whole case.
7.	<b>Disappeared</b>	The ghost had disappeared as soon as my mother came.
8.	<b>Studied</b>	Shikha studied hard to achieve good result in board class.
9.	<b>Decided</b>	My father decided to shift in Canada.
10.	<b>Solved</b>	Pratibha solved her problem calmly.

**Question-Answer**

**Q.1 Who was Lhakpa ? What did she do each day ?**

Ans. Lhakpa was a teenager who lived in a Nepalese village . She climbed the pathway up the mountain to graze a herd of yaks .

**Q.2 What did Lhakpa hear suddenly ?**

Ans. Lhakpa heard a strange deep grunt of two- legged creature – Yeti .

**Q.3 What had the Yeti done to Lhakpa?**

Ans. The Yeti grabbed Lhakpa in its long hairy arms and dropped her into the icy stream.

**Q.4 Why do the mountaineers get drawn towards the Himalayan mountains ?**

Ans. The mountaineers get drwn by the challenge of exploring the world’s highest mountain range.

**Q.5 How did the mountaineer Eric Shipton and his party assure that footprints were of an incredibly heavy creature ?**

Ans. The footprints were surely of an incredibly heavy creatures because they were twice as wide as of a human footprint and had sunk much deeper into the snow.

**Q.6 Name the various mountaineers who had told the tales related to Yeti ?**

- Ans. 1. Mountaineer Eric Shipton and his party.
- 2. Don Whillians
- 3. Julian Freeman – Atwood

**Q.7 Did Don see the creature again ? What had happened next ?**

Ans. Yes , Don saw the creature again . The creature came loping along , headed for a clump of trees and began to pull the branches.

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## Reading 1

- Find sentences from the passage to correct the following false statements. One has been done for you.

### False statements

Lhakpa was a lazy girl.

Many people lived on the steep mountain paths of Mount Everest.

Yetis walk on four legs.

Eric Sipton thought yetis are light creatures.

Yeti footprints are no longer found.

### Quotes to prove the statement wrong

Each day she climbed the pathway up the mountain to graze a herd of yaks.

Nepalese village high in the Himalayan mountains

The footprints looked similar to human

They had sunk much deeper into the snow than human footprints

been made by an animal. We have made

Julian Freeman: Howd footprints on a boat after 30 years

- Who was Lhakpa? Where did she live?
- What did Lhakpa do when she saw that the yaks were restless?
- What did the police find?
- Why did the scientists decide that the footprints didn't belong to any animal known to them?

## Reading 2

- Do you believe yetis are real? Why?
- How do you suggest we must respond when we hear/see something that is new/unknown to human beings yet?

## Vocabulary

### Compound words

Look at these expressions:

*ape-like* beast

*snow-covered* mountains

*two-legged* creature

*snow-fed* streams

The italicized words are known as compound words. In the expressions given, the compound words describe nouns. Hence, these are also known as *compound adjectives*.



A *compound adjective* is an adjective that comprises more than one word. Usually, when these words come before a noun, hyphens are used to connect them and make them appear as one adjective.

Take a word from the first column, then find a word from the next column to make another word. Write down the new word in the last column. One has been done for you.

kind	+	famous	kind-hearted
well		fashioned	well behaved
old		hearted	old looking
mouth		looking	mouth watering
good		watering	good looking
world		behaved	world famous



## Grammar

### Simple past and past continuous tense

Read these sentences:

Lhakpa *lived* in a Nepalese village.

Don *saw* the creature again.

A strange animal *was rushing* towards her.

Eric Sipton and his party *were exploring* the Himalayas.

Notice that the words in italics are verbs. They tell us about past action. *Lived* and *saw* talk about past states and actions. *Was rushing* and *were exploring* talk about actions happening for a continuing duration in the past.

### Simple past tense

We use the simple past to talk about past actions, states or facts.

Xuan Zang *was* a great scholar.

He *lived* in China.

He *wrote* about India and Central Asia.

To make the simple past we add *-ed* to most verbs. These verbs are called regular verbs.

like—liked

walk—walked

jump—jumped

call—called



slowly, the two men slipped away into the hole. The hole turned out to be a tunnel. It led to a village. Xuan Zang and his fellow monk alerted the village. Even while the bandits were fighting among themselves, the villagers reached the spot. They drove away the bandits and rescued the other monks.

### Simple past

### Past continuous

attached

robbed

quarrelled

alerted

was travelling

were quarrelling

were fighting

## Spelling

### Rules for adding -ed to verbs to make the past form

Regular verbs in the simple past end with *-ed*. Usually, these verbs use the following few spelling rules:

- If the verb ends with *-e*, add *-d*.  
Example: decide + *-d* = decided
- If the verb ends with a consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last letter and add *-ed*.  
Example: travel + *-l* + *-ed* = travelled
- If the verb ends with a consonant + *-y*, the *-y* becomes *-ied*.  
Example: study + *-y* + *-ied* = studied
- If the verb ends with a vowel + *-y*, add *-ed*.  
Example: stay + *-ed* = stayed
- If the verb ends with two or more consonants, add *-ed*.  
Example: ask + *-ed* = asked



What is the simple past form of the following verbs? Write them in your notebook.

1. arrive

2. open

3. carry

4. like

5. use

## Writing