

THE INVENTION OF SHOES

Understanding the Text

- A. 1. King Hobu was worried about his feet getting dirty whenever he stepped on the ground. He wanted to get rid of the dust in his kingdom, so that his feet would remain clean.
2. c. They tried to sweep all of the dust from the kingdom with brooms. ✕
It did not work because the sweeping covered the entire kingdom with dust.
- a. They tried to wash off all the dust with water. ✕
The water got mixed with the dust and filled the kingdom with slush. The animals could not walk and the fish could not swim. No work could get done. People fell sick.
- d. They wanted the king to stay at home. ✕
The king did not accept this idea because he felt his royal work would get stopped and the kingdom would be ruined if he stayed indoors.
- b. The tanner suggested that the king could cover his feet with leather. ✓
This plan worked because the shoes protected the king's feet from dust and he could walk about freely without worrying about the dust.
3. The tanner offered a simple solution that could be easily worked out without causing hardship and difficulty to others. If he wanted to protect his feet, all that the king needed to do was cover his feet. But the others in the kingdom offered suggestions without thinking if they were practically possible. The ideas caused a lot of difficulty and hardship to everyone in the kingdom. From this, we learn that if there is a problem, we must be calm and think of a smart solution that can be worked out easily.
- B. 1. The entire world did not get filled with dust. But the king says that to show the amount of dust all the sweeping had brought about.
2. The author gives us these numbers to show the large amount of money and work involved. It gives us a feeling of a very huge activity involving hundreds of people, lots of noise and dust.

3. The king and his men had already done enough damage to the earth by sweeping all the mud and then emptying the rivers and lakes. They even wanted to cover the entire kingdom with carpets and leather. So the tanner's clever idea stopped the king's men from causing more damage to the earth.

A Write the correct common nouns for the sentences with the help of given words.

novice autoocracy optimist carnivorous literate stable
theist bouquet punctual linguist kennel orphan

1. A person without mother and father. orphan
2. A person who is new to his profession. Novice
3. A person who believes in God. Theist
4. A person who can read and write. Literate
5. A person who comes on time. Punctual
6. A person who sees the world in a positive way. Optimist
7. Government by one person. Autocracy
8. A collection of flowers. Bouquet
9. One who is skilled in foreign languages. Linguist
10. A place for dogs. Kennel
11. A place for horses. Stable
12. One who lives on flesh. Carnivorous



B Look at the groups given below. Take a common noun from the box, then match the group with the category of common noun. One has been done for you.

python almirah cows bicycle atlas
bitter gourd cricket forks lions coffee

1. Pen, pencil, eraser and atlas are (a) cutlery
2. Cotton mouth, cobra, rattle and python are (i) (b) stationery
3. Spoon, knives and forks are (a) (c) vehicles
4. Chair, table and almirah are (e) (d) domestic animals
5. Cabbage, spinach and bitter gourd are (g) (e) furniture
6. Hens, buffalo and cows are (d) (f) beverages
7. Lemonade, tea and coffee are (f) (g) green vegetables
8. Trucks, rickshaws, bike and bicycle are (c) (b) sports

9. Foxes, jackals, tigers and lions are (j)
10. Tennis, badminton and cricket are (h)

~~(i)~~ snakes
~~(j)~~ wild animals

Proper nouns

All naming words are nouns.

Proper noun is a noun which tells about a particular person, animal, place or thing. It always starts with a capital letter.

For example: Delhi, Rahim, the Bhagavad Geeta, the Hindustan Times and so on.

Sneha and Rahul have come to Delhi to see the Qutub Minar.

Here, Sneha, Rahul, Delhi and Qutub Minar are nouns and they are the names of particular person, place and building.

All these are examples of proper nouns.

C Circle the common nouns and underline the proper nouns in the given sentences.

- 'Geetanjali' was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- 'Gulliver's Travels' was written by Jonathan Swift.
- The Taj Mahal is situated in Agra.
- 'The Bible' is the holy book of Christians.
- Sachin Tendulkar is known as the God of cricket.
- Tommy was kept in a kennel.
- I drive an old Toyota car.
- Max used to live in San Francisco.
- Henry bought a Dell laptop.
- The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest ocean.
- Peacock is the national bird of India.
- Jerry is a faithful dog.



D Fill in the blanks with proper nouns.

- The Ramayana / Mahabharat is an epic of Hindus.
- The Ganga is a holy river.
- Rishab is a brave boy in my class.



4. January comes after December.
5. We celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December.
6. Mahatma Gandhi is known as the father of the nation.
7. English is the language of the people who live in England.
8. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.
9. Peacock is the national bird of India.
10. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris.



Collective nouns

A collective noun is the collection/group of people, animals, things and so on. Eg: a bevy of girls, a school of fish, a band of musicians.



E Look at the following sentences. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the brackets given below:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A <u>caravan</u> of gypsies | (caravan/herd) |
| 2. A of robbers | (crowd/band) |
| 3. A of students | (class/mob) |
| 4. An of soldiers | (army/flock) |
| 5. A of employees | (staff/bevy) |
| 6. A of thieves | (shoal/gang) |
| 7. A of players | (team/herd) |
| 8. A of dancers | (bouquet/troupe) |
| 9. A of friends | (troupe/party) |
| 10. A of angels | (pack/host) |
| 11. A of savages | (group/horde) |
| 12. A of policemen | (crowd/posse) |
| 13. A of singers | (people/choir) |
| 14. A of actors | (line/company) |
| 15. A of hounds | (pack/group) |
| 16. A of spectators | (crowd/flock). |



F Fill in the blanks with appropriate collective nouns from the given box.

~~bouquet~~ ~~class~~ ~~herd~~ ~~choir~~ ~~flock~~ ~~murder~~
~~bevy~~ ~~pack~~ ~~constellation~~ ~~team~~

1. Leela saw a herd of cattle in the open field. 
2. We presented a bouquet of flowers to our Principal.
3. Sue saw a constellation of stars in the night sky.
4. The shepherd boy was going with a flock of sheep in the field.
5. The Indian team has set out for London.
6. As soon as the Principal arrived, the class of pupils kept quiet.
7. A bevy of ladies was talking very loudly.
8. Tina was listening to the choir of singers. 
9. Have you ever seen such a pack of hounds?
10. Yesterday when Akshay was coming back home, he saw a murder of crows.

Countable and uncountable nouns


Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns and nouns which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns.

For example: a pen, four pencils, etc. are countable nouns.

some water, some sugar, etc. are uncountable nouns.

G Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

1. I purchased some sugar yesterday.
2. You need a little patience to do this work.
3. Rajat bought a dozen apples. They were ripe.
4. Monu ate enough food.
5. Do you have an extra pen with you?
6. Mr. John wasted a huge amount of money in his business.
7. Doctor suggested the patient to take some rest.


 Rupees/coins/note can be counted but money as such is uncountable. Money is taken as wealth.

Abstract nouns

Name of a quality, action or state. These are the nouns that cannot be seen or touched.

For example: Quality: Honesty, bravery, wisdom Action: Theft, laughter

State: Childhood, youth

H Make abstract noun from the following words. One has been done for you.

1. ChooseChoice.....

2. Judge

Judgement

3. Captain

Captaincy

4. Good

Goodness

5. Dark

Darkness

6. Beautiful

Beauty

7. Proud

Pride

8. Starve

Starvation

9. Hate

Hatred